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TWENTY-FIVE YEAR RECORD
CLASS OF NINETY-THREE
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

COMPILED FOR THE CLASS BY

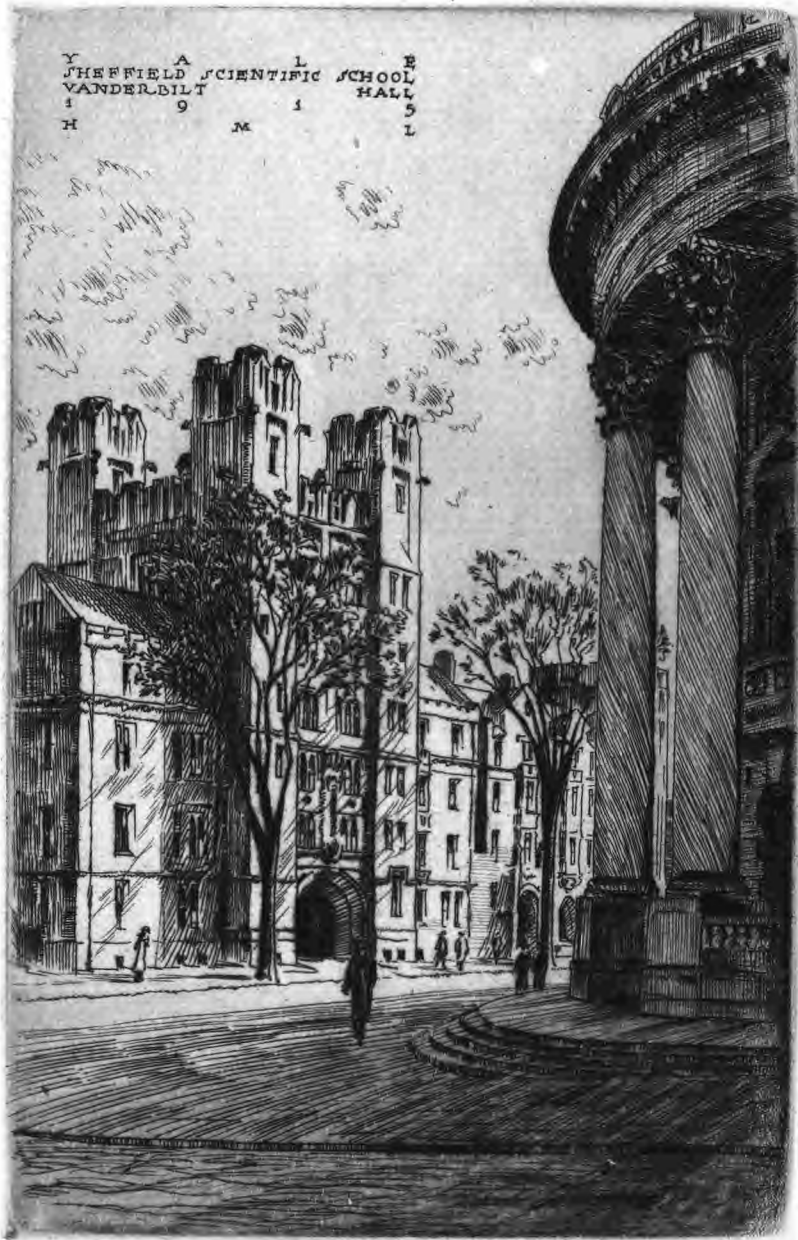
FREDERIC B. McMULLEN, CLASS SECRETARY

NEW HAVEN

PRESS OF THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR CO.

1920

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PREFACE

It has been my aim to carry out the wishes of the Class as expressed in their last class meeting with regard to the publication of this Twenty-fifth Reunion Record.

The lapse of time is partly due to the desire to await the close of the war that the records of our men participating might be included, and partly to the inevitable delay in securing photographs and data. Even at this date all is not complete, but some men are deaf to all appeals. This will probably be the last formal Record to be published by the Class for a good many years, but the Reunions every five years will, of course, take place and some more informal account of each passed on to the Class.

I gratefully acknowledge the great assistance rendered me by the efficient staff of the Class Secretaries Bureau at New Haven. As a matter of record, the Class should know that our files are in possession of this department of the University and by them carefully kept up to date.

F. B. McMULLEN,

Class Secretary.

CHICAGO,

April, 1920.

PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

The '93 S. Class Book, compiled by Senior Class Committee, Donn Barber, Chairman; green cloth, 132 pp. Press of O. A. Dorman, New Haven, Conn., 1893.

Novennial Record, compiled by F. B. McMullen, Class Secretary; green cloth, 45 pp. Press of S. D. Childs & Co., Chicago, 1902.

Supplementary Record, compiled by F. B. McMullen; paper cover, 29 pp. Press of S. D. Childs & Co., Chicago, 1905.

Quindecennial Record, compiled by F. B. McMullen; blue cloth, 101 pp. Press of The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., New Haven, Conn., 1908.

Vicennial Record, compiled by F. B. McMullen; blue cloth, 175 pp. Press of The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., New Haven, Conn., 1914.

Reunion Pamphlet, prepared for F. B. McMullen by the Class Secretaries Bureau; paper cover, 12 pp. Press of The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., New Haven, Conn., 1918.

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THE TWENTY-FIFTH REUNION

LOCALITY INDEX

GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES

(Where business location and residence are in different cities, the name, preceded by a double dagger, is entered under both locations.)

California	NEW HAVEN	EVANSTON
CORCORAN	Clark, H. D.	‡Beckett
Wilson	Ford	‡Kedzie
LONG BEACH	Fox	‡McMullen, F. B.
‡Gibbs	Hawley	LAKE FOREST
LOS ANGELES	Holt	‡Moore
‡Fish	Osborne	ROCKFORD
PASADENA	TERRYVILLE	Dupee
‡Fish	Clark, G. C.	SPRINGFIELD
Witbeck	WATERBURY	Lewis, H. B.
SAN PEDRO	‡Campbell, A. J.	WINNETKA
‡Gibbs	WATERTOWN	‡McCaulley
SANTA BARBARA	‡Campbell, A. J.	
Pierce		
Colorado	Delaware	Indiana
DENVER	WILMINGTON	INDIANAPOLIS
Berger	‡Bliss	Wiggins
Brown		
Connecticut	Dist. of Columbia	Maryland
GREENWICH	WASHINGTON	BALTIMORE
‡Stoughton	Mitchell	‡McLane
HARTFORD	Illinois	BROOKLANDVILLE
Ellsworth	CHICAGO	‡McLane
Hammond, S. M.	‡Beckett	Massachusetts
MERIDEN	Belden	BOSTON
Lawton, B. L.	‡Kedzie	‡Treadwell
MIDDLETOWN	Lewis, T. H.	BRADFORD
Ingersoll	‡McCaulley	‡Lawton, L. C.
MILFORD	‡McMullen, F. B.	CAMBRIDGE
Stoddard	‡McMullen, H. Y.	‡Strong
NEW BRITAIN	Mandel	HAVERHILL
Hungerford	‡Moore	‡Lawton, L. C.
	Sedgwick, A. K.	
	Sedgwick, G. B.	
	Winter	

SPRINGFIELD	MONTCLAIR	Robbins
Blair	‡Hill, C. B.	‡Stevens, A. H.
Smith	MORRISTOWN	‡Stoughton
Michigan	‡Billings	VanIngen
DETROIT	PLAINFIELD	Webster
‡McMullen, H. Y.	‡McGee	Whitehead
‡Stevens, W. P.	RIVERTON	Wight
GROSSE POINTE FARMS	‡Murray	QUOGUE, L. I.
‡Stevens, W. P.	WOODBURY	Howell
Minnesota	‡Spencer	TUXEDO PARK
MINNEAPOLIS	New York	‡Comly
Wells	ALBANY	WATERTOWN
ST. PAUL	‡Treadwell	‡Campbell, J. E.
Hill, L. W.	BROOKLYN	YONKERS
Kalman	‡Potter	Baldwin
Ritchie	‡Stevens, A. H.	North Carolina
Missouri	BUFFALO	CHAPEL HILL
ST. JOSEPH	Adams	Pratt
Smith, L. M.	Armstrong	Ohio
ST. LOUIS	Vought	CINCINNATI
Ewing	DEXTER	Howe
January	‡Campbell, J. E.	CLEVELAND
‡Tritle	FISHERS ISLAND	Cary
WEBSTER GROVES	Hine	‡Hitchcock
‡Tritle	NEW YORK CITY	Selover
Montana	Bailey	MENTOR
MALTA	Barber	‡Hitchcock
Day	‡Billings	YOUNGSTOWN
New Jersey	Bloodgood	Garlick
BERNARDSVILLE	Burr	Pennsylvania
‡Hammond, O. H.	Comly	GETTYSBURG
CALDWELL	Drury	Granville
‡Hanna	‡Hammond, O. H.	HARRISBURG
CAMDEN	‡Hanna	McCormick
‡Murray	‡Hill, C. B.	OAK LANE
‡Spencer	Lansing	‡Stow
	‡McGee	
	Mathews	
	‡Potter	

PHILADELPHIA

‡Bliss
Mallery
‡Stow

PITTSBURGH

Brooks
deVou
Nicola
Suydam

SHIPPENSBURG

Johnston

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE
Alling

Virginia

LYNCHBURG
Bowen

Washington

ELLENSBURG
Munson

West Virginia

GLEN JEAN
McKell

Hawaii

KAUAI
Alexander

Switzerland

GENEVA
‡Strong

Address unknown

Boden
Fishel
Raymond

ROLL OF THE CLASS

GRADUATES

- Roger C. Adams, Aluminum Manufactures, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Mortimer H. Alling, 15 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.
 William M. Armstrong, 99 Highland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 James H. Bailey, 404 Riverside Drive, New York City
 Anson Baldwin, 11 Dudley Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
 *Joseph H. Bamberg *Died 1920
 Donn Barber, 101 Park Avenue, New York City
 *Morris H. Beall *Died 1913
 James B. Beckett, 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles P. Belden, 2300 S. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 William B. Berger, Colorado National Bank, Denver, Colo.
 *Walter S. Billard *Died 1906
 Oliver C. Billings, 10 Wall Street, New York City
 Orland R. Blair, M.D., 576 State Street, Springfield, Mass.
 Laurence T. Bliss, care Thorne, Neale & Company, Inc., 902 Franklin Bank
 Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Harry L. Bloodgood, care Andre Jacobi & Company, 25 Pine Street, New
 York City
 J. Judson Brooks, Jr., Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Walter F. Brown, 1421 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
 Nelson B. Burr, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City
 Alexander J. Campbell, E.M., Connecticut Light & Power Company,
 Waterbury, Conn.
 James E. Campbell, M.D., Dexter, N. Y.
 Sheldon Cary, 2373 Kenilworth Road, Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio
 George C. Clark, Terryville, Conn.
 Herman D. Clark, Jr., 13 Trumbull Street, New Haven, Conn.
 *John W. Coe *Died 1911
 Garrard Comly, Bacon & Company, 92 Franklin Street, New York City
 *Henry F. Conner *Died 1912
 Lester W. Day, M.D., Malta, Mont.
 James L. deVou, 1525 Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Leroy C. Dupee, 210 N. Wyman Street, Rockford, Ill.
 Ernest B. Ellsworth, 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
 *Jason Evans *Died 1898
 Mark Ewing, 509 Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 *Joseph B. Fair *Died 1907
 Howard J. Fish, 279 Pleasant Street, Pasadena, Calif.
 Mark M. Fishel (No address)
 Frederick L. Ford, City Engineer, New Haven, Conn.
 *George C. Fouse *Died 1901
 Edward L. Fox, 165 Dwight Street, New Haven, Conn.
 Richard Garlick, Stambaugh Building, Youngstown, Ohio

- Albert D. Gibbs, 922 Locust Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.
William A. Granville, Ph.D., LL.D., Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.
*Gaston Gunter *Died 1919
*Robert E. Hall *Died 1920
Ogden H. Hammond, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City
Samuel M. Hammond, M.D., 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.
Thomas K. Hanna, Caldwell, N. J.
*Howard J. Haslehurst *Died 1916
Arthur S. Hawley, 193 Maple Street, New Haven, Conn.
Charles B. Hill, 120 Broadway, New York City
Louis W. Hill, care Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.
Frank E. Hine, Fishers Island, N. Y.
Charles W. Hitchcock, 1878 E. Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio
Sidney S. Holt, 188 Cold Spring Street, New Haven, Conn.
William T. H. Howe, Ph.D., care The American Book Company, 300 Pike
Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Hampton Howell, care Morgan Davis & Company, 66 Broadway, New
York City
*Phelps B. Hoyt *Died 1908
William C. Hungerford, care Kirkham, Cooper, Hungerford & Camp,
New Britain, Conn.
*George A. Hutchinson *Died 1901
Charles A. Ingersoll, 160 Washington Street, Middletown, Conn.
*Huson T. Jackson *Died 1899
Harry C. January, 203 Boatmens Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.
William R. Johnston, 505 W. King Street, Shippensburg, Pa.
Charles O. Kalman, 590 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
John H. Kedzie, 1514 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
William Lansing, Jr., 49 Claremont Avenue, New York City
*Elmer A. Lawbaugh *Died 1915
Burton L. Lawton, 91 Lincoln Street, Meriden, Conn.
Louis C. Lawton, 70 Colby Street, Bradford, Mass.
Harry B. Lewis, Central Union Telephone Company, Springfield, Ill.
Thomas H. Lewis, M.D., 1441 People Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.
*Frank A. Little *Died 1895
Samuel W. McCaulley, 988 Elm Street, Winnetka, Ill.
Vance C. McCormick, 301 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Clifford W. McGee, 17 State Street, New York City
William McKell, Glen Jean, W. Va.
Charles E. McLane, Brooklandville, Md.
Frederic B. McMullen, 1125 Lumber Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
Herbert Y. McMullen, 1706 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.
Leonard J. Mandel, 4925 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Harold C. Mathews, 14 E. Sixty-ninth Street, New York City
Edward A. Mitchell, 1010 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
Lysander R. Moore, Haines, Moore & Company, Conway Building,
Chicago, Ill.
John P. Munson, Ph.D., 706 N. Anderson Street, Ellensburg, Wash.

- Henry H. Murray, 713 Main Street, Riverton, N. J.
 Oliver P. Nicola, 1414 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 H. Leroy Potter, 450 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Joseph H. Pratt, Ph.D., Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Harry P. Ritchie, M.D., 914 Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn.
 Allan A. Robbins, 50 Church Street, New York City
 Edward O. Smith, 24 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.
 Frederick C. Spencer, 53 Centre Street, Woodbury, N. J.
 Alfred H. Stevens, 400 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 William P. Stevens, Stevens Building, Detroit, Mich.
 Raymond F. Stoddard, Milford, Conn.
 Bradley Stoughton, 29 W. Thirty-ninth Street, New York City
 Frederick E. Stow, 1101 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Richard P. Strong, M.D., Sc.D., Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
 Richard S. Suydam, Sixty-first and Butler Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 *William B. Thompson *Died 1900
 George C. Treadwell, 360 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
 *Albert L. VanHuyck *Died 1894
 McLane VanIngen, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City
 John H. Vought, 9 Grimes Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 R. William Whitehead, 195 Broadway, New York City
 Dudley H. Wiggins, Box 493, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Ira E. Wight, 15 Broad Street, New York City
 Clarence C. Wilson, M.E., Corcoran, Calif.
 Wallace C. Winter, 219 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Ernest S. Witbeck, 172 Bellefontaine Street, Pasadena, Calif.

NON-GRADUATES

- Frank A. Alexander, Eleele, Kauai, H. T.
 *Robert S. Blakeman *Died before 1909
 John M. Boden (No address)
 Almon F. Bowen, College Park P. O., Lynchburg, Va.
 Frederick W. Drury, 115 Broadway, New York City
 *James H. Follis *Died 1913
 *Harry S. Gordon *Died 1908
 *Thomas O'C. Jones *Died 1906
 *Joseph deT. Lentilhon *Died 1917
 Winslow Mallery, 1513 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Frederick H. Osborne, 222 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
 Samuel C. Pierce, Sea Gull Cottage, Channel Drive, Montecito, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Wiley B. Raymond (No address)
 Alexander K. Sedgwick, 5111 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 George B. Sedgwick, Great American Insurance Company, 76 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
 DeForest L. Selover, Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio
 Lewis M. Smith, 319 S. Third Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

*Henry A. Stults

*Died 1913

John S. Tritle, care Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company,
314 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Paul W. Webster, 31 Union Square, W., New York City

Frederick B. Wells, 312 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Eugene R. Willard

*Died 1919

Total in Class	132
Graduates	109
Living	91
Dead	18
Special Student	1
Non-graduates	22
Living	15
Dead	7

HISTORY OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REUNION

To those who attend most of our Class Reunions, each seems to be better and more satisfying than the previous one, and to those who have not been back for many years, these last Reunions have been recollections of good fellowship to be pondered over and enjoyed in retrospection for years to come. This Twenty-fifth Reunion at least will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to attend, as an occasion full of inspiration and uplift. A spirit pervaded it that, like the old "Yale Spirit," eludes description, but seemed to be born of a great feeling of mutual helpfulness, interest, and respect. Doubtless, the Thirtieth will be even finer. May we all be there to see.

Be it remembered that our country went to war with Germany about fourteen months before our Twenty-fifth Reunion was due. The Classes of 1892 and 1892 Sheff had established, in 1917, the precedent of omitting this Twenty-fifth Reunion in war time, although other Reunion classes came back that year.

The letter from President Hadley (reproduced on page 13), supplemented by a public statement by President Wilson bearing on the war time Reunion idea, cleared the air for us.

The Secretary promptly departed for Washington to confer with our President, McCormick. As a result a reunion committee consisting of Bradley Stoughton, Chairman, M. H. Alling, and F. L. Ford were appointed by wire and asked to meet the Secretary in New York, February 3, for conference. They did so and almost the entire day was spent in laying plans for the reunion. On March 11 they sent out their first letter to the class as follows:

"Twenty-five years ago this coming June, we, as a class, graduated from Sheff, and each of us has a big desire to get back next June and celebrate in a way that is appropriate to the times and that will strengthen the old ties and renew the friendships of our college days. The class authorities, urged by President Hadley and by the announcement of the President of the United States, that meetings of colleges are to be encouraged during the war, have decided that our reunion shall be held.

"These are the times which bring out the best element in strong men, and when we all inevitably show the real stuff of which we

are made. We are in the era of helpfulness, of coöperation, of mutual inspiration. Some of our classmates are giving their all, and each one is giving something to the Nation. You can help by coming to the Reunion, and the more you are doing for the cause of humanity the more you can extend the sphere of your influence during the intimate associations of those four days—or as many of them as you can spare.

"Everyone can help by indicating on the enclosed card his desire to come and his intention to arrange his plans to do so if possible. The good intention is not one-half so liable to become a paving block if expressed early and carried out to the best of one's ability.

"We must raise a fund for the reunion, but no one will have a cent of expense from the time he reaches New Haven until the time he departs. The plans are modest compared with those of ordinary years, out of consideration for the work of winning the war, which has first place in the hearts of every one of us, as well as out of consideration for the subscriptions so many are making to war needs. However, no one can properly give war contribution as an excuse for shifting the burden of the needs of the University, which are now greater than ever; for those who are giving most for the war have set the example of giving generously to the Alumni and Reunion Funds—and some of them are men of very modest means. Every dollar and every minute given to the University is a direct gift to war work because of the great service the University is rendering to the Nation in a military way, by putting every student in residence under military training for the Artillery if he is physically fit, as well as preparing the youth of the country for the reconstruction period after the war. Therefore, give all you can of your money and your time, in this our Twenty-fifth Year, to the Alma Mater who has given us all more than we shall ever be able to return.

"Sincerely yours,

"BRADLEY STOUGHTON, Chairman."

A short time later, having decided to publish a small booklet for distribution at the Reunion giving the main outstanding facts regarding each individual, the Reunion Committee sent out the following report accompanied by a questionnaire:

"The Reunion Committee has had four meetings. It has also conferred in person with the Secretary of the Class and the Class Agent of the Alumni Fund. The accompanying letter and

YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
WOODBIDGE HALL, 105 WALL STREET.

January 9, 1918.

My dear Mr. McMullen:-

So many inquiries come to this office as to the wishes and views of the Corporation regarding class reunions next summer that I am writing to you, and to the other secretaries directly interested, some account of our hopes and expectations in this matter.

Last Commencement was very different from other Commencements; but it was even more interesting than usual, and those who came here felt fully repaid for so doing, both in enjoyment and in inspiration. Bishop Lines said in conversation afterward, "I have attended all but one of fifty successive Commencements, and this has been the best of them all." We are hoping to make the Commencement of 1918 as good as that of 1917, and for that purpose we want to get back as many of the graduates as possible.

Every class which would naturally have a reunion in 1918 should establish a headquarters at New Haven to serve as a place of meeting for those who come back. What else it will do is a matter for each class to settle; but I strongly advise the classes to do all they can in the way of reunion exercises -- making them as simple and unexpensive as they please, but getting the boys together for a real reunion. I feel sure that the inspiration to be obtained from a war-time Commencement will repay many times over the cost of class reunions and be a means of service to the country.

Very sincerely,

Mr. F. B. McMullen,
Chicago, Ill.



questionnaire give some details of proposed arrangements, and the following plans are under consideration:

"Option has been secured on a house on College Street near the corner of Elm, and on sufficient dormitories in Divinity Hall, almost next door, to accommodate any overflow. In connection with this house there will be accommodations for serving all meals during the four days, although the Class Dinner or a shore dinner or other special occasion may be arranged outside.

"In the event of men bringing members of their family to an extent requiring accommodations to be made by the Committee, they will be cared for and appropriate plans are under consideration.

"There will be no band, no uniforms, and no fireworks, this being in accordance with the general spirit of the time in saving unnecessary expense. The Reunion Committee will be more than glad to receive suggestions and also to have notes of the recent activities or accomplishments or news of interest concerning any members of the Class.

"The subscriptions asked for in enclosed communication will cover all expenses at Reunion, and no one will have a cent to pay while he is in New Haven."

The work was followed up in every detail so that when the first pilgrim arrived at the Shrine established at 118 College Street he found a club house all ready for him with a full quota of servants to take care of his every need.

All our meals including the Class Dinner were served at our own headquarters and the service and food were excellent.

The house was ready for the first arrivals Saturday, June 15th, and when the Secretary arrived rather late Saturday night the register contained the names of Adams, Alling, Ford, Sam Hammond, Murray, Ritchie, Stoughton, Stow, Treadwell, Whitehead, and Winter. Most of these were located a few moments later around a big table at the Graduates Club, war time prohibition being then unheard of. Each new arrival was appropriately and enthusiastically greeted.

Several golf matches had been pulled off during the day and there was much discussion relative to the luncheon and outing to take place at the Country Club the next day.

The early arrivals were fortunate in all being quartered in the house at 118 College Street. Some of those arriving as late as Monday had their sleeping quarters assigned in West Divinity Hall, near by.

Alling of the Reunion Committee saw to it that each of us was properly shaved and appropriately attired Sunday morning, and during breakfast several more of the fellows arrived, including Armstrong, Bliss, McGee, and Mathews.

Several departed early for the New Haven Country Club to get in eighteen holes of golf before the Class Luncheon at one thirty p. m.; and twelve o'clock found most of us at the Country Club enjoying the wonderfully beautiful weather and greeting the new arrivals, some of whom had not attended reunions before for some years. Among them were Suydam and B. L. Lawton, with their daughters. J. E. Campbell kept some of us guessing for a time as he had not before honored a reunion and had changed much. The other new arrivals were H. Y. McMullen, Paul Webster, and H. D. Clark. Mrs. Treadwell accompanied her husband to the Reunion as did Mrs. Stoughton. Mrs. Ford came out to lunch, so there were six ladies and fifteen men at this party. Some of the golfers were out on the links and were not seen until the evening meal at headquarters. Doc Ritchie came in with a sunburn that made the electric lights superfluous and Murray was kicking because he had to caddy, while Wally Winter seemed to be like the cat that ate the canary, the only one entirely satisfied with the results.

After supper, with H. Y. McMullen at the piano, an hour or two was spent singing the old college songs and some of the new ones.

About this time the consensus of opinion was that some drinks were in order, and despite the fact that the straw vote previous to the Reunion favored no booze, the Committee was overruled in their desire to be governed by that vote and ordered to produce some liquor forthwith. They did so and during the rest of the Reunion limited quantities were consumed when the mood was upon us.

Monday morning brought us Donn Barber, Jud Brooks, A. J. Campbell, Hine, Dick Garlick, Vance McCormick, Robbins, and VanIngen; and there was a great deal doing at headquarters as each new arrival was hailed and passed around for inspection or identification.

The weather, which was absolutely perfect during the entire Reunion, attracted the golfers to a morning game while others, after the very late breakfast, organized parties for the inspection of the new Sheff and College buildings.

Soon after luncheon a special trolley car took the entire party down to Momauguin, a delightful resort on the Sound, east of New Haven, where the bathing facilities are most excellent and a double-decked pavilion afforded us an ideal place for supper and dancing, entirely removed from other guests.

Most of those having wives or daughters in the party had come down for lunch.

On the arrival of the special car a bathing party was promptly organized and the "Daughters" in the party proceeded to show up the fathers and their classmates by a really classy exhibition of swimming and fancy diving.

After the swim the Committee announced a baseball game, which proved to be one of the most exciting events of the Reunion. There was a really good ball field available and the members of the Committee, who seemed to have forgotten nothing, provided bats, balls, and all that sort of thing.

Laurie Bliss and Vance McCormick chose sides and pitched for their respective teams, while Winter and J. E. Campbell completed the batteries with Mrs. Treadwell as umpire. It was a most important contest, attended, if not refereed, by the captain of the Yale University Baseball Team and his best girl, the only guests permitted.

There were many marvelous plays made and the decisions of the umpire met with the usual protests except for the omission of pop bottles.

The game had proceeded to about the middle of the fifth inning and the score stood even-so-many to some in favor of one team or the other, when suddenly Sam Hammond in a shameful attempt to steal second base, fell with a ruptured muscle in his leg. Your Scribe happened to be playing with second base at the time, and of course, proceeded to assist Sam off the field, but a vision of loveliness in the person of the umpire bore down upon us and in her capacity as trained Red Cross nurse, claimed possession of the patient.

Now, Sam was seriously hurt, but at that time none of us knew it, so no one sympathized with him, as he completed his journey to home plate supported on the one side by the fair umpire.

The attentions received by Sam at the end of the journey caused each player on the field to assume an expression of agony and start limping to home plate and a photograph of that bunch would be worth having.

The mood quickly changed when Doc Ritchie informed us that the injury was quite serious. Thanks, however, to the prompt measures taken by the nurse and doctor so happily and unconsciously provided by the Committee, Sam was able to sit up at dinner with his leg supported on extra chairs and encased in all sorts of splints, bandages, etc. As for the game of baseball, it was closed with the above incident as we came to realize we were too old to play strenuous games with safety.

The eats provided at this shore dinner were certainly fine, especially the extra supply of steamed clams furnished the Secretary by the ever thoughtful Committee.

Vance McCormick sat at the end of the long table and ran true to form in that he secured as his neighbors on both right and left two of the "Daughters." As the dinner started, Potter arrived and was given an ovation. A little later A. H. Stevens arrived. A number of the ladies were with us at this dinner, including Mrs. Stoughton, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Treadwell, Miss Suydam, Miss Lawton, and Miss Adams. There was an excellent orchestra on the job, so there was dancing between courses. There were no speeches at this informal dinner and about nine o'clock we returned by special trolley to the headquarters where the party sang college songs for an hour before the ladies departed.

The fellows then drifted out to the tent erected in the back yard where the war afforded the chief topic of general conversation. This led to Vance telling a most interesting and entertaining story of his trip the previous winter to Europe as a member of the American Commission sent over to confer with the allies, which trip resulted in their getting together eventually under one central control.

Few stories of adventure are more absorbing than Vance's description of how each of the members of the American party were led separately and by devious paths to the ship that was to take them abroad and how the same mystery surrounded their transfer from England to France and again from Paris to Brest on the return trip.

In his own case, Vance was instructed to arrive at the interesting hour of midnight at a certain New York Subway Station where he would find a stout party reading a copy of the *Saturday Evening Post*. He was to place himself at the disposal of this individual and he did, soon finding himself on a train which eventually arrived at one of the northern seaports where the party assembled on board a fast cruiser, which had received orders to

proceed to that post. The mystery had seized the imagination of the officers and crew to such an extent that they were quite certain they were bound on a most dangerous and exciting mission, and great was their disgust on finding they were merely to carry a bunch of "prominent citizens in tall hats" to Europe. The efficiency of the service was shown by the picking up of the convoy in mid-Atlantic at just twenty minutes before scheduled time.

He told of the long days of hard work in London and Paris, each department head working with the head of the similar department in the country visited. Finally, when their work was done and just before the return trip was to be undertaken, they were taken up to the front to see the war at first hand. It so happened that on the night of their visit Fritz cut loose with something unexpected, and while unable to reach the front line trenches they were able to observe a wonderfully spectacular artillery bombardment from a favorable position. He told how on leaving Paris for Brest each man was conducted by different routes, some north, some south, and some west; some by automobiles and others by train, with all the mystery of which the Frenchman is capable.

Besides telling of the trip itself he gave us quite a little insight into some of the things our Government was doing and trying to do, so that the little informal narrative was one of the most interesting hours of the Reunion and those who happened to be absent from headquarters at that time felt they missed much.

Tuesday was to be a busy day and all were up for an early start. The new arrivals were Fox, O. H. Hammond, Tom Hanna, and Ingersoll.

Immediately after breakfast the class business meeting was held in the back yard, the stenographic account of which follows.

MINUTES OF BUSINESS MEETING HELD AT HEADQUARTERS,
118 COLLEGE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
JUNE 18, 1918.

Meeting was called to order at 9.30 A. M. with about 33 members of the Class present.

Mr. McCormick presided as President.

Mr. McMullen, Secretary.

MR. McCORMICK: This is the sixth business meeting of the Class of '93 S. since graduation. We meet to prepare for the Thirtieth Reunion, to elect officers, to appoint the next Reunion Committee, and to generally discuss matters of interest to the Class and hear the reports of our standing committees. I am going to ask first, Mr. McMullen, the Secretary, to make his report.

MR. McMULLEN: I don't know that I have anything special to report, except that we have a little money which we can use to pay any expenses we have to meet, and I would suggest that my successor be endowed with a certain amount of money in the way of a Class Fund, if possible. We would meet these reunion expenses more easily and possibly a lot of fellows would feel more like coming to each reunion if they chipped in each year a few dollars to a fund which most classes of our age have. Mr. Swayne told me 1893 had some \$15,000.00 on hand and if we could arrange \$1,500.00 between reunion times it would be mighty easy for our members to get back. We have never had such a fund. At the time we issued the last class record, as you all know, you were asked for \$10.00 apiece. We collected altogether \$920.00 from 82 men. The expenditures have partly been reported some months ago, in fact, they were published in the last book, if I am not mistaken, and audited by able authorities in Chicago, Mr. Winter and Mr. McCaulley. Our total expenditures have been \$724.00, the difference being the two Liberty Bonds, which we purchased from what we had left, with credit of \$4.00 interest. The facts are we have about \$200.00 in the Class Fund. There may be some disposition you gentlemen wish to make of this fund, but I would like to suggest that we adopt a plan of making small annual contributions. Another point which presents itself is, shall we or shall we not publish another reunion record? If so, when and what shall be the nature of it? These things have not been on our minds very much but you all know these records are quite important. The last one was published just ten months after the last reunion. This time we started, through the Class Secretaries Bureau here, to get some information together for another book. You all probably received those questionnaires. Some of the men are now doing something worthy of note, some are married or about to be, or gone to war—these are things we ought to record.

Besides that, the country is not very well supplied with genealogical data. People get them from these books and the books are very much in demand,—the libraries all clamor for them. I think it will be wise sometime within the next twelve to eighteen months to publish a record of this reunion. The only thing I would suggest holding it back for is the present state of war. The war records of our classmates should be recorded in this book. Those are matters for your consideration. The only further thing I have to say is that, having held this job for fifteen to twenty years, I have decided I am a bum secretary and am too busy to keep this job. Having seen what some good class secretaries can do, I offer my resignation, and would suggest Mr. Bradley Stoughton as my successor.

The Class ruled Mr. McMullen out of order in resigning. Mr. McCormick asked for the report of the Reunion Committee.

MR. BRADLEY STOUGHTON: The report of the committee is right here in a very brief form. We have enough funds, and we are not going into the hole. The last of the festivities will consist of a dinner to-night and the University functions. I have no further report.

MR. MCCORMICK: I have just discovered that our Class has been a most unusual one in the form of organization. It is the only Class that has a President and Vice-President. All the other classes are governed by the Reunion Committee, which changes every reunion year, and the Secretary. I want to put it up to the Class to-day whether we wish to have a different form of organization than the regular class organization. Opening up the question of organization, I propose that the Reunion Committee and the Secretary be the regular officials of the Class and the President and Vice-President be dispensed with.

The election now of these committees is open. Nominations are in order. First for a Class Secretary.

MR. DONN BARBER: Move that we proceed to the reelection of the President of the Class.

MR. VANINGEN: Move that all the present officers be re-elected.

MR. MCCORMICK: I feel that Mr. McMullen has done all that he could. It is not a light job. So far as I, myself, am concerned in regard to the Secretary, I hope Mr. McMullen will reconsider. We should appreciate what an efficient Secretary he

has been and how difficult it has been to keep some of us on the work. I have always in the past appreciated this honor, but we ought to adopt the same system as other classes. The Secretary and Reunion Committee have always been charged with the work and the rest of us have just been real figureheads.

MR. BRADLEY STOUGHTON: I think the Reunion Committee should be appointed when the time comes. It would be a good thing if reunion committees could be appointed a year ahead of time.

MR. McCORMICK: If they have a Chairman could they not fill any vacancies that might occur?

MR. McMULLEN: The committee appointed or reappointed should start right now.

MR. VANINGEN: Moved that the present officers and Reunion Committee be reelected and the Secretary cast a unanimous vote. Seconded.

A vote was taken and the Class voted unanimously for the reelection of the present officers and Reunion Committee.

MR. McCORMICK: A good plan would be to get together in New York or some central meeting place for a dinner once a year.

MR. DONN BARBER: It would be well to test the sense of the meeting, for an annual dinner of the Class in New York. We had one a few weeks ago, and since that time two or three men said they regretted they could not come to the dinner, and think it would be a good plan to have a reunion dinner in New York. Reunions are pretty far apart now, and life is getting shorter. I should like to move that beginning next winter, at a time agreeable to the Reunion Committee, a dinner be held at New York or some near and convenient city. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

MR. McCORMICK: A question has been brought up by the Secretary regarding the record.

MR. STOUGHTON: I would like to hear some expressions on the subject. I think it is better to get it out right away and we can add to it in mimeograph form each year. I think it is a good idea getting it out now.

MR. ALLING: Suggest, under the circumstances, that the Secretary get out more of a pamphlet, the same as we got out, and get data together by another reunion, and then have a regular book. Not go into such an elaborate affair as we had in our

last record. It is a long job, labor is scarce at the present time, and it would be easier to get it out in pamphlet form.

MR. DONN BARBER: That ought to be left to the discretion of the Secretary. I think we ought to produce a more elaborate book this year. I think the record should be published by the Secretary and left to his judgment.

MR. McCORMICK: I don't know if the individual members of the Class know the amount of time, labor, and effort put forth by officials of the Class, Mr. McMullen particularly. I think we will facilitate his work by promptly answering his requests for information and freely answering. I would bring out an edition *de luxe*.

MR. McMULLEN: There is only one bright spot. Over here at the Secretary's office they maintain a bureau known as the Class Secretaries Bureau. They have a young lady over there, who succeeded to the job of Embree, who was made secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, and she is very efficient in helping with these books. I would not have been able to publish a book like that of five years ago without some help of that kind. It doesn't cost us any more money to have them do the work, except for the printing, stamps, etc. That is a great help, and if I do have to go ahead with the job, most of it is going to be done across the road. The customary quarter century record seems to be pretty elaborate to get out in war times. The specifications call for all that genealogy we asked for in the questionnaire and also for photographs of each member of the Class at graduation and at the present time. That was why we asked if you have a complete set of the Senior pictures. Such a book is pretty expensive. I expect it would cost us with the present prices probably \$800.00 or \$900.00 to publish. The last time it cost us for the book \$479.69. We shall have not so many pages, but many more cuts. I think Mr. Alling is correct in his ideas. If you leave it to me I will probably put that part of it off for another five years. I would like to have your ideas on this matter.

MR. McCORMICK: I think it is a fine time for the preparation of a reunion record in war times. Nice thing for the University even if it is expensive. I think we ought to consider very seriously both the interest of the University and the Class in this record. This reunion during the present crisis is more important

than any other reunion we ever held. It would seem to me the most important record we could get up. I think the men ought to express themselves freely about it. I think this is the most important reunion we will ever hold.

MR. BARBER: I agree with the chair absolutely. I think even if the publication is delayed a year or more, when it comes out it ought to represent, as you say, the most important period of our class history.

MR. McMULLEN: Will you fellows come through with the information and photographs?

MR. BARBER: It is very interesting to the Class to get the photographs showing how the men look to-day and is a very important part of the record. I believe it is possible to get the old photographs. I understand that Pach's photograph studio burned up and all the negatives were destroyed. In my Class album I have the pictures of practically everybody in our Senior year and if we could each send the pictures we have to Mr. McMullen in some sort of envelope they could later be returned and he could collect the old pictures in that way. Nobody knows more about the job of getting out a book than I, for I have been in it. It is a dog's life, and I think if the Secretary will undertake it the Class will appreciate his labors even more than in the past.

MR. McCORMICK: As I gather it, it is the desire and wish of the Class that the book be published completely. It may cost double the last book,—\$300.00 or \$400.00 more, but we feel that this time is such an important one we should have a complete record of this Class and reunion. I do not think a vote is necessary, and I think that seems to be the sentiment.

MR. McCORMICK: The Secretary brought up the question of the class fund for the Reunion five years ahead of us. Let us fix an amount of \$5.00 each a year as a minimum and by the end of five years we would have a class fund, a general class fund, and it would be for the expenses of all of our classmates. Having contributed to that fund each man would be more certain to come back to the class reunion. I hope that something of that sort is adopted. I do not think it would be a burden. Instead of paying it all down at one time your fund would be on deposit when the reunion was held and all expenses while in New Haven provided for. I think the officers should put through such a plan.

MR. BARBER: I think that ought to be left to the officers. Move that that matter be left to the Secretary and the Reunion Committee.

MR. McCORMICK: I don't know whether Mr. Armstrong wishes to make a report regarding the Alumni Fund.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I wish to make a brief announcement that this crowd of good fellows have finished what they started out for—\$5,000.00. We have it, and we will probably have a little more,—I cannot tell until the records are closed. One item to me is very pleasing—that is we have seventy-five contributors, 80% participated. As you note, the records are very high. I know you men are very much interested in this Alumni Fund, realize its importance, and will continue to participate in it broadly. There is one item in this contribution of which I want to speak particularly. A group of our men, who were in New York, thought it might be well to include an amount of money in memory of those who have gone beyond. These men's names are filed and will appear in the published record. The names are: Morris H. Beall, Walter S. Billard, John W. Coe, Henry F. Conner, Jason Evans, Joseph B. Fair, George C. Fouse, Howard J. Haslehurst, Phelps B. Hoyt, George A. Hutchinson, Huson T. Jackson, Elmer A. Lawbaugh, Frank A. Little, William B. Thompson, and Albert L. VanHuyck.

MR. WINTER: Moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Armstrong for the untiring energy he has brought to the Alumni Fund for the account of our Class. Seconded and carried.

MR. GARLICK: I move that a vote of thanks to the President, Secretary, and Reunion Committee be extended. Seconded and carried unanimously.

MR. ALLING: I would like to say in regard to the preparations for the reunion that when the committee first came together and sent out the questionnaires we wanted to find out how many ladies we would have back. We found from the replies that we would not be justified in going ahead with the preparation for special accommodations for the ladies. Mr. McMullen's idea of calling for a donation each year is good. The men at the next reunion could come back with their wives and no large assessment would be needed at the time of the reunion.

MR. FORD: I wish to call the fellows' attention to the meeting

at 4.30 at the Hewitt Quadrangle. At this particular time, it is important that all attend who can. Announcement is going to be made by officials of the men in the service. I hope that as many as can will attend that meeting and the Class Dinner to-night. Dinner will be served right here at 7.30 P. M.

MR. McMULLEN: What is the meeting at 10.30 this morning?

MR. McCORMICK: That is the regular Alumni Meeting and they have a few special speakers, representatives of the various classes back here for the reunion. This used to take place at Alumni Hall. President Hadley always makes an address.

MR. BLISS: We have quite a few men in the service, and I think it would be a nice thing if the chairman of the committee would send some kind of greetings to the different men.

MR. McCORMICK: I think we had better postpone that until the banquet to-night. We can probably arrange to send cables to all our classmates. (Applause.)

MR. STOW: In connection with Mr. Alling's remark about bringing the wives back to the next reunion, I understand a similar remark was made by our President, namely, that he would bring Mrs. McCormick to the next reunion and it should be made a matter of record. (Laughter.)

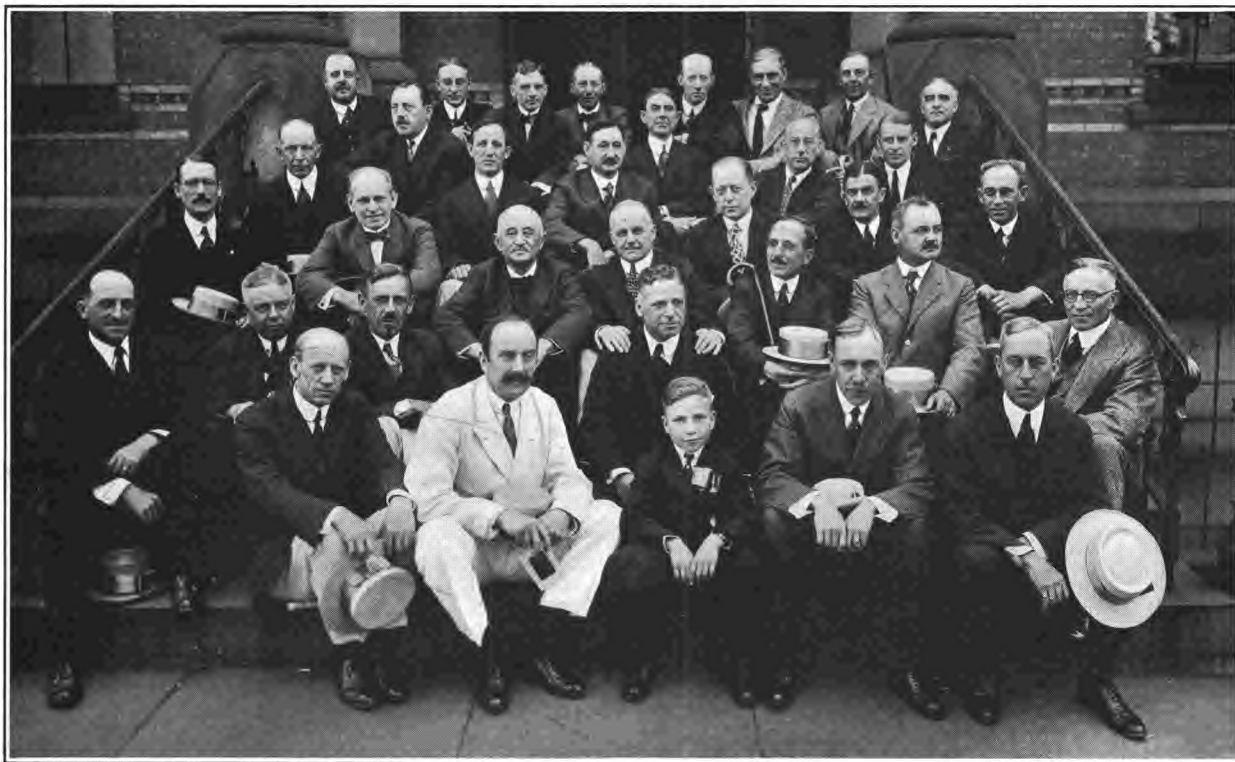
Adjourned.

The Class then proceeded to North Sheff steps to be photographed, picking up on the way our old class officer, Professor Mixer, whose familiar face, little changed, will be seen in the class group.

Some of the Class attended the Alumni meeting in Sprague Memorial Hall at ten-thirty, where interesting addresses by President Hadley, Dean Jones, and others were to be heard.

The memorial services to the late Dean Henry P. Wright held in Battell Chapel at twelve-fifteen also called forth the attendance of many of our Class.

The patriotic meeting at four in the afternoon, however, was a most impressive affair, and few of the members of any of the Reunion classes missed it. The brief exercises were preceded by a procession of graduates headed by detachments from the R. O. T. C. and from the Y. N. T. U. forming on the old campus,



First row: Frank E. Hine, James E. Campbell, Paul W. Webster, William M. Armstrong, Frederick E. Stow, Herbert V. McMullen, McLane VanIngen, Wallace C. Winter, Richard Garlick, George C. Treadwell.

Second row: Clifford W. McGee, Alexander J. Campbell, H. Leroy Potter, Bradley Stoughton, Roger C. Adams.

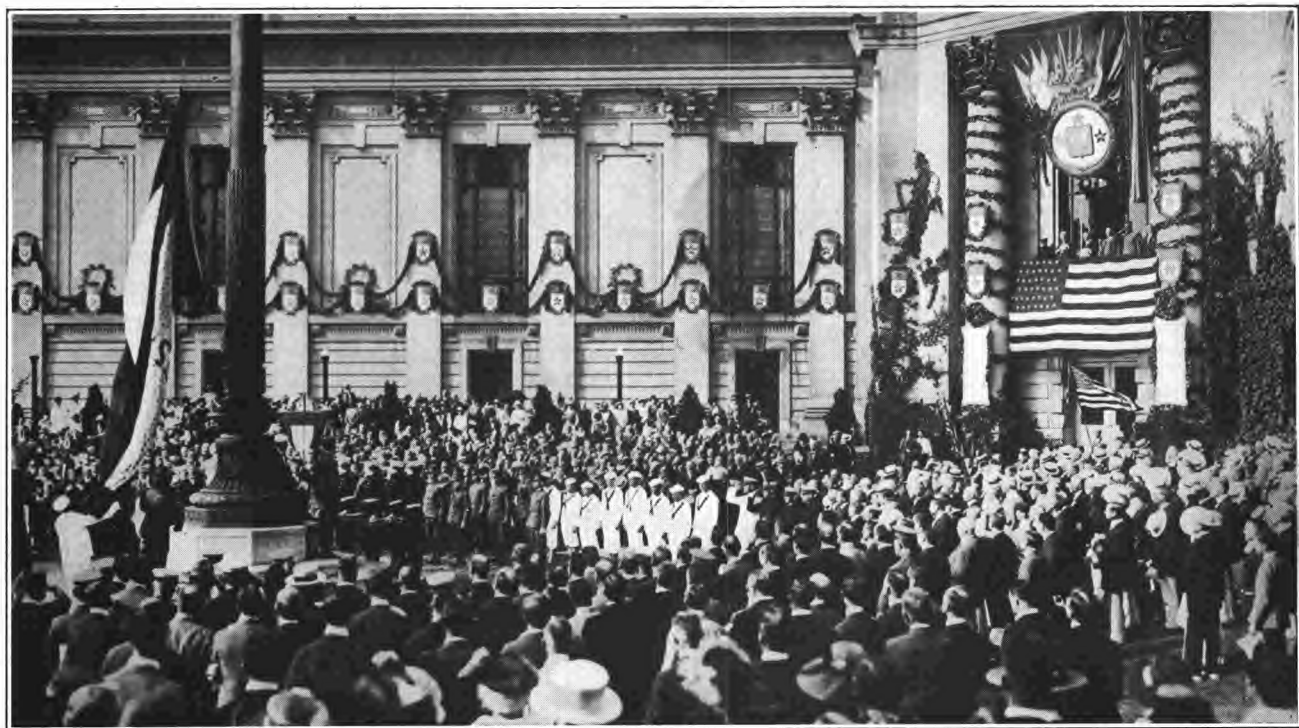
Third row: Charles A. Ingersoll, Laurence T. Bliss, Prof. William G. Mixer, Vance C. McCormick, Frederic B. McMullen, R. William Whitehead, Mortimer H. Alling.

Fourth row: Frederick L. Ford, Henry H. Murray, Harry P. Ritchie, Donn Barber, Herman D. Clark, Burton L. Lawton, Samuel M. Hammond.

Fifth row: J. Judson Brooks, Allan A. Robbins, Son of Alfred H. Stevens, Alfred H. Stevens, Edward L. Fox.

and proceeding to the Hewitt Quadrangle, leaving wreaths and guards of honor in passing university memorials to those who fought and fell in the French and Indian Wars, the American Revolution, and the later wars in which our country has been engaged. Arrived at the Quadrangle, the exercises included announcements of the war records of the classes, the flying from the Ledyard Memorial flagstaff of a service flag containing 1,229 stars, brief addresses by President Hadley and others, the singing of the Battle Hymn of the Republic by Noah Swayne, 2d, '93, concluded impressively by the sounding of taps and a salute to the flag. The memory of that twenty minutes will linger long in the minds of those who attended.

Then in the evening came the Banquet or formal Class Dinner. The Committee had most fortunately arranged that this should be held under the tent, or rather awning, that had been such a pleasant addition to our back yard. In this way it started out with a touch of the unusual, although the orchestra was there, the familiar table settings, the waiters, and many of the things that go to make up the familiar settings of a banquet, including plenty of most excellent food and a cocktail. Furthermore, there were the usual old familiar Yale songs during the first half hour or so of the meal, but there the similarity to the banquet you have known ended and the affair began to take on an atmosphere created by a wonderful spirit of comradeship and fraternity that was to make that evening an epoch in our lives. One had to experience it to understand it, yet it was present in everything that was said, grave or gay. It found its expression, incidentally, in an outpouring of affection for Wally Winter, whose recent loss, shared by us all, gave us the opportunity to learn how secure a place he has in the hearts of his classmates. Wally spoke with the utmost simplicity of Wally Winter, Junior,—the first Yale man to give his all in the recent war for humanity, first having proved his gallantry by winning the *Croix de Guerre*. Yet as one reads now, after the lapse of a year and a half, the stenographic account of this dinner, he is conscious that these reported speeches are not going to carry to the absent ones the meaning they carried to us whose privilege it was to sit out there in the open that beautiful June night and receive the inspiration that came from that getting-together of the men of '93 S.



PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION IN UNIVERSITY QUADRANGLE JUNE 18, 1918

REUNION BANQUET HELD AT NEW HAVEN, JUNE 18, 1918,
BRADLEY STOUGHTON, TOASTMASTER.

THE TOASTMASTER: I see that Donn Barber objects to my formula at the outset, so I put it this way. I give you a toast to the President of the United States.

(Toast drunk. "America" sung.)

THE TOASTMASTER: There is only one speech that ought to follow that toast, but owing to the inherent modesty of the individual he has begged off.

MR. BARBER: Rotten. Get up and talk to us, Vance.

MR. BLISS: Some of us were not here yesterday.

THE TOASTMASTER: Now, I am going to conceal the next speaker by telling you that when we graduated he was voted the handsomest man in the Class; also he got five votes for the biggest bluffer. You will know whom I mean when I tell you that before he had been many years out of college he was known as one of the ten best railroad operators in the United States. (Cheers.) I don't think any of us will need go far for the reason. It's the same reason that makes Mr. Schwab the great executive that he is. It is because he has got the biggest heart and the most beauty and the strongest affection of most of the men with whom we come in contact in life. I don't mean by that that he gives his affection haphazard. It is for his friends, for those that deserve it, but he gives it and he gets it. There isn't a man among us that has a tighter grip on the affections of the Class. We want to hear from our Vice-President, Wally Winter.

MR. WINTER: Mr. Stoughton, Mr. President, fellow members of '93 Sheff: After that very splendid and very inapplicable introduction I feel that I could go a long way on those five votes. When your committee telegraphed me and invited me to speak, I was very glad to do it, and I had visions, as I have on some former occasions—none of them as inspiring as this, but from time to time one is exposed,—and I thought I would attempt a real speech. But, as usual, I changed my mind. I don't come prepared. As I understand it, there is ample precedent for unpreparedness, but my unpreparedness is not due to any disesteem of the occasion. It is the result of the conviction, strengthened as I grew a little older in your company, that what happened to spout would be the most convincing. I have no message.

When I went with a good many of you this morning to the Sprague memorial building and heard those exercises, I was impressed with the keynote of most of the addresses, particularly that of the presiding officer. His interpretation of it was in terms of morals. It hadn't impressed me just that way. It was more a question, really, of getting ready.

When this war is over there will be a great many hundred thousand men, perhaps several million, who will have to be reassimilated. They will come back with infinitely higher ideals, and with very much better, very different conceptions of the relative importance of things than when they left, and, properly, with very much higher conceptions of the relative importance of things than the men whom they have left here. But they will need a lot of help. Those men who spoke this morning, and others whom we have heard, while they recognize that our unpreparedness for the war was something that might have been the result, if not of a misconstruction, at least of a difference of opinion, know that there can be no difference of opinion in the mind of any sane man as to the necessity of being prepared for peace. And when these men come back, as I say, the problems that the country will be confronted with will equal, if they do not surpass, in so far as our individual welfare is concerned, the gravity of those that confront us to-day in the war. Therefore, it behooves us all to get busy and get ready. The thing transcends the mere question of politics. It becomes a question of patriotism; and it makes no difference, the question of a Democrat, the question of a Republican, Socialist—that isn't our question. It is a question of Americanism essentially. Mr. Wilson said,—I am a little vague as to just his expression of it, but I think it was this—"Politics is adjourned." Well, politics is adjourned pretty nearly everywhere except in Washington, and from my observation they have scarcely taken a recess there. Now, it rests, in my opinion, with the thoughtful, discerning men of the country to see that politics, as Mr. Wilson has sounded the note, is adjourned *sine die*. And let us get together and get ready for a peace that will be a satisfactory, an inevitable, and hence a necessary, peace.

I would like to ask your forbearance for introducing a personal note. Perhaps I had better explain, for I think it is due you, those of you who were at the exercises this afternoon, to say that my absence was one that was voluntary. I didn't overlook anything, but I thought, all things considered, I should be some-

what more comfortable, but that was not the chief consideration. I thought it was better for me not to be around. There hasn't been a man among all of you whose hand-clasp and whose glance has not been much more eloquent than anything you could have said. You have been very, very kind and very friendly and I have loved it. I should like you to know that and know that I have not been unmindful of the very many sympathetic kindnesses that you have done me in the last two or three days. And without any wish to play upon your or my emotions, I know you are very sympathetic and "Besides, Wally wouldn't like it and I won't do it." I am going to ask you to listen to a short poem that I have in my pocket that I took from the *June Scribner's*. Moreover, I am going a little further. I am going to pass around a proof that I have of Wally; it was an enlargement of a little kodak picture that was taken by his friend the day he left for the front, in late November after he had been prepared for flying. He went to the front in late November and stayed there until early March, when he died. Wally wasn't the class boy. He was devilish near it, and, of course, I was sorry I hadn't married sixty days earlier, but, nevertheless, enough of you men have spoken to me in the last twenty-five years in such a way that I am sure, and I say this with respect to what Wally did and with respect to the fact that he was my son, that you would have been very proud to have had Wally for the class boy, and I would like to have you see him as we last saw him, as his last photograph showed him. Perhaps I hadn't better undertake this whole poem, and I won't. I, however, recommend to your attention the poem in the *June Scribner's* entitled, "The Young Dead," by Maxwell Stuthers Burt. The last verse of it is this:

And now I have no pity for the dead,
They have gone out, gone out with flame and song,
A sudden shining glory round them spread;
Their drooping hands raised up again and strong;
Only I sorrow that a man must die
To find the unending beauty of the sky.

(Passing photograph.) Now, if you would be so good as to let this come to me finally, because it is the only proof I have. I want you to send it around.

THE TOASTMASTER: Boys, I am going to propose that we all stand up and give a long cheer for our classmate and Wally Winter, Jr. (Long cheer.)

MR. WINTER: I think Wally knows what's going on to-night, and it tickles him a lot. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER: Let's sing the first and the last verses of No. 29, and I am going to read the last verse.

And here's a hand my trusty friend,
And gie a hand of thine.
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For Auld Lang Syne.

Twenty-nine. (Two stanzas of Auld Lang Syne sung.)

There's only one thing I have ever had against Fred McMullen and that's what he tried to put over on me this morning, but I want to say that Vance McCormick picked him as the best Secretary in the Class and he made no mistake. Now, I am going to ask Mr. McMullen to speak to us, which he is going to do, and he is going to read some letters from some of the members of the Class which I know you will be glad to hear. There are two messages which I do not have in the form of letters and which I think you would like. One is from Billy Berger. I saw him out in Denver and I nearly persuaded him to give up a trip to Texas with his wife and come on to the reunion. When I left him he was still wavering. Perhaps if I had been able to stay there all the time he might have kept the right track. However, he didn't get here, but he sent all kinds of good messages to everybody, and I am sure he is thinking of us here this evening.

Another is from Ned Mitchell. He wrote us a letter. He has never been around since we graduated and we feel he did us a little injustice. I wrote him a letter and sent Vance a copy of it. Vance seemed to think it was a little rough, but it had a good effect, for the day after he got my letter he sent in his report to the Class Secretaries Bureau, the first one in his life. He said he was working from 9 in the morning until 10 at night and he couldn't possibly get away. He is in the disbursing department of the Navy down in Washington, but he gave a sort of promise that he would try to do better. I think Vance has seen him down there in Washington, too. Mitchell's son, our Class boy, is in the Navy. I haven't got his record, but he graduated from Annapolis, and he is a Lieutenant in the Navy, and in the service at the present time.

Now, I am going to call on Fred McMullen for something from himself and something from the absent members of the Class.

MR. McMULLEN: This is the first I knew, gentlemen, that I was to make a speech. I thought I was simply to read these letters. (Laughter.) That's all right. Those are the facts. It is especially hard to say anything to you just now. We have all come pretty close to Wally in Chicago and I don't know that I have quite recovered myself. I wanted to say when you introduced these—

MR. WINTER: I am very sorry, Mac, if you will pardon my interrupting, to put this on the bum at all. I want you to take it just the way we all do.

VOICES: You didn't do it. We are glad you did it, Winter.

MR. McMULLEN: I don't think any of us here would have wanted you to say less than you did, Wally. I want the fellows here to know that not only was Wally Winter considered one of the ten best railroad operators, but since he has come to Chicago he is considered one of the ten best fellows in Chicago. We haven't any monopoly on the esteem of Winter in the Class of '93 S.

Now, I haven't anything to say, fellows, except that you are very good and kind to want me to go on with this job which I tried honestly to get rid of this morning. A lot of the fellows thought I was four-flushing, but it wasn't the case. I honestly believed that our friend Stoughton here with his machinery and his habit of mind would make a much better Secretary. But since you wish me to go ahead, I have consulted with the business office over here and find that they will do most of the work of getting out this class book, so I am very glad to go ahead for another term.

We have decided to do one thing about this class book, and that's the only excuse I have for speaking. Aside from getting our pictures and so on we are going to start a round robin letter sometime in the next six months. It will take a number of months to get this book out. I want to start a round robin letter and I am going to have it go alternately from a man who has been at the reunion to a man who has not. It won't go in alphabetical order at all, but when that letter reaches you, I want you to put down everything that is in your heart in regard

to '93 S. and the fellows, and pass the letter along, as you will be directed to do, promptly. I believe in that way we will get a very interesting lot of material for the class book. We can't get you all to write letters as we did before. We don't want to repeat ourselves, but I do want you, when that letter comes your way, to treat it seriously. I mean treat it with consideration, but not necessarily seriously. Do your part and send it on. It has never been done before. That is, such a letter has never been published in a class record and I think it would be interesting. We will try and set the pace and see what comes of it. I may say, also, that Miss Bishop over here asked me to say to you that you would please get busy with those blanks and fill them out and send them back.

There are a lot of fellows who wanted to come here but couldn't. Mr. Stoughton will, as I understand, give us the war record. We have a lot of fellows in service, a lot of fellows that are always here. I know I have never been to a Reunion before when Granville and Joe Pratt and Hammy Howell—I don't think Howell is in uniform—but Buck Ewing, those three are always here and I know how they feel to-night. Yes, Comly was always here. We have some word from a number of them. I will make it very brief. Here's what Garry Comly wires the President of the Class: "Greetings to the Class. Great disappointment not to be with you. Whose idea was it to have only class boys in the picture? Probably Barber's. Please revoke his license." Those who were here five years ago remember the sparring match that was had between Garry and Donn about their girls.

We also had a very nice note from Dick Strong, which Billy Armstrong got. Dick, as you all know, is over on Pershing's Staff in France, and he asked particularly to be remembered to every one of the Class who turns up at the Reunion, and to express his great regret at his inability to come over.

Also from L. M. Smith. You remember Smith, living at present in St. Joseph, Mo. I saw Smith about a year and a half ago. I happened to meet him in St. Louis. He looked very much as he did when he was in college, and he has also sent, through Mr. Armstrong, his greetings to the Class and his regret at not being able to attend.

I have a letter here from Nelson Burr:

"It is with great regret that I find it will be impossible for me to attend our twenty-fifth reunion. I looked forward to being on hand and sent you my preliminary subscription some time ago. I am a Major in the 12th Infantry, New York Guard, and have been ordered to take charge of the Rifle and Machine-gun practice in Peekskill from June 1st to July 20th. I may be able to get away for the Class Dinner, if you will let me know when it takes place."

I don't know as you remember Gene Willard. He was in our Class in Freshman year. He has lived in and about Chicago for a number of years and unfortunately has contracted tuberculosis, from his wife, I believe, who was a great invalid and finally died of tuberculosis. Gene is in a tuberculosis sanitarium. Unfortunately he is pretty badly off with the disease and I question if he ever gets well. He also sent his best regards to the Class. I have seen him a number of times. I know that he still has a warm place for '93 S., although he was only with us until April, I think, of Freshman year.

Another non-graduate is Fred Wells of Minneapolis. Probably you remember him much better as he was with us longer. He left on account of sickness. Wells is our ranking officer. That is, he is the ranking officer of the Class. He is a full Colonel, saving Col. Treadwell. He says: "Much to my regret, I find it will be impossible for me to attend the Reunion at New Haven, owing to pressure of business here. I am very disappointed as I had anticipated the event and was counting on meeting a number of my old friends." Stoughton will tell you what he is doing, when it comes to his part.

Also Hitchcock: "I am very sorry about being unable to make connections for Reunion, as much as I would like to."

Charlie Hill is another man who was always here, and who has been very ill with pneumonia, unable to leave his house, and, in fact, unable to be bothered with any callers or messages of any kind. He has been very ill.

I spoke of Granville always being with us. Granville has his troubles now at Pennsylvania College, somewhat similar to the ones we have had over here at Yale. Granville has to do his own hustling for money. I think he had only two students left down there after they got through with the draft and the volunteers; and his daughter writes that on account of his having to be

in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh this week he is absolutely unable to come up.

Here is a letter from Lester Day:

"My dear Classmates: It is with deepest regret that I sit down to write you that it will be impossible for me to attend the 25th anniversary of our Class. I have planned and hoped to be there, but it is not to be. When I tell you I am living in a county ninety miles long and sixty miles wide and that the medical work is divided up among six physicians, perhaps you can understand the reason why I cannot come to New Haven. Another good reason is that last year the farmers had an absolute crop failure, which necessitates my doing a credit business, while I have to pay 35 cents a gallon for gasoline, cash. I could find more reasons. I have never been able to attend any of my class reunions, which has always been a source of mortification to me. Still I had a taste of what it was like when, on a hurried trip to Chicago, I met with a few of the boys and they improvised a class lunch for me. You tell me there are five of our class boys in uniform. Tell the boys that if they get a crop this fall so I can provide for my family when I am gone there will be six.

Wishing every one of you a magnificent time and hoping some day to see you all, I am

Cordially yours,

Lester W. Day."

It is too bad we haven't Hammy Howell here to-night to talk to us. As a funmaker he was second to none. But he says: "I am sorry that I cannot be with you at the Reunion. I have not been very well for the last two years, having had a nervous breakdown at the end of 1915. I had expected to be able to get up to New Haven, but I have been working pretty hard at the Red Cross down here and am tired out, and not able to take the trip. It is a very keen disappointment to me. I wish you would tell all the men how much I regret not being there and give them all my kindest regards and best wishes."

We are disappointed in coming to our twenty-fifth Reunion without having any of our class poets here. The probabilities are we will have to call on Donn Barber to commemorate this occasion for the class book with a song of some kind. But here's what the official class poet, Harry January, has said: "It is with sincere regret that I am writing to say that it will be impossible for me to attend the twenty-fifth Reunion of our

Class. I have put off the final word until this late date hoping my business would permit a vacation in June, but find now I am tied up hand and foot with no chance of a holiday."

Of course, the other class poet besides January was Ira Wight, and Ira is in Camp Dodge at Des Moines, Iowa, as a Captain. He has been there since the first officers' training camp, and we are without a class poet, so Donn will fall into the breach and I am sure he will be able to do that if properly approached.

There is only one other man, and his letters have been deleted by the censor. That is Buck Ewing. Buck has written Billy Armstrong several letters relating how he has made various and sundry attempts to break into the army in some capacity, and, finally, after having numerous disappointments, was selected to attend a training school for the remount service. Now just what remount service is Buck will probably be unable to tell you, but as nearly as we can find out it has to do with the mules and horses for the army. Buck, however, was chiefly impressed with the amount of study that he expected to have to do at this school at Camp Shelby, Miss., where he reported for duty on the 31st of last month. He has a ninety days' training course and he says if he lasts out to the end, as he expects he will, that he will be one of the oldest men on the job. He had it predicted for him by the younger men that he wouldn't last three days. He believes that he will get a commission, and we all hope he will. Buck says: "You know I never was any good on this study stuff, and if you ever prayed, pray like hell for me." So, as he still has some seventy-five days to go in his course, I bespeak for him the prayers of all of you,—like hell. Buck has said so many good things that we will have to publish what he says in the class book after we can get it properly arranged for publication. I spoke to the lady over in the Secretary's office to-day who handles this matter, and told her that part of the text I was to send there I wanted her to read blindfolded.

I believe, Mr. Stoughton, that completes all the letters you have given me. And with many thanks for the honor of a return to this munificent and onerous office, I thank you. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Let's have No. 14, the Stein Song. (Stein Song sung.)

THE TOASTMASTER: It seems that some little bluff is necessary to make great success in life, because the next speaker on

whom I am going to call, who has had his full measure of success in his chosen profession, also received five votes for the biggest bluffer in the Class when we graduated. I must say, however, he was tied on the vote as the most versatile member of the Class, and I think he has justified the confidence of us all in that respect. Furthermore, he is entitled just now to defend himself against the attack that his Secretary has made on him, and I call on Donn Barber.

MR. BARBER: Mr. Toastmaster, Chairman of the—what is Vance anyhow?—Chairman of the War Trade Board or something of that sort? He is the same old Vance to us anyhow.—Ladies and gentlemen:

MR. McCORMICK: We won't give you any assistance, Donn.

MR. BARBER: I am at a loss to know what in the world I can say to you to-night. I would love to amuse you, if I could, and, at the same time, I would like to talk seriously. I am really very much mixed up, if the truth were known. When I got here yesterday and looked around, after all these years, I made a few embarrassing mistakes—called Campbell by some other less desirable name, and all that sort of thing. I really do remember nearly all of the names and most of the faces, but I have been perplexed, in looking through the "Who's Who," to find in the list of the Class, one John P. Munson; and I have been wondering who John P. Munson was. I have found out to-night who he is. He is sitting at Wally Winter's right. (Referring to the stenographer.) He is the only one of you that I haven't known before and I am glad to meet him, and he seems to be writing a very good hand, too, although I can't read it from where I sit.

What can I say to you? I feel all full up, as the miser said. It has been a very great pleasure to come back to you, because I thought last year that I wouldn't be able to attend this twenty-fifth reunion, and, as a matter of fact, I came near not coming back. Just how I succeeded in fooling the undertaker, I have still to find out. It all cost me thousands in money and months of suffering, and I now count among my acquaintances and erstwhile creditors (I am sure I paid them all before I paid my income tax) nearly, if not all, of the medical profession. Profession used advisedly and in its broadest sense. They are a jolly lot, doting on experimentation, and they certainly experimented on me to the limit, with the results you see before you.

The subject uppermost in all our minds just now is, of course, the war, and I don't suppose I ought to talk about the war, but it does seem to me, as I have been looking around the table to-night, that we are all living just a little too late or just a little too early. We are living in a time that is perfectly extraordinary, without precedent, without any leading light, and we seem to be just groping along from day to day, getting more or less accustomed to all sorts of new and strange conditions. Our standards are all mussed up. We pick up the paper and if the German army hasn't advanced thirty-six miles, or if the French army hasn't pushed them back fifty-two miles, and if 172 boats haven't been sunk, or many thousands killed, we are apt to feel that it is a very dull day so far as news is concerned. The entire world to-day, and particularly America, it seems to me, is in a very serious and critical state. The world is said to be on fire.

Looking around this table, I feel that it is a very interesting and precious thing for us all to be together at this time. This reunion means to us not so much, right now, perhaps, as it will later as we look back upon it, and as we come back in future years to succeeding reunions.

We are gathered together here in a time in which most of us are harassed or bothered or fretted by extraordinary and mysterious feelings, and most of us, I am sure, are really not quite normal. But the final outcome can only be one way, as I see it, for I have had the good fortune, I feel, to have lived in France for years, with that wonderful French people, as, perhaps, no other member of the Class has had the opportunity of doing. It has been a constant delight to me, and a great satisfaction, and a genuine pleasure, since the war has been in progress, to watch France and the French people that I learned to love and came to know and admire, as I think few Americans can unless they have done as I did, and have lived the French life with the French people. When I came back from Paris everybody thought I was a "bug" on the subject, and I imagine I was for a while, but I had become absolutely imbued with the indomitable spirit and courage and fine ideals and masterful qualities of France. I felt a certain resentment toward America's feeling that the French were a frivolous race, a race of Boulevardiers and pleasure-seeking dreamers. The tourist notion of France as a nation annoyed me exceedingly. I have followed closely and with interest the conduct, the attitude,

the courage, and in fact everything that France has done from the beginning and throughout this war, and it has happened that there has hardly been a week within the last two years that I haven't been in personal contact with at least one or two Frenchmen, officers mostly, and lately when the "Blue Devils" were over here, I had the privilege of close fellowship with a number of them. And those wonderful men are just the ordinary every-day product of France. Out of the first dozen I talked to, there were five who had never seen Paris. They had come straight from the hill country of Dauphiné; they had been ordered into the trenches and they had stuck in the trenches for the three years since the beginning of the war. They had been wounded time and time again and they had gone back to fight again. Suddenly they were ordered, while in rest billets or hospitals, to a certain port and they finally found themselves in New York, never having seen any city of any appreciable size before in their lives. It was my good fortune to be appointed to a committee to meet these men at the ship. They had slid into the harbor in a mist and hadn't seen New York, and they were yanked out of the boat in a strange land, and inside of half an hour after leaving the boat they were lunching at the top of the Equitable Building, and, before lunch, after having washed their hands—which I imagine they didn't usually do—they were on that high roof looking over the city. And I sat, as I have sat many times in all these experiences, and looked at these men and wondered and envied what was going through their minds. One of them told me, when I asked him how he had liked the trip and if he had a good trip, that he didn't know. Someone had told him that he had a very good trip, but, he said (and you would have to know the French people to understand this), "You know the idea of being out on the great lonely black ocean at night was so horrible to me I just trembled like a child in my berth for three days." He was a boy who had been wounded three times and had a *Croix de Guerre* with four palms, and he had been through hell for three years, and the naïveté of his having been worried on board ship was curious and interesting.

France is, to-day, the leading spirit and inspiration of the world in this fight for a decent place to live in, and now that we, too, are finally in it, I am sure that we are going to go

clean through as we always do. But I have been watching our progress with a great deal of interest and some concern, and it seems to me that the thing, perhaps, all of the allies and ourselves and England haven't yet fully realized or been able to discount sufficiently, is the real power and strength of the Germans. We live in a country where we feel we know something about organization, and yet we are just beginning to get organized for this war. We are preparing in a large way on a fabulous scale that has never been equaled or imagined perhaps, and we are getting ready along a line that is new to us. We are coming at last to a realization, it seems to me, that we are really fighting organization—a thing that we thought we knew all about. And when it is realized that the German people have had for generations the one idea of getting ready for this one particular thing, have put aside every thought and every consideration, and made every devilish arrangement for this one particular focusing of every last bit of ability and resource upon this one chance, it seems to me rather childish that the allies—who just now seem to be more enlightened—they must be to be fighting for the cause they are—should have so far made light of that preparation. But all that is changing now, thank God, and we Americans are getting into this war in just the manner that we should, and in all this inspiring process I really feel a little sorry for all of us here. I am speaking for myself more particularly because I don't know, of course, how you are mixed up in this great big work. I feel sorry because some of us, at least, can't seem to find a fighting place in this party. We are just too young or just too old. And since Wally has broken the silence about his boy, I want to say that among my friends there is hardly within my acquaintance a family who hasn't given of their number to the cause. The sons are not the only fighters. Parents have given their all also. I can't help feeling that our being able to take all this philosophically and with a certain quiet, makes for them a sure idealism. These boys, these really marvelous young boys, who have gone fighting in the air and in the ground in all mysterious ways; just think of what it means for one of those boys to go out clean, which is, perhaps, a thing that we at our age couldn't quite do. It is a glorious, ennobling, worthy sacrifice, and I personally feel that the family that has a gold service star in its flag, with all the suffering and heart-

breaking that it brings, in one sense is to be congratulated, because they in reality are the ones that have made that holy and necessary sacrifice that is going to finally win the war. They should feel a just and righteous pride in that they have been privileged to be the parents of the type of boy that has gone into this thing straight and has gone out clean in the noble service of his country; who at even a young age has seen the vision and has been able to give and give quickly, if necessary, all that he had to give in the spirit of what his personal sacrifice means to the future happiness of all peoples.

The war, of course, overshadows everything. It is going to make for entirely new conditions. As Wally says, it is almost time in all this stress of beginnings to prepare for what is coming. There is going to be a period of reconstruction and I can't see anything ahead of us but years of this present uncertainty, perhaps at the end of which will come a long period of reconstruction; and I feel, personally, at times, very old, and I feel so sorry that I seem to be living a little too late.

I didn't mean to talk so much, or so seriously, about the war, for, of course, the war, in all of its terror, has its humorous side. The French people I was speaking about have their humorous side—a delicious and delightful sense of humor. Vance has been over there and, I think, unless I miss my signal, knowing the French people, he has probably seen something of the courage and, mixed with it, the humor with which the French people take tragedy. They can, fortunately, have a lot of fun while they are doing serious things. The fact that they have a sense of humor and make fun of things does not mean, for a moment, that they can't suffer just as much or fight just as hard, but, of course, funny things do happen. I heard a story the other day that amused me, about an Irishman at the front who had a furlough, which was the first furlough he had had. He was given a chance to go home for a couple of weeks, but he didn't have any money or any way to get home, and he told the Chaplain about it. The Chaplain, being in a hurry, told him he had better look to God for it, and Pat sat down and wrote to God. "Dear God," he said, "I want to get home and I don't know how to get there. Please, God, can you send me a hundred dollars?" He dropped his letter into the post office box and it passed the censor and fell into the hands of the Y. M. C. A. They

opened the letter. It seemed to be rather naïve, and they had no funds for such a purpose, but finally decided to stretch a point and send him twenty-five dollars. The boys in the office chipped in and made it twenty-five more; that made fifty. Pat got the letter back with the fifty and then sat down to write to God acknowledging it, and he said: "I didn't expect to get this money, and I got it. You are awfully kind, and I may have to call on you again, but please next time send it through the Knights of Columbus because the Y. M. C. A. held back fifty dollars on me." I am also reminded of the story of the little Jew who came up before the doctor for examination. He was very nervous and the doctor told him to strip. The doctor looked him over, the Jew trembling in the meantime. The doctor finally said, "I don't see any scars on you." And he said, "No, but I got some cigarettes in my pants pocket."

I am also tempted to tell a story I told the boys here at the end of the table. It came to me from Spartanburg—here it is. There was a rough recruit from the West. He was a very raw specimen and he had never seen a community, but only steers and the farm and a ranch. He finally walked into the doctor's office and the doctor looked him all over and said, "You are a little raw, but you are a good specimen, pretty well muscled up, heart is all right, temperature is all right, in fact you are all right except these funny little red specks all around your mouth; I don't know whether that is eczema. I can't account for it." The recruit looked at the doctor and said, "That's all right. I am from the wilds, you know, and I have been trying hard to learn to eat with my fork."

When I got up on my feet I didn't expect to ramble on this way. I don't want ever to miss a class reunion. I will do almost anything I can to help a good cause along, but I never wrote poetry and I am too old to begin. I have had a bully time up here. It is a great pleasure to see you men. I wish I could know more about you and what you are doing. It seems to me when one leaves college and class, it is like a lot of boats sailing out from a port. Some of them sail more or less parallel courses, and some of them steer out for parts unknown, and then they all go on and sail their respective courses. A few times their routes cross and they get together for a space in these reunions, and in this way we occasionally get together, and these

are the only times we can frankly compare notes of our lives; and our lives in variety, if for no other reason, are of interest. And I find myself, I have found myself since I have been here, asking the men what they are doing, and I have been tremendously interested in what you are all doing. I haven't heard any man tell his story, even Vance's included, who talked enough of his job. I think we know too little of what the lives of our classmates are and this is because we have been sailing in our own direction since we left college. As reunions go, I think we are probably on the crest of the wave, this being the 25th, and from now on we ought to try harder to get back. It is going to be, perhaps, more difficult each time, and we are all going to be older, but I think that's the reason I made such a point of the class record to-day. Being scattered about the world we become too careless of our friendships made in college. I think that the class feeling and love that we bear, or should bear, for each other, and the interest that we must of necessity have in each other, ought to call us together, and when we can we ought to mix more. And now that the doctor has promised me a clean bill of health, I hope and expect to come back here in a second childhood and then I want to go down to the Green and do something that we did a generation or two ago before we sailed our calm or tempestuous paths, and were all together and did not really have a thing to do except to slip through an exam occasionally and breathe and get some joy from living.

I certainly must compliment the Class from my point of view on their well-preservedness. From an artistic standpoint, I think you have all developed character and strength and beauty in various phases in your faces and figures, gestures and manners; and athletically I think we have really made considerable progress in twenty-five years. I told the toastmaster to ring the bell, so now I am through. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: I wish every fellow here who has a son or a daughter in the service would raise up a hand so we can all see. Stand up.

MR. BARBER: I have three daughters and one wife in the service and I never see them any more. They are all cross and red and everything else. I claim exemption.

THE TOASTMASTER: We are going to have a new motto in this Class, and it will be, "Billy is going to get you if you don't

watch out." Now, Billy has all kinds of ways; if he does not get you one way he will get you another way. It reminds me of the small boy who lives near me up in my town. I was going along the road the other day and I looked over by the fence and saw him digging his garden. I said, "What are you doing, Jack, are you going to get some gold?" "Well," he said, "if I don't get any gold maybe I will find some good fishing worms. And if not I will strike something." That's just about the way Billy goes at it and gets it one way or another way. But I want to call your attention to a few things. This isn't personal with any man, because Billy Armstrong is the fifth that has been trying to bring his Class up to a good standard in the Alumni Fund. Twenty-three years we were at it before he began, and in those twenty-three years an average of thirteen men out of 111 subscribed each year, and they subscribed an average of \$129 a year. The fact is that '93 Sheff was next to the bottom of the list. That's where it stood. I don't know which that bottom class was, but it must have been rotten. We had an average for the fellows in the Class of \$1.17 a year compared with an average for all the classes that have graduated from the University of \$10.44 a year apiece. There were thirty-nine men in those twenty-three years that never had come across once, and the grand total for the Class was \$2,960. Now, to-day we have \$8,960 and a little more. Am I right, Billy?

BILLY: Yes, and some more.

THE TOASTMASTER: Something like that, anyhow. In the last two years we have got more than double as much money as we got in the twenty-three years before and we now stand in the last record fourth in the list. (Cheers.) The other three were all reunion classes and last year wasn't our reunion year. You know, of course, that this year we are going to turn over \$5,000 and I think that that stands very high as a record for the 25th Reunion for Sheff classes. Now, if we had about \$40 more, Billy says, we could show \$9,000 to date. We discouraged him from going ahead with that. We thought \$5,000 was a good thing to turn in this year, and what's the use of trying to go ahead of that and turn in a total of \$9,000 for the twenty-five years? I leave it up to the Class to do that. There are three ways in which we could do it. You remember the "In Memoriam" at the New York Class dinner reads there are

fifteen men in the Class that have gone on the long road, and they were good friends, most of them were very good friends. Their names are going to appear on the list this year, "In Memoriam," and if anyone wants to pick out some particular friend of that fifteen and give a little, we will have the \$40 that it takes to make the \$9,000. Another way is to take it out of the class funds. We are going to have some class funds left over, and if the Class wants to we can take enough out of the fund to make it up to \$9,000. And, of course, still another way will be for those who have not come across—I know there isn't anybody here who hasn't because if Billy Armstrong has seen him he is doomed,—but if they have not come across quite as much as they would like to, that's a third way. Now, Billy is going to talk to you himself. He can put this thing up to you if he wants to, in his own way.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Fellows, I don't believe you want to hear me to-night. You heard enough of me during the season. In respect to bringing this fund up to \$9,000, I am rather of an optimistic temperament. I feel safe in saying to you fellows that we have over \$9,000 now for the simple reason that there are two or three men who have promised me some money and have not yet given it to me, but they will give it to me. (Laughter.)

MR. WINTER: You are right!

MR. ARMSTRONG: They are not here. I think probably they will send it all right before the first of July, and for that reason I don't think it is necessary for us to consider that subject at all. I believe it would be a fine thing for us to have it over \$9,000, because if we are a little over \$9,000 it looks a whole lot more than \$8,900 would look in the total as the Alumni Fund people tabulate it each year, showing the total that has been given for all years. That nine is going to look ten times bigger than an eight. It is the psychological proposition that I had in mind, in suggesting carrying it beyond nine. Bradley spoke about the quota being ten to twelve dollars. Taking into consideration last year, on an average it runs nearer sixteen dollars. My own idea in respect to that matter, and, of course, it is merely a suggestion, is for us in our years not of reunion to go along on an even keel, not too high; we don't want too much money. If we had four times fifteen hundred dollars we would

have \$6,000 for four years, and if we came along at our thirtieth and had another \$5,000, why, by the time we are in our thirtieth year we would have a total which would look very respectable. I want to say right now that '93 Sheff can go to any class in the University of our time and look any man in the face and tell him to go to hell. But that's what we are after. Just look at this crowd of men; the idea of anybody trying to present '93 Sheff to the Alumni Fund or any other Fund and say that this group of men can't do their bit. It was that that made me see red in connection with this proposition, and you fellows have stopped it, and you have stopped it very definitely, and I am sure you are going to keep it up. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Number 30, "I've been working on the railroad." I think that's a good one.

("I've been working on the railroad," sung.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Now, *The Yale Alumni Weekly* is going to publish an account of the reunion next week, and particularly asked that we check up the war records of the members of our Class. I have before me the records of the different men. There are twelve of them, and I am going to read them that you may know, as far as we know, what the men are doing, and more particularly so that if you know of any corrections or additions or promotions you may help me to get the record complete up to to-day.

(At this point the Toastmaster read the war records of members of the Class, and from time to time received information and suggestions from those present.)

THE TOASTMASTER: The next man that I am going to call upon has had experience of both kinds (war service and fox hunting). O. H. Hammond.

MR. HAMMOND: Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, and Fellow Classmen: I have only hunted once in three years, I have only got on a horse once, and I had such an awful fall I have not been on a horse since, and I probably will never get on a horse again. This is the third reunion I have attended; my triennial, my twentieth, and my twenty-fifth. I couldn't help comparing my feelings to-day with those of five years ago. I remember five years ago we were all light-hearted. Fortunately, or unfortunately, none of us knew what the future was going to bring forth. I remember going down to Savin Rock and having a

very amusing evening, and smashing china in a booth there with Vance McCormick; that's one of the chief recollections I have of that reunion. And this afternoon I stood there in front of that Memorial Hall and I must confess that I was filled with emotion, and I am not ashamed to say that my eyes were filled with tears, and I thought of Wally Winter, and I thought of all that was going on now, and I shall carry always with me the remembrance of this afternoon. Each man, I feel, has a certain duty to perform to-day, and it has got to come in line with his work. The only topic that we can talk of, that we can think of, now, is the war. We have all got to do something to help. The other night in Newark I had the pleasure of presenting President Taft at a very large meeting. For the benefit of Vance McCormick I will say it was not a Democratic meeting or a Republican meeting, it was a patriotic meeting. And in the course of his remarks, President Taft said, "The only way we can have peace is to whip the Kaiser and his Potsdam gang within an inch of their lives," and we can have peace in this way, gentlemen. That's exactly the feeling I had, the feeling that every one of the 5,000 people in the opera house had, that we have to lick those men over there within an inch of their lives to get the kind of peace the world wants.

Wally Winter and Donn Barber have spoken of the reconstruction going on, and that will have to go on after this war is over. There is another kind of reconstruction besides the business reconstruction that comes in the line of that work that I am engaged upon at this time. The alienist, the charity worker, the penologist, the psychologist, are all interested in what is going to happen to our soldiers when they come back to this country. At the present time my principal work is organizing and acting as chairman of the new State Board of Charities and Corrections which has just been formed in the state of New Jersey. We have nineteen correctional and penal institutions in our charge. We have upwards of four and a half million dollars of the state money to spend in taking care of the unfortunate inmates of these institutions. They number about 15,000. Our insane asylums are overcrowded. The same is true of the feeble-minded and the blind and the tuberculous. They are far beyond our capacity to handle properly. And now the problem which is coming to us is the after-the-war problems which the

state of New Jersey and every other state in the United States has got to solve. How are we going to take care of these men? Canada is facing the problem to-day. England is facing it. France is facing it. And it is coming home direct to us. When I think of what I can do in this war I feel that I have a real job to do in trying to work out that problem. I can't tell you what a pleasure it has been to come back here to-night and meet all of you men again. I like to see you, I like to know what you have been doing and how you have fared, and I feel to-night that I have been carried in some way back twenty-five years, that I am a boy again without any cares, and it really makes life worth while. And all I can say to you now is that I am delighted to see you and I hope five years from now we will all come back with lighter hearts and with something accomplished to look back on. May there be a speedy end to the terrible future which we are now facing. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Not far from here is a town, important in its way, known as North Guilford, Conn. It is quite a town. It is one of those New England towns where they like to be very nice in their language, as I can tell you by this sample of what happened there. Last January the selectmen of that town got together and decided on the licenses, the dog licenses, for the year 1917. They spent the whole evening on the problem—not that there was any question about the licenses, but they wanted to word the notice nicely. When they got it out it read something like this: "The licenses in this town for dogs for the year 1917 will be as follows: for every male dog \$2.00, vice versa \$6.00."

Now, North Guilford, you know, is right near Guilford where they have clams. They dig in the harbor. They are famous for digging in the harbor, and in the words of the poet, we have with us this evening a native of North Guilford of whom the town should be proud. H. Leroy Potter.

MR. POTTER: Mr. Toastmaster and Classmates: I am sure this is very flattering. I feel to-night as if I had been going back about twenty years. I remember it very well indeed, perhaps more than twenty-five years ago, coming out of that little town of North Guilford, and I must admit that at that time I thought I was a pretty hot pup. It is very easy in a small town to be quite a pup. When I got into the high school here it

wasn't quite as easy, and when I got into Sheff—which I was fortunate enough to do with one condition, I believe, German or something like that—I didn't feel very large at all. I feel to-night somewhat as I did when Prof. Hastings called me up and wanted me to recite. I remember it very distinctly. After bluffing for a while, probably because I didn't know what I was talking about, he looked at me and said, "Well, Mr. Potter, haven't you sufficient command of the English language to express yourself?" I don't remember what my reply was, and I don't suppose I got a very high mark for it. He told me to sit down, and I would be very glad to hear the chairman say something like that. If he tells me to sit down I will do it with pleasure.

THE TOASTMASTER: Go on, Potter.

MR. POTTER: I want to make a confession, or perhaps I had better say a statement. I was a little doubtful about coming up here. I got a telegram from Mr. Robbins. I couldn't work in the office because McGee was working all the while. I hadn't expected to come up, but I am very glad, very glad indeed, that I did. I must say that I never realized before the number of friends that I now think I have in the Class of 1893 S.

A VOICE: You bet you have.

MR. POTTER: I really feel it harder to make any remarks here than I did at one time when I was in London and was asked to make a few remarks before the Royal Society of Engineers. I knew something about the subject then, which was dredges and dredging. I don't know that we talked so much about war. I have been in the War Department, as you all know, for over twenty years' continuous service, but I don't know that I want to talk about that particularly. I get a lot of it in my work. I will say this, though, that commencing with February, 1917, at which time I was called upon to go down to Rockaway Beach and put in some emergency fortifications, up until the present time my work has been what we have called war work. In fact, that's about all the work that we are doing now in the War Department, in the different offices. The work that I had been engaged upon in making channels for the big draft boats to go in and out of New York was, of course, completed several years ago. And since that time all our work in the dredging line has been what we call war work. I have

dug the *Vaterland* out twice at her pier, and I have brought water to several other piers in New York, and, of course, that's what they call war work. It isn't like fighting in France, but it is work, and real work.

Before closing I want to bring this up to the Class. Some of you, perhaps many of you, and I am sorry that all of you couldn't,—have at one time or another passed through Chicago. Since our last meeting I have had occasion to go out there twice. I passed through on business, and it was very gratifying to me, and it gave me a great deal of pleasure, to meet with such a warm reception. I don't know whether all of the Class know what a good Secretary we have had and are having and, therefore, I just want to call it to your minds. When I got to Chicago I went to the office of Mr. McMullen, and, after chatting a little while, he said he had made arrangements for me to meet some fellows. I didn't take that very seriously. I didn't just know what he meant. I thought we would go out to some little cafeteria (laughter), but he took me down to the most beautiful club house that I think we have in the United States. I was met at the door by a colored gentleman and handed a very nice card, compliments of Wally Winter. It was very pleasing indeed. When I arrived on the West coast, and all along down the coast, at different places, when I got to my hotel—I didn't realize, by the way, that Mac was asking me to tell where I was going, and all that, for any purpose whatsoever other than to be interesting and get me to talking about something—I found at each one of those stations, or rather hotels, a letter and a card from some of the members who lived there at the time, a card of greeting and a card to the different clubs. And I want to say for the benefit of the Class that it was very gratifying and a very nice thing to do. It took a lot of time, and it took a lot of thought, and it was hardly to be expected. I want to thank Mac and the Class. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Down Washington Square way, where I go occasionally, they know something about diplomats, and they describe a diplomat by comparing it with a lady, in this way: they say if a diplomat says "yes," he means "perhaps"; if he says "perhaps," he means "no"; and if he says "no," he is no diplomat; if a lady says "no," she means "perhaps"; if she says "perhaps," she means "yes"; and if she says "yes," she is no

lady. Now, I see Juddy Brooks getting up already. Well, he was born a diplomat, he has been a diplomat ever since, and he is a diplomat to-day, and I am going to call on Jud Brooks.

MR. BROOKS: When Brad told me shortly before dinner that he was going to call on me I said, "My God, Bradley, I can't make a speech." He said, "Just get up and say something. We just want to hear you again." I feel that I have a little sense of humor, and when I thought I was going to be called upon to make a speech I couldn't help but think of a little incident that happened down in our station some years ago. During the summer season when the regular man back of the information desk was on a vacation, the only available fellow to take his place was a train starter. He had a guard uniform with a long coat; that was before the war cut them off and Washington made them short ones. He knew all about the trains and seemed to know, in fact, all that the information man knew. He had a little impediment in his speech. One day a woman with five or six youngsters went up to this man and said, "What time does the next train go to Chester?" He said (stuttering), "At 10:14." She said, "Thank you." After a couple of minutes she came up with a child and said, "I am taking my children down to Chester, Pa. Would you tell me what time the train leaves?" He was handing out time tables to this one and that one, and he repeated (stuttering and whistling), "At 10:14," and he looked at her in a funny way and she went back. In the course of half an hour she came up again with her children and she explained, "These are all my children, and they are going down to Chester to visit my mother. Will you tell me what time the next train leaves?" He said (stuttering), "Madam, you have been up here two or three times before and I told you 10:14. Now, go back and sit down and don't come up here again. Do you hear?" She says, "That's all right, mister, I understand fully about the train, but it amuses the children to hear you talk."

I suppose that's what I'm up here for. I do feel like saying something. I am not going to try to give expression to the underlying feelings that I have and that we all have had as we have come back to these different and finer, finer in the right sense of the word, reunions, and I am not going to try to describe my feelings to-night when we have come together in

a different way than we have before. Someone has said, I think it was Du Maurier in one of the two wonderful books he wrote, that a man never lived until he got to be forty-five years old, that up to that time he was like a dog baying at the moon; he wanted something but didn't know just what it was he wanted. I have had that feeling as I have come back here and looked around with more or less envy at the success the other fellows have made in a material way, and there has been at times a tinge of sadness. I have come back this time and I haven't that feeling at all; I am gladder to see everybody than I have ever been before, and I have enjoyed the whole reunion immeasurably more than I have any preceding one. It is inspiring to those of us who live in the Middle West and who do not come in contact with the culture here as often as you do, to take back something with us that you get more freely than we do. I am speaking for myself when I say that it has all been a pleasure and an inspiration. And I am going back with a feeling of renewed loyalty that has been imposed on me by what you men have said here to-day.

I have missed a good many of those who are not here, but it is fine to see those of you that I have been most intimate with, and also to see the rest of you whom I see only once in five years or occasionally. And I do want you all to know that I have enjoyed this immensely more than any reunion I have been to.

MR. BARBER: Can I put in a word about Juddy, because I slept with him for three years in college? He is all right as to heart and intentions, but it was Juddy's own fault and no one else's that he read Du Maurier, married late in life, and stayed away from us until he was forty-five years old. The real reason he is back here now and has got his chest so damned far out is that he has got a son like the rest of us, and, by God, he is so proud of it he just can't contain himself. Better late than never, Juddy!

THE TOASTMASTER: Let's have No. 19, "Where do we go from here."

MR. BARBER: God knows. Why worry?

("Where do we go from here," sung.)

THE TOASTMASTER: It is usually an evidence, when a man comes a long way to attend a reunion, that he wants to be here,

and it isn't always the case that we want him as much as he wants to come. But in this particular instance there is no question about it. Doc Ritchie came all the way from the State of Wickedness, where he lives out there beyond Chicago, to New York, where he had business anyway, to a Medical Convention, and that made it easy. But it doesn't matter, he came all that way and he is with us and we are awfully glad to see him. We want to hear from Doc Ritchie.

DR. RITCHIE: Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, and Fellows: I am very glad to have attained some distinction in the Class, although it seems to be based on geography instead of any particular merit. I was lamenting rather dolefully the other night to one of the fellows over the fact that I hadn't accomplished more in a social way and in the knowing of the fellows, and over the fact of not counting so very much in anything in college, saying that I felt that if I had had the opportunity, the knowledge of life, and the experience that I have gained in succeeding years, I would have tried to do much more. In fact I had about concluded that I had left no footprints at all upon the College or our Class. He replied to me, "It is a damned good thing that you got out of town without leaving your finger prints."

All these years I have looked forward to this twenty-fifth reunion. I improved the opportunity to come on to the tenth, so this is the second offense, but I don't want you to think that in all these years I have failed in any sort of loyalty to the College or to the Class. We have a most active Yale Alumni Association in the Northwest and it has been my privilege to attend their meetings every year, and with ever increasing pleasure. I had made up my mind that I was going to come to the twenty-fifth reunion whatever happened, and I would have traveled twice the distance, if necessary, to get here. In fact, if I had been dead and buried and in my reward, I was going to get four days' leave of absence to come.

I seriously feel that I have been well repaid in every way. I have also felt that loyalty was really due, because I venture to feel that there can be hardly a fellow in the Class that got more out of his college course in a material way than I did. I did not get very much, perhaps, in the first two years, or until I came into immediate contact with Prof. Chittenden, who has had a most wonderful influence, not only on the individual with whom he comes in contact, but in the development of his skill. He stimulated me to such a degree that I was absolutely ashamed

to go into his presence without preparation. The final result of that was that I immediately obtained a job as a teacher, got my medical education and a salary besides, and I have been a teacher ever since; so I feel that a great deal of my effort and my success, if any, is due to Yale.

I have a couple of lusty boys now in preparation; and last winter was one of the most interesting periods of my life, for it brought me closer to the boys, especially along the lines of Latin and algebra. A tone of distress in the next room was always discernible as they would call for papa to help on this or that problem that came up.

I have just had a wonderful four days in Chicago. We had a clinic there of all the work that has been done abroad; the Canadian surgeons were there—Dr. Arbuthnot Lane of London, who is probably one of the greatest surgeons in the world; and we had Bruce of Canada; and they brought pictures showing the reconstruction method of taking the wounded and bringing them back to their functions by elaborate means. The constant attention the soldiers get on a broadly planned platform is so unlike the results that obtained in the Civil War, where they took a shot-up man out, gave him a pension, kissed him goodbye, and let him go on his own hook. They plan, moreover, to take these fellows and find out what they are actually able to do and teach them to do it. It brings us right up to the thought that all this is going to result in a great deal of good.

I happen to come from a very patriotic part of the United States; we are wildly enthusiastic out there. All our drives have been eminently successful. In fact, in the last Liberty Loan Drive, if I am not mistaken, our district led the country on the percentage basis. Our doctors, too, are very loyal. We have reached the point where now we stand third in the percentage of our practicing doctors having gone into the service. They have taken a great many of our good men, so that those of us who are left at home, for various reasons, are only too willing to take up the work they've left behind.

I can't remember when I have had a better time than I have had this time, and I want to thank everyone for his courtesy and cordiality. I have been particularly interested in what all you fellows have been doing, and I look forward with pleasure to our next reunion. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Now, that seems to finish the speeches of all the fellows who came to me and asked for the opportunity

to say something. But before we go further I want to tell a story which Fred McMullen reminded me of,—I swore I never heard it before, and I hope you will all swear to it, too,—about the Indian down near Tulsa, Oklahoma, who had been drafted into the service. When he came back for a while on a furlough, they asked him how he liked it and he said, "Damn fine." "Are you going to go back when your furlough is over? What are you going to do when you go back?" "I fight, make the whole world damn safe for the Democratic party."

Now, we are going to turn a trick, and if you keep quiet about it, it will work. We will all get up and sing the first and last verses of "For he's a jolly good fellow," and then without saying anything we will all sit down, except Vance McCormick, and he will be up there and he has got to say something.

("For he's a jolly good fellow," sung.)

MR. McCORMICK: Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Classmates: You have been very good to me, and I had hoped to-night that you might have let me off. I thought I would come up here for a real reunion without anything on my mind but just sitting down here together with you fellows and enjoying myself. You have been too good to me. I have had the honor of being your President; largely due, I am sure, to your efforts, I was made a member of the Corporation, and so I have had two of the biggest honors that Yale has had to give. I have had too much. I have felt a good deal like Laurie Bliss. One night Cliff and Laurie and I were sleeping in the same room. They thought I was asleep, but I overheard a conversation. Cliff said, "Laurie, old man, I want some advice from you." Laurie said, "Go ahead, Cliff, what is it?" "Well," Cliff said, "I took my best girl to the show the other night. I got two of the best seats, I paid \$5.00 for them; I had to give her a bouquet of violets and that cost me \$4.50; and then I gave her a supper after the show and that cost me \$3.75. And the question, Laurie, I want to ask you is, do you think, when I took her home, I ought to have kissed her?" Old Laurie thought for a few minutes and then he said, "No, gol darn it, Cliff, you did enough for her." And so it seems you fellows have done too much for me.

A VOICE: He said he never had \$9.00 when he was in college.

MR. McCORMICK: But I don't think, boys, we have done enough for these officers of our Class who have made this class spirit that exists to-day. What has been said about our Secretary

is absolutely true. There is a small group of these men out in Chicago, Wally Winter and about half a dozen others, who meet '93 S. men when they get out there, and those are the same men who are constantly keeping us in touch with each other. We owe a great deal of gratitude to them, and it is the same kind of spirit that has cropped out in Billy Armstrong, and we ought to appreciate it and recognize it. You know how most of us feel when he comes around and asks us for money, and we ought not to have that feeling. The minute we get a letter from Billy Armstrong we ought to sit down and thank him for writing to us, for giving us the opportunity. And I think one of the reasons he was so successful this year is because we are all becoming educated, we are learning how to give, we are learning how to sacrifice, and to know what giving means. When the appeal was made this year there was probably not a man in this Class who had not been out asking somebody to give something for his country, and that is what Billy Armstrong is up against. We ought to be grateful, also, to our reunion committee for the work they put into the reunion. They have made it one of the best reunions we have ever had, and they are really the men you ought to be hearing from, for they are doing things for you. The President seems to do nothing but enjoy himself with his classmates.

I spoke of my election to the Corporation. I feel as though I owe it to you men to tell you in a very few words a little about that work. I regard it as a stewardship you have placed upon me. When I was elected I promised to attend practically all the meetings. For the last five years I haven't missed more than two meetings a year. Some of that time I was out of the country. It has been a tremendously interesting problem that we have had. It is a large business proposition, discussing problems involving over fifty million dollars of investment, and the thing I regret is that we don't come into closer contact with college life itself, and with the boys and with the men. They say that the great University of Harvard is governed by the President, Princeton by the Trustees or Corporation, and Yale by the Faculty; and it is pretty true. In these institutions the men who are closest to the life of the college are the professors, the faculty, and that makes me wonder at times whether we here at Yale are working along the right lines. We all are justly proud of these great buildings we see going up, our wonderful

expansion, taking over squares of real estate, building great quadrangles, spending millions on the development of this great plant of ours; but sometimes I ask myself whether that is what makes a university, and I am beginning to feel that while all that is important, it is perhaps not the thing. After all is said, it is the man who sits in the class room and teaches the boys, the man that has not only the opportunity to put learning into those men, but to put character into those men—he, I believe, is the one who is going to build up the universities of this nation of ours—it is where you have got the brains of the world, and here is where we ought to have them. If we could take these millions and pay our professors more, get the great men of the world, not only of this country, but of all the nations of the world, here at Yale, that's where the men are going to come, because after all that is a seat of learning. When you think of the past, one or two names stand out—Dana and Billy Sumner, and men of that sort who made the reputation of Yale. It is not the old brick row over on the campus that made the reputation of Yale; it was the men who sat in the class rooms, and I think Yale should strive to develop that class of teachers, men with good red blood in their veins, men who can put the right fighting spirit into the men who go out of the universities into life and carry on the work of this grand land of ours.

I have always been tremendously interested when I come back to these reunions. I have been back to every one. This is my sixth. I notice the change that comes over us and also the change that is coming over the world outside of our little world here, how we have changed from reunion to reunion. You remember the triennial, you remember the sexennial when we stormed Santiago, and when Treadwell was making his speech how some men walked down and sat on the table, and how we had no speeches in those days, and how gradually the thing changed, and we changed. It was inside us. And how gradually each man began to get up and talk of his life and the things that he really was thinking about, and there was no hilarity, there was no forced hilarity; yet you were natural, and you were natural in the younger days when you were full of life and full of vigor and enjoyed that sort of thing; and it was natural that as you became older the fellows came to tell about the interesting things and note those changes, and the great changes that have gone on in the world around us. When we left college we did not have automo-

biles; they were not running on the road. We don't realize it. Now such things as flying machines and the great change in the social and political life of the country, the great big progressive moves that have been going on in this country, treated upon by many people—income tax, questions of that sort, great problems that we thought were rank radicalism, along with everything else, have made us realize that human rights have grown right alongside of property rights and the work of the country has made progress. All that has come about since we have left college, and we naturally notice those changes as we go on. And the little things in our own lives, how they change. The one thing that I regret more than almost anything else to-day is that I never had any military training, and I feel just as Donn Barber says he feels, a little too old or a little too young, and it was just a little thing that changed it.

I remember my father told me, when I got out of college, that he thought every man ought to give up some part of his life to his country,—ought to make some sacrifice of his time. I always had that sticking in my mind, and I was just going into the Pennsylvania State Militia to do my drilling three nights a week, when one day I was talking to one of my friends, a member of the council, and a semi-politician. I was dressing that Harrisburg Council up and down and I said I thought we had the rottenest council a city ever had. I had been out of college four years and I thought we were doing our duty by our country when we made a living, that our duty was to get married and bring up a family and send the boys to college. I thought I was a great patriot. I had not voted in a primary in my life. This gentleman turned to me and said, "McCormick, what right have you got to criticise? Have you ever made any sacrifice?" I said, "No, I have never had a chance." He said, "Do you mean that?" I said, "Yes." He said, "I will fix you." And the first thing I knew I was nominated for a common councilman in the fourth ward of Harrisburg, and when I got it I had to run, and we went around town and pulled door bells in some four hundred houses of the big Republican ward of Harrisburg, and they dropped politics and we did win. By just that little incident I got into it and I couldn't get out of it. After my two years as councilman I went abroad for a vacation, and when I came back I found I

was running for Mayor. Not that I had done anything in particular, but in those days it was a unique thing that a business man should give up his time away from his business and look after his affairs in the municipal government; and it was such an odd thing to the people in Harrisburg, Pa., irrespective of party, to feel that a business man ought to be mayor. Well, it ran from one thing to another, and it meant that I didn't get the military training that I just wish everything under heaven that I had to-day, because I am a single man. I have no one dependent upon me, I am a free lance, and if there ever is a man in the world that ought to be over there to make the sacrifice it is myself. And because I hadn't the military training, and I was forty-five years of age, I couldn't enlist. If I had had the military training I could have done it. But it was from one thing to another, so I had to make my sacrifices in public service in another way.

I am very glad, and I am grateful, that I have had the opportunity to do what I am able to do now. But, boys, don't think that the work in this war is done in Washington, though there is a big part of it there. So many men come to me—some of you fellows have been to me—and you have said to me, "Isn't there something I can do down here? I want to serve my country." The work you men are doing at home is the work, next to the men in France, that is going to win this war. It isn't the work in Washington. The Washington work must be done, but there is the work in every community in the United States, and there never was a time in this world when there had got to be such intensive work, just the patriotism as expressed here to-night—just that—in their Liberty Loan drives, in their Red Cross drives, in their reconstruction work after the war, in Doc Ritchie's work that he has been doing in Minneapolis. All down the line every one of you men have been at it, and it is the thing that is going to win this war. It is the thing that has made this country a reunited country. It is the spirit that has developed in this land of ours so that when the President called for ten million men to step up and register and put their names down in the book to give their lives there wasn't a murmur. You ought to have heard the men in London and Paris when they heard about the action of these people here, when they were called to arms. They couldn't get over it. It was the marvel of the

world. And it was just because the people of this nation, all over, are doing their duty, and that's the thing that counts. The work is there for all of us. One man feels that he is not doing enough; we all feel that. I do. And that's the reason I thank God I have had an opportunity to play some little part in it. And if you haven't had an opportunity to do some other things, if the age limit is raised to fifty maybe some of us can still get in it.

I told you last night, some of you, around the table, of some experiences abroad. I am not going to repeat them, but they were of tremendous interest to me. I just want to emphasize what Donn Barber said about the French and the British. Over in London they were playing the game—dark streets, giving up their pleasures, giving up their automobiles, giving up their food, giving up their sons, and giving up everything. Why, every train of cars had women for conductors. The women are playing the game everywhere.

I went out to one of the remount stations where they were fitting horses for the officers of the British army. Not a man on the farm. Twenty-five girls went out with me, some whose husbands are in the army, some whose husbands had been killed, young women averaging about twenty-five years of age, each woman taking care of three horses, three fully trained, wonderfully groomed horses. They are up in the morning at five o'clock, cleaning the stables and the horses, rubbing them down, taking absolute care of them, turning them over fit to be ridden by the British officers. And so it is all down the line.

And so over in France, that wonderful race of people! As Donn says, it is not Paris, but out in those far lands they have drawn them there. And just before Russia broke, when the American troops started to go over there, what they intended to do was to take all those fifty year old men and send them home and put them on farms to raise the food and till the land so we could send ships for our troops and not have to send so much food to France. But Russia broke, and the flood was on, and they couldn't do it. They had to hold them there—men who had been promised an opportunity to go home—and they never whimpered. There they stood, and they sent them even down to Italy to help in that catastrophe that was going on while we were there. As Atterbury said to me, "You can talk about

the railroads of France being broken down, but when that worst drive was on I never saw such a railroad movement. They moved three to four hundred thousand British and French soldiers down to the Italian front in six days." He said it was the most marvelous piece of work he had ever seen. We got tired and discouraged in Paris and London, sitting all day long in those conferences discussing the problems that were confronting us about questions of tonnage and embargo and exports and imports and working out how we could get enough food and enough ships to care for the folks. We went down to Verdun and there we saw the Frenchman at his best, oh, so cheerful and light-hearted and courageous, and after two days with them we came back feeling very much better, cheered up and ashamed of ourselves, and ashamed of our doubts, because there is no question that France is going to stay and stay to the finish. We sat in, as I told you last night, with Petain and Foch and Pershing and Bliss and General Robinson; and it has been a wonderful thing to me to see to-day how they pictured this whole drive, how they said what they would need. They underestimated a bit. They had figured on the divisions that would be ready on the Russian front, but they told us then that the thing they had to have was seven hundred and fifty thousand men by the first of July. They got seven hundred and fifty thousand men by the first of June. They are going to have over a million men by the first of July.

We will continue sending them over at practically that same rate just as long as they feel it is safe to do it. When it is considered that it requires two and a half tons of dead weight shipping to care for every soldier in France, it is simply a question of tonnage as to how many men can be sent over from this side.

I had the pleasure in Paris of going to a Yale banquet of one hundred and fifteen men. Nearly all of them were in uniform, and when Dick Strong heard that I was there in town, good old Dick, of course, sent for me and came right around to the hotel. He arranged a little lunch for me, and later on with Dr. Lambert, the brother of Adrian Lambert of '93, we went around to the Doctor's apartments and met his wife, and we had a bully good time together. Dick Strong has not only been recognized in this country in our army, as being on Persh-

ing's Staff, but the British and French asked Dick when I was there to make a report on the French fevers, and Dick was starting to work on this very difficult problem that had baffled all the scientists of England and France. He was tremendously interested in his work, and I know he is to-night thinking of his Class here, because he talked about it and talked about you all a great deal of the time that we were together.

As we have said before at this reunion, and I have heard it expressed by everyone who has spoken, it is the best reunion we have ever had, and I want to say amen to that sentiment. And as I sat here to-night and heard you men, one after the other, express it, I have been wondering why. And isn't it because, as we have grown older, this is sort of an intermission between the halves, the twenty-fifth reunion? Isn't that the way to look at it? We have played our first half, Wally.

MR. WINTER: Right.

MR. McCORMICK: We have been twenty-five years out of college. Life is a little more than half over, but we will call it half over. We have been studying, we have been up against things, we have been up against the other fellow, we have been up against life, the responsibilities of life, we have had our trials, and we have had our difficulties, and we have had our knocks, and we have had our successes, and we have had our failures, and the first half is over. This is the intermission now, this twenty-fifth reunion, and we are just beginning to think of the future. I think that the reason we have got more out of this reunion than any other is because those twenty-five years of that first half have given us an experience, so that we have an understanding with each other. We have all gone through the same things. Each of you married men has an understanding as a father, you have it as a husband, and we bachelors, possibly, have an understanding of the loneliness of it all. But we have the understanding of our failures and our successes and we know now pretty much what life means, as we face the future. We are going into the next half. We have had our rub down and we have had our rest, and we face it without any fear. We have got our heads up, we have got our courage, and we are going in to win just as the allied armies are to-day going in to win. And we haven't any fear of the future, because we are Yale men, and we are going to fight the thing out as Yale men;

win or lose, we will know we have done our best, and when it is all over we can say in those beautiful words of Kipling's:

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money and no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it for the God of Things as they are!

(Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Long cheer for Vance McCormick.

(Long cheer given for McCormick.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Let's have No. 32, "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

("Battle Hymn of the Republic," sung.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Now, I think there is a sentiment that has been expressed several times, and that is that we ought to send a cable to Dick Strong and Joe Pratt and Jack Kedzie over on the other side, and I would suggest the Secretary write cables for each of those men and let us have them and we will send them off to them to-night.

MR. MCCORMICK: Let Donn Barber write them—three cables.

THE TOASTMASTER: Will you write them, Donn?

MR. BARBER: Gosh! I have already got to write a poem. Haven't I trouble enough? I'll write them. But, incidentally, I don't know how you all feel, but I think this has been a terribly interesting evening so far, and I think we ought to hear in turn from every person at this table. I, for one, will sit here until the cows go home. Is it a go? Well, let us start with Allie.

THE TOASTMASTER: We are just going to call on Allie while you write those cables. Allie Robbins promised me that if Vance would make a speech, he would make a speech.

MR. ROBBINS: I feel like a member of our Class who heard a lecture on the products of hydrogen gas. He was called upon the next day by Prof. Mixer who asked him one or two questions and he didn't seem to get very far. And, finally, Mixer said, "Now, what happens when you take zinc and you take sulphuric acid and you take a little water and you shake it up this way? What is it that happens?" He thought a long while and a smile broke on his face. "Bubbles." That's the way I feel after listening to McCormick, "Bubbles." I think first of all that we ought to thank the reunion committee for the splendid

way we have been entertained, especially the lack of beds. I went to bed last night and the mattress was very thin and I felt sort of funny. I thought "Peace, perfect peace," or something like that, but this morning "Macy & Co." was printed on my back, clear through, from the trade mark on the springs.

Speaking of the French, it is a war anecdote. When the first Scotchmen arrived in their kilties, the Frenchmen seeing them for the first time, said, "Regardez! Quelles jolies costumes pour l'amour!"

THE TOASTMASTER: Now, there is one man that can't get up on his feet to-night to make a speech, but he can say something whether he is on his feet or in any other chosen position. Doc Hammond.

DR. HAMMOND: I have still one leg. I haven't anything to say excepting that I regret very much we haven't a class photographer to take a picture. I got a vision of the most amusing thing that has happened this year as I went down and out yesterday.—A number of cripples came for Red Cross work from all over the field. I am doing a little bit toward the war, working on the advisory board in Hartford, and it is very interesting to see the change in spirit that is coming into the country at large, I think, from our little work there. When I started in about the first of March on the work, we found a great many men coming out who were really slackers. Without any question they were trying to work out of it. To-day I believe that the slacker is an exception among the common people, that is, our common people. Of those who come up there, every night a man will report, "I want to go, can't you fix it up so I can get through?" I have been impressed more and more. They had a big Italian parade up there. It would seem that every Italian man and woman is an American, or making citizens. I believe the country is coming to be one consolidated country, making Americans, and I think more and more all of us are being impressed that this country is in the war completely, and that we want to see this war ended and ended right. I attended the State Medical Banquet about a month ago and we had a speech from the Governor which was a corker. We had a speech from Bishop Brewster who is a dear, kindly spirited man, and I never have heard anything so inspiring in my life. He took for a text an expression of Habakkuk, the prophet. He said, "Doomed

are they whose might is their God." He made a statement that stuck with me. He said that this God that the Germans were apparently on such familiar terms with, as near as he could find out by searching in his theology, was the man we have been taught to regard as Satan. To-day I saw a former patient of mine who has been in France. He had a nasty looking weapon in one hand. It was a bayonet; and he also had a belt buckle that he had removed from a German he had killed, and on it, it said, "God with us."

I have got something to remember this evening by for at least a few days. It was well earned and certainly it was well worth while having had it. I appreciate everything that has been done for me.

THE TOASTMASTER: A photographer is here with the picture, and he might pass it around.

MR. WINTER: Billy Mixter is extremely anxious to know how he should come into possession of one, and I said it would be arranged with the compliments of the Class.

THE TOASTMASTER: Absolutely. The Reunion Committee is talking the matter over, and if the cables are not too expensive the picture will be considered part of the reunion expenses.

Sam Hammond was talking about making Americans. I want to tell a little incident which I think indicates that magnificently well. On a certain Board of Directors, where I sit as a director, of one of the largest coal companies in Pennsylvania, the President told us that 66 per cent of his workers were Hungarians and Austrians and other subjects of Emperor Charles, and he said in the last Liberty Loan they had 100 per cent. That's the way we are making Americans in this country. Technically, at any rate, but that's the way they are with us.

O. H. Hammond was telling us something about reconstruction work, and Sam Hammond has been telling us something about reconstruction that has been done by him. Curtis Treadwell knows something about reconstruction work of one kind and another. Let's hear from George Treadwell.

MR. TREADWELL: Classmates, one of the things that we have been doing up in Albany recently, which is due to continue and grow in most communities, is the putting through of a war chest proposition for the period of the war. We decided that most of us were very busy and we could not be subjected every few

weeks to a new kind of a drive, Red Cross or otherwise—I mean outside of governmental lines—so we made up our minds that we would adopt a war chest for the entire period of the war. We went to it on a military organization basis. We appointed a Colonel to take charge of the work, and after a preliminary week of preparation we ended our drive. We had the whole city divided up into sections and we got through with the drive in one week. Our aim was one million dollars. We reached one million one hundred thousand by the end of the week, the women doing a very large share of the work. We find that we will pledge out of the population of 110,000 people 60,000 individual subscribers who have pledged themselves to anything from fifty cents a week upwards for the period of the war to be paid in installments according to their particular ability, and in that way we will have this annual sum of money which will be contributed without any further effort on our part except the maintenance of the Treasurer's office on a card savings-bank system of card index, which is very simple. In that way we will take care of all of our war charities and all of its relief funds, including the Red Cross, all the Armenian, French, Belgian, Serbian, anything of that kind, including our patriotic league, and the care of the individual soldier.

In Albany, our women are doing a wonderful work in the supplying of the soldiers at the front with kits and all kinds of comforts, and you are all doing the same thing. But we have found that this war chest in Albany has met a very great need and will be of very great use all through the war. You all know what work I have been doing in the past twenty years. A part of the results of my work in my association with others is in the 27th Division, which is now across on the front. I am sorry I couldn't go with them, but I had reached the age limit and was disqualified for overseas service. I am still on semi-active duty and I hope to be able to do some active work before this war is over.

I have no son or daughter, but I want to tell you of a very remarkable sister who is now serving in her forty-sixth month of consecutive nursing on French soil or on the French front. She was over there studying art in Paris—Donn Barber will understand this—and was associated with the students in the Latin Quarter. When the war broke out she took it upon her-

self to raise a fund, finding that the women of the Latin Quarter were without proper provision because their husbands and sweet-hearts had gone to the front, and they were without any kind of material aid. She raised a sum of money and before she left for the front was feeding at her studio fifty-five women a day, giving them a good, warm meal, and from that the work has enlarged until now there are some sixteen settlements, and they feed something like 900 women a day. She went into the hospital at Neuilly, and formed the original American ambulance; served there eleven months, then went to Château-Thierry, and Compiègne, and was transferred into the French Army, receiving the medal of the Militaire.

She served on the Belgian front at Dieppe, was transferred to Toul about the time that our first Red Cross unit arrived there, and from there has been transferred back to Amiens, paralleling the line where our boys are. If any of your relatives are over there and should have any cause to be in a hospital, I know there is no more willing person in the world to minister to their wants than she is. She has been twice decorated by the French Government for her services over there and is a typical American girl, the kind of girl who ought to have graduated from Yale if they had been giving degrees in those days when she came down here and danced with Vance McCormick and some of the rest of you.

As I have brought her up and educated her and fitted her for her life work, I feel that I have very much the same feelings that very many of you have who have growing up daughters and who look upon them and their careers with pride, and justifiable pride. I feel that so far as the Treadwell family is concerned she is making good over there if I can't. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: There is a member back here who has been trying to hide behind a '93 S. hat. We want to hear from Cliff McGee.

MR. MCGEE: Mr. Chairman and Mr. President: I never was much on talk, and especially to-night, I am particularly handicapped because (sniff) Robbins invited me to go in swimming yesterday and I am suffering from it. I think it would be worse if it had not been for our dearly beloved classmate, Doc Hammond, who took me across the street this morning (sniff) and said, "Don't worry, I am not going to hurt you, I am going to tickle the inside of your nose"—but, believe me, he got down to the bottom

of my stomach. I haven't much to say. I didn't expect to be called upon to make a speech, but I really did get up a beautiful speech for Robbins, and I was very much disappointed to-night to hear the few remarks he had to make. He came to me two weeks ago and said, "Cliff, they are going to call on me for a speech. What shall I say?" I did the best I could to help him out and he has fallen very flat, in my opinion.

I cannot help but repeat some of the remarks that have been made here to-night in regard to this reunion. I think it has impressed all of us immensely; the difference between this reunion and our former reunions; the different spirit, the different sentiment that seems to reign supreme in all our doings, in all our thoughts, and in all our actions. To me it is marvelous; and as I was saying to one of the boys to-day, it seems to us that when we came here as kids,—and I know that I was among the youngest that entered Yale, I think I was the fifth youngest, there were about four younger than I was;—it seems to us that we were not broad enough minded at that time to mingle more with all of our classmates and to get to know them all as we do after we have waited for twenty-five years to learn to know the sterling characters and sterling qualities which are hidden a very, very little way under the skin; and it is too bad that it takes this number of years for us all to appreciate each other.

I think I have attended all of the reunions, and to me this has been the finest one that we have had, by all means, and I know that we shall all go away from here with a hope that our lives will all be spared to return to our next reunion. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: There is an old story about the Wright Brothers, who, when they were called upon to make a speech, said that they couldn't, but that those not having practice were the best speakers and the poorest flyers. It is very true that some of the men who talk the best don't always like to do it. We will put it that way. Now, there is Tommy Hanna. It is pretty hard to get him to say anything at any time, but I think if he will get up on his feet, we would like to hear what is on his mind.

MR. HANNA: Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: You have all said that you didn't expect to make a speech. I can say it very truthfully. There has been one thing going through my mind

since I have been here, and that is what I have lost by not being in closer touch with the Class and Yale affairs. I, perhaps more than any other man here, rather drifted away from my Yale associations, through my professional work, and as I have drifted I have been brought in closer touch with artists. We don't think much of the work that artists are doing in the war, but I have attended some of the meetings of the committee on pictorial publicity of which Charles Dana Gibson is the chairman. We have a meeting every Thursday night in New York and discuss the needs of the various government departments for posters, and we have some very enthusiastic meetings. But there is not the solidarity among the artists that perhaps there is among Yale men. There is a little more striving for individual recognition. I don't want to knock the artists that are doing a great work, but I can't help but feel that I will go back from this meeting here to-night with a great deal of feeling that we ought to pull together more among the artists and not feel so much that the individual should be recognized, but that the work should be recognized. That is one of the great things that I have gained from this reunion. I can't help but regret that I haven't attended more reunions, and I will try from now on to keep in closer touch with Yale men and get more of this Yale spirit which we don't get at any other place but in association with Yale men.

There was a man who spoke at the last meeting, a preacher, who had been in the work for three years with the British army. He made a very impressive speech, perhaps the most impressive I have heard in connection with war work. He was a man who had worked among the private soldiers, and he told of some of the things they had been doing and what they had suffered, and he impressed upon us the fact that we here were paying too much importance to ourselves as individuals and plead for more of the feeling of sacrifice than perhaps we have.

One of the last things he said was that he didn't think the war would be won by intellect so much as through the emotions, and that before we could get the American people roused to the pitch that they should be roused to, that they would have to have their emotions more worked upon. And in that connection I want to go back to the first speaker to-night, Wally Winter. I think that what Wally has been through has touched us all more perhaps than we realize. I really feel in spite of all

that you men have said that I feel more repaid for meeting Wally again here to-night than anything that has happened here. And to the men here who have boys this might appeal. I feel that Wally's boy really belongs to all the Class; he is the class boy. I want to express a purely personal feeling here—I should like to have a copy of that photograph that Wally passed around and I should like to keep it in my home among my pictures of my family.

MR. WINTER: Certainly, Tom.

MR. HANNA: And I think every man in the Class would like to have one.

VOICES: Yes, indeed.

THE TOASTMASTER: I wonder why we can't. Unless there is a better suggestion right here and now, if Wally will consent we will put that picture in this class record.

VOICES: Right, right. Oh, absolutely right.

THE TOASTMASTER: Will you fix that with Fred McMullen, Wally? I think everyone would appreciate it.

McGee was claiming to be next to the youngest man in the Class or nearly the youngest man in the Class, or something of that kind. When you get that hat off him he does not look like it, but we really have the youngest man in the Class here. I believe he is probably the youngest man that ever graduated from Sheff, and on account of the new rules he is going to be the youngest who ever will. So, Herby, get up here where we can have a good look at you. H. Y. McMullen.

MR. H. Y. McMULLEN: I had no idea of making a speech to-night, but I am not going to apologize for it. Everyone else has, and then spoke afterwards. I am very glad to have been here. This is the first reunion that I have attended. Something has come up every time that has made it impossible; and it has been a great pleasure to come back and see all the men who were with us twenty-five years ago. I have been very much interested in hearing what has been said to-night about the war work. There is one part of it that I am particularly interested in because I have seen it more than anything else, and that is the manufacturing work that is going on in connection with the war. There has been a great deal said in the papers—we see glaring headlines that things were going wrong. We all know what has been said, but I have had an opportunity to see what really is going on, and I think if you men knew what is being

done, you would realize that while mistakes have been made a great deal has been accomplished.

Of course, in a big undertaking such as is going on now, it is impossible to prevent mistakes being made, and sometimes bad mistakes of judgment, but the work that has been done in manufacturing products has been very great, and I don't believe there need be any fear from that source.

I am awfully glad to have been here to-night with you and I hope I will be able to come to the next reunion.

THE TOASTMASTER: Any man even remotely connected with the coal industry is in a dangerous position to-day. He is likely to have things shied at him from all directions, but coal and ships and men and food are going to have a large part in winning this war. Now, I don't know how many other men there are here, but anyway there is one coal man and we want to hear from Laurie Bliss.

MR. BLISS: Mr. President and Fellow Classmates: At present the government is running the coal business and they are telling us what we can ship and where we can ship it, but we are trying in every way possible to make an equitable distribution of all the coal.

The government compels us to list the tonnage shipped to different states, list the shipments to each town in the state, and they, of course, don't care whether we dispose of that coal to the same dealer or not, as long as we get the same distribution this year, provided our production holds out. At the present time our production of domestic coal is running about 15 to 20 per cent less than it did in 1916. In this distribution we are only supposed to give at the present time two-thirds of the amount up to the first of September, and the balance of one-third after that. It has required a great deal of clerical work to get up all the data and information, and a great deal of work to keep track of present shipments to see that we don't overship one community and neglect some other.

In regard to the war end of it, personally I have had a very restless feeling. I have wanted to do something, wanted to get into something, but there does not seem any possible way I can. But still there is that same feeling that I am not doing anything, and that I ought to be doing something. I am so tied down and have so many responsibilities of family, etc., that it seems impossible for me to do anything except what I am doing.

I live in a community that is very interesting; that is Wilmington. While they are making a great deal of money in that town in the powder business in the duPont's, etc., the drives that they have had there for the Red Cross and for the third Liberty Loan were exceedingly interesting. For the third Liberty Loan, I think Delaware's allotment was six million, five or six hundred thousand, and the population of the city of Wilmington is about 110,000, which is half the population of the state of Delaware. They formed a wonderful organization among the women. In fact they have made such a success that the government has requested the committee that has charge of this work in Wilmington to report at Washington their plans and operations so that they can use the same system in other cities in the country for the next loan. The women started out to raise, I think, \$3,000,000 and their share went something over \$6,000,000. The total subscription from the state of Delaware for the Liberty Loan was over \$28,000,000.

Now, when it came to the Red Cross drive, the original allotment for Delaware was \$500,000. They had a very interesting dinner at which Mrs. August Belmont was present. She had shortly returned from abroad, been right out to the front, and had investigated the work of the Red Cross. She is really a wonderful speaker and at this dinner one of the duPonts of Wilmington got up and suggested that instead of making Delaware's allotment \$500,000 they increase it to a million. Then they held a large meeting for the public in the theater at which Mrs. Belmont made the principal address which was very impressive, and then at the meeting another one of the duPonts got up and suggested that they make Wilmington's allotment a million and a half, and in a week's time they had succeeded in collecting one million seven hundred thousand odd dollars—I have forgotten the exact figures, but it was nearly eight hundred thousand. I believe that they now hold the record in the state of Delaware for the pro-rata subscription to the Liberty Loan and Red Cross, and the city of Wilmington holds the record for the city of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

The glories of this reunion have been so well expressed by others that I can't improve on it, but it is one of the greatest pleasures in my life always to get back. I missed two reunions, the tenth and fifteenth, because I was so far away. But the twentieth reunion I have never forgotten, and I know

that this one will always be remembered with even greater pleasure. (Applause.)

MR. HANNA: Mr. Chairman, may I have just a word? I would like to revise the impression that I may have given in what I said about the work the artists are doing. I feel that I only owe it to them to say that I didn't mean to belittle the work that they are doing, because all the work that has been done in the way of posters for the government has been absolutely gratis. None of the men have ever taken any money for it at all. What I wanted to bring out in what I said before was that there wasn't quite the feeling among them that there is in a gathering of Yale men. I feel it is only due to the men who are working in the same line that I am, to add this.

THE TOASTMASTER: Are those cables ready, Donn?

MR. BARBER: I have got a lot of sketches here. I will hand them to you and you can take your choice.

THE TOASTMASTER: At least one of our classmates is engaged in making parts of aeroplanes up in the town of Buffalo where the fellowship is so good it has been spoken of and exemplified by Armstrong. Adams makes all sorts of parts of aeroplanes and we would like to know what he thinks, and if he does not want to think, why let him sing us a song because he's very good at that.

MR. ADAMS: I don't know what to say about this reunion. Everybody has voiced my opinion about it so well it is hardly worth while to repeat it. I think it has been a bully reunion. I missed the first two. I have not missed any for some time and I am not going to miss any more as long as I can come to them.

About the aeroplanes, there is nothing of very great interest about that. It is rather a dull job and one I have been sticking to pretty close for the past two years. I didn't get but three or four days' vacation all last year and I haven't had any this year except this. We are making parts for aluminum castings for the various people who are building Liberty motors and other motors, and they are darned hard to make, and they look them over mighty closely and find a lot of trouble with them, but they do take some. And they are beginning to take quite a lot of them now. We are sticking away at it and trying to learn more about it all the time so we can give them all they need, and it looks as if they are going to need a lot. We have had our

troubles with changes, and probably will have some more, but we are going to try to feel that any changes that are made are necessary and that they are not making them for the fun of the thing, and we assume that we will get that part of it straightened out before very long. We want to do our part, and we are trying to do all we can. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Well, Donn has got completed plans and specifications of the cables worked out and on a financial basis, all fool proof, absolutely fool proof, as follows:

"Greetings and every good wish from '93 Sheff at 25th Reunion."

(Discussion about cablegram.)

THE TOASTMASTER: There was a time when every one of us hoped to be a big man, and some of us have been getting nearer that desideratum ever since. Up to date Hine and Murray seem to hold the record. Hine is ahead of Murray so far, but Murray has been coming along faster since the last time and I suspect that Hine is practicing now on these bantams at Fisher's Island, or something like that. How about that, Hine?

MR. HINE: Fellow classmates, there is nothing that has given me greater enjoyment than to be able to be present here at this twenty-fifth reunion. It was my pleasure and opportunity to be present at the twentieth reunion and, I think, at the tenth, but this surpasses them all. I assure you that anyone is well repaid for coming even across the continent to hear the address of our President. It so well expressed the sentiments, not only the sentiments I have had in my mind that I couldn't express, but the sentiments of all the Class.

While I can say with the others that I am too old to be eligible for duty in the army, still my heart goes forth to everyone who can serve and to the boys who have enlisted, who, perhaps, are a little young. My own boy is only just past nineteen and he has the spirit to go when he is called upon and wants to go.

About the bantams, I want to say that it reminds me not of a bantam chick, but of a goose. Our poultry man was out a few days ago to buy some geese. He ran across a man who had a gander that he liked the appearance of, and he said to this man, "I would like to purchase this bird for our flock." "Well," he said, "I don't want to sell him." And that attracted him all the more. He offered him a big price, but upon further con-

versation he found that the man really didn't want to sell him, "Because," he said, "I don't want to separate him from the goose that he has been with for twenty-five years."

Now, I feel that we have been together twenty-five years, and we aren't going to be separated from any future reunion unless the Lord is willing.

THE TOASTMASTER: Murray, have you got as good an excuse as that?

MR. MURRAY: Mr. Toastmaster, may I remain seated while I make my speech? I have been hunting balls for Alling and the rest of them for the last three days and my legs are weak. I will stand up but my legs will probably tremble, but not from nervousness.

I have nothing to say to the gentleman from Fisher's Island, but I do want to straighten out this matter of McMullen's kind reception. I went to Chicago four or five years ago. I was as lonesome as a cat and I hunted up McMullen in his office and he was working hard talking to somebody. He looked up and called me by name. I hadn't seen him in fifteen years. And after he got rid of his visitor we talked and he said he guessed we needed something to eat. We went out to one of those Chicago palaces—The Blackstone, or something like that—and we had a little drink and then I said I was hungry and he said he was, so we ordered a planked steak and a lot of trimmings, and when we got all through the waiter brought the check and my company had to pay for it. (Laughter.) But it was a mighty good investment—it was only \$15.00—because I stayed in Chicago a week and I don't think I bought another meal.

The last time I went to Chicago I called up his office but he wasn't there.

This reunion to me means more than it does to any other man because my circumstances in college days were such that I had no class associations and every time I come back I find that I can call more men by their first names. I came up here because I wanted to come and not because I could get away, but I persuaded myself that I was just about to have a nervous breakdown from overwork and I would come. But I think I have gotten enough out of it to go back and work harder.

We have been fussing with the mechanical part of this war game. We went along and we made talking machines and they

said we made money. We didn't make much, but we got along and we didn't have to work much. If I got into the office at nine or half-past and didn't get out by four or five at the latest and one or two afternoons of golf, it was a hard week. And now it is six full days and three or four nights until 9 o'clock and it is most every Sunday. But that's all right. It does not make any difference how much ability you have or how much money you have or how much opportunity you have, if you are going to do anything you have got to sweat blood for a while, and that's what we are doing to-day at the mechanical end of this war game.

Americans have learned how to manufacture and they say, "Oh, that stuff, that's easy; we can make it." But we got into it and find that we have got to sweat blood to learn, but we are learning it and doing it fast. This air-craft game that Adams has spoken of is the one we are fussing with.

When the war broke out and America went into it our company wanted to do something. We spent some months trying to find something that fitted us. We said we didn't want what everybody could do, we didn't want to make gun stocks and we didn't want to make simple things; we wanted to get something difficult. We got it all right. I think we got the damndest thing in the whole line, but it is an interesting thing because it looks easy and is hard, and it is the more fascinating just for that. Everybody knows it, it is like golf; it looks easy (laughter) but it is awful hard.

I had the pleasure of going through most of the aeroplane plants in the country, the Curtiss, the Wright Brothers, and the one at Elizabeth and the Garden City plant, and everything looked like confusion. It was confusion, like the start of a big building; a hole in the ground, and a lot of building material, and men running around apparently chasing themselves and getting nowhere; and suddenly there appeared the buildings, and that's the way it is with this. I guess the whole war game is that way.

I hope I have not talked too much.

THE TOASTMASTER: You probably have noticed that if we took the mechanical engineering course at Yale the chances were we would go into the ministry or become a doctor or something like that, and so it was with all the other courses. Take the civil

engineers—there were about eleven of them, and we considered that having turned out one civil engineer all the rest of us could then go into medicine or be mayor of a city. We didn't have to follow civil engineering, and we didn't. But there is a man here who followed his chosen work in college and stuck to electricity. He is down in Washington working very hard to find out where we could make more electricity out of the atmosphere or waterfalls, or something to keep the New York lights going that seemed so necessary for winning the war. And there is really a very serious situation there, and threatens to be there, to keep the manufacturing up. Now, A. J. Campbell is supplying electricity for this part of the world and he has got some interesting things to tell us about his work.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, that's a most interesting statement you just made.

THE TOASTMASTER: I believe you were select, weren't you, after all?

MR. CAMPBELL: I was going to tell it as an argument in favor of a college education, because it happens that the thing I am doing now is the very thing I didn't study at all at college.

We had with us to-day one of our old professors and we enjoyed seeing him very much indeed. Something this evening reminds me of one of our other professors, Prof. Hastings. You remember his lectures. He named all the colors in the catalogue of the primary colors, and he said, "There is one most delicate shade that isn't on any list of colors. It has a name but you don't often hear it. When I tell it to you, you will recognize it. It is 'spanked baby pink.'" I have had the opportunity of observing five different shades of that color in my own family. In looking over the class list, I only find one other name so far as the record goes who is able to say the same and that is Wilson out in California. I have rather come to the conclusion the state has something to do with it. I came from California and it is a wonderfully fertile state as those of you who have been out there know.

Skipping back to war matters; we had a very interesting discussion to-day concerning the part that the laboring man is playing in the world to-day, and the insistent demand for increased wages. I think it is a common expression of opinion that the laboring man is asking for too much, and is getting

more than he ought to, and that there is also the feeling that he is getting more than is good for him, and more than he needs. There were a good many instances cited to-day where they had had heat in only one room in the house and now they were going to have it in two or three, and they are getting musical instruments and even Fords. And we thought they were getting more than they ought to. Many expressed the feeling that the time was coming when wages might go down. This thought has been growing in my mind and I am going to give expression to it. I am not so sorry that the laboring men are getting more than they have been having. We belong to a class which has had many of the good things of life. We are not all rich, but we have had comforts, and a good many of the laboring men have not. One of the things that is to be looked for as an outcome of this war is the bridging of the gap between the laboring men and those who have had more in this life. If war brings that about it is one of the things that will help improve the world.

THE TOASTMASTER: Fred Stevens has been hiding over here in the corner for quite a while and he has been trying to sneak out. Before he does we want to hear from him. Fred Stevens was the only one who had the nerve to respond to that request of the committee that you bring the class boys around with the rest of the Class to have their pictures taken. Now, Fred, will you please tell us something about that boy of yours?

MR. STEVENS: I never speak. I don't think most engineers do. I have been very much interested, however, because up here a man loses all of his spirit of criticism and I have heard a devil of a lot of it down in New York on the management proposition.

I have been working so many years for these chemists and engineers and they are so esoteric that I think I have learned to conceal more than I have to divulge. I might sit here and tell you something of the interesting government departments, I might perhaps tell you how they make good, common, plain gasoline out of kerosene, which is not so remote a possibility as you imagine. I might tell a number of such things, but they are too technical for this occasion. The only disappointment I feel to-day is that some of us who have spent years as specialists feel that we have not done 100 per cent as we should. McCormick rather wipes away that feeling and encourages some of

us to think that we have been doing something, although we don't think so.

TOASTMASTER: Now, Charlie Ingersoll was making munitions for a long time. Just about the time we got into the war he transferred his activities to another city and perhaps they are making munitions or doing war work up there. We are all interested in knowing what Charlie is doing up in Middletown.

MR. INGERSOLL: About the manufacture of munitions, it is quite true that I was connected with a munition plant for about twenty-one years until last fall when I changed my location to a plant in the neighboring town of Middletown, and instead of making munitions of war we are now making war equipment, manufacturing a practice belt and machine gun belts for the government.

As a matter of fact, our company is at the present time engaged in the manufacture of machine gun belts for the Browning gun, and I believe we have the exclusive contract for that work. We are very busily engaged. We are not as large a plant as the Winchester plant. We are working hard at it and making good progress.

If I were to express my sentiments regarding this reunion it would be merely to reiterate what many of you have said before. It has been to me the most important and successful reunion the Class has held. I would not have missed it for anything. I can look at Yale affairs and class reunions from a little different point of view than I formerly did. I had the misfortune of being a New Haven fellow, and you know New Haven men, somehow or other, don't seem to appreciate Yale the way the fellows who come here from the outside do. It is unfortunate, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Those of us who are here in New Haven see Yale day in and day out, and like everything else that we are in the habit of seeing so frequently, I don't say we lose interest in it, but it gets to be sort of a common thing. Now that I am away from New Haven, I am mighty glad to get back, and I will never miss another reunion, I assure you of that. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: We had a very fine speech day before yesterday from a member of our reunion committee, Mr. Ford. I admit there was quite a little inspiration for that speech at the time, for the ladies were around the table and it was a sunny

day, and the surroundings were beautiful. But I would like to see what he can do in the dark.

MR. FORD: If you fellows have got one-half as much pleasure out of participation in this reunion as I have, as a member of the Class Committee, I feel amply repaid for all the time and effort that has been put in in planning this reunion. Before this committee was appointed I thought I was fairly well acquainted with Mort Alling and Bradley Stoughton. On his visits to New York Mort Alling, who lives in Providence, came and stayed at New Haven, and I met him down at the Graduates Club on many occasions. But ever since he and Bradley Stoughton and I were appointed on this committee I have been thrown into close contact with these two fellows and I want to say they are both princes and neither of them have spared either time or effort to give you fellows at this quarter-century reunion one of the best you have ever had.

When Vance McCormick got up this morning and nominated our Class Secretary, McMullen, and said this is the only Class in Yale which had a President, it pleased me very much. I had a feeling that '93 S. is a little different from any other class in Sheff or in Yale, and for that reason I, for one, am going to insist that we continue to carry out that unique idea. I wish we had elected our President and Class Secretary for life.

VOICES: We did. We will take care of that.

MR. FORD: This, as you have all said, is a very impressive reunion because it comes at a critical period in the world's history. I am one of the '93 S. men who is fortunate enough to have a son in the service, and I want to say to you men that the speech from Wally Winter touched me deeper than any speech I have heard in a long time. I feel as though Wally Winter's boy is my boy. And I want to say to you and to him that while we mourn with him in the loss of that son we are all proud of him because he had a son who was old enough to go to the front and sacrifice himself and prove to us Yale men and to the country that he was a worthy son of a worthy father. (Applause.)

My boy, who was twenty when he enlisted, had been uneasy for six months, and I honestly believe that many boys get war fever, which no doctor and no medicine can cure, and that the only solution of that problem is to say to those boys, "God speed

you; go into the service of your country." They get uneasy in school, and can't study. My boy told me there were nights and nights when he didn't get any sleep until after midnight—a perfectly healthy, robust boy, five feet ten or eleven and weighing 160 pounds. And I told his mother the only way to make that boy sleep was to put him into government service. And while she hesitated, as all mothers do, to make that sacrifice, the minute that boy was in uniform and came back to his home from Pelham Bay Training Camp there wasn't a prouder mother in New Haven. And while I may have had, and some of you fellows may have had, a feeling as the war came to us that they were not worthy of their fathers, now the only sentiment I have is how can I be a worthy father to my boy coming back to us, the finest type of manhood, as all of your sons are coming back after their training in the government.

I have been down to Pelham Bay and inspected that training camp. It is one of the finest locations on Long Island Sound, with rolling topography and beautiful trees, and I saw the immaculate cleanliness throughout that camp. I want to tell you fellows that those boys are safer and those boys have better care in those training camps—and I believe that is true throughout the American cantonments—than they have in their own homes under their own mothers' care. I believe all of us fellows are proud that we have such boys.

You talk about all these fellows who were so filled with enthusiasm and patriotism and went into this war. I want to tell you that the American boys on the average have got as much appreciation of Lincoln and George Washington in their veins as any of the fellows who went into the Civil War, the Revolutionary War, or the Spanish War. They have as many red corpuscles in their blood and as much loyalty and enthusiasm, and are willing to make the supreme sacrifice.

Personally I can talk at this reunion with entirely different feelings than I could at previous reunions. Time is a great leveler of differences between us. You who were closely associated together during college days may have been traveling along parallel ways, as has been mentioned to-night, and those early friendships have developed into strong friendships.

But we are here in a critical period, the most critical, as has been said, in the world's history. We have had our ups and downs. Some have been successful, some only partially success-

ful, but, I believe, we now look at each other's careers from an entirely different viewpoint. Many of the little differences which appeared like mountains at the time we were in college have become molehills, and we are beginning to appreciate each other for what we are doing and for what we have been doing the past quarter century.

It has been a great pleasure for me to do my small bit in helping to arrange for this reunion and I hope the good Lord will spare all of you fellows to come back for the next reunion. I thank you fellows for your kind and patient attention.

THE TOASTMASTER: Mort Alling has been begging me all the evening not to call on him. He said he didn't know how to speak, and I think we don't need to have him speak. But he is an authority on something which only a few of us know anything about, and I think that when such a situation exists we certainly ought to be educated. I am referring particularly to first editions—not first editions in the Alling family, but first editions in general. Mort, let's hear something of your interest in first editions.

MR. ALLING: I don't know just what this first edition business is that has been referred to.

THE TOASTMASTER: Books.

MR. ALLING: I want to tell a little experience that I had some time ago. I was called to Philadelphia, and my classmate, Mr. Murray, told me to look him up when I was down there sometime. I was directed over to the Victor plant on some business. I went over to Camden and saw this great acreage of buildings and a five story office building, and all kinds of buildings. After I transacted my business I asked if I might speak to Mr. Murray, and the young lady who took charge of his office said he didn't speak to common men, and he wouldn't speak to me.

MR. MURRAY: It's a lie.

MR. ALLING: So I gathered that the president or the general manager was sick, and Mr. Murray had been put in charge of all that big acreage of buildings and was so busy that he couldn't talk to common folks. But I finally got hold of him and we had a very pleasant dinner, for which the Victor Company paid. After a most interesting conversation he said he had been put in charge of their line of hydroplane work, which the government had asked them to do, and he had been bothered somewhat

in regard to the steel work. He asked one of the steel men to tell him what he could do to find out something about it so he would know what he was buying and why he was buying. The steel man told him there were several books published on metallurgy that he might refer to but the best one he knew of was written by Bradley Stoughton. He said, "Seems to me I knew Bradley Stoughton." The man answered, "Well, I don't care whether you knew him or not; that's the best book there is on metallurgy."

Fellows, this reunion has impressed me very deeply. I have a son in service in the Toul sector with people from New Haven who have all been in war. I don't know of a time when I have been so impressed as I have with the talks this evening and the different views of the men towards life and towards their fellow classmen. I am very glad indeed to be here. I thank you.

THE TOASTMASTER: The first thing we did to Whitehead when we got him here was to give him a bomb, and he got over that all right, or he looks as if he will get over it. We can get a better look at him if he will stand up.

MR. WHITEHEAD: Mr. Chairman: My schedule put me on the 9.18 train but I got so interested in the argument that I missed it. I am a Freshman at these gatherings and I appreciate very much the cordiality shown, the extreme cordiality. I think it is very inappropriate for a Freshman to make a very extended speech. The war end of it, of course, is the most important thing at the present time, and I feel that I am engaged in an essential war industry,—not an industry, but an activity,—the telegraph business. The Western Union must run. From my association with the operating officials, the real operating officials of that company, I can assure you that every move we make in our work—although I wouldn't for a moment presume to speak for the Western Union Company—has the war in mind. We do nothing that would be contrary to the interests of the country and we are very busy.

Personally, I have been able to do very little outside of the regular work in which I am engaged to help along the war. We have no daughters or sons to give to the country. Our family gave several to the Civil War and some of them didn't come back. We have a nephew who makes his headquarters with us to some extent in New York, when he is not in Paris. We are very proud of him. We have another who is in camp

at Chattanooga and expects to go over very soon. I think that the best way to express my feeling now, is to say that when I was a Freshman and I got up to make my first recitation I felt that I would rather not be there. I would suggest to the chairman that he avoid calling on me for speeches or he may scare me out of the next reunion. However, I expect to be here at the succeeding reunions and I am very sorry that it was impossible or impracticable to be here at the preceding ones.

THE TOASTMASTER: Mr. J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the Telephone Company, is now a Colonel in the Signal Corps, although still attached to his company, and he goes around to business with a uniform on and a pair of spurs. I have always understood that the spurs are to help in climbing poles, but he says no, the spurs are for the purpose of speeding up the program generally. Something has been said about nitrate this evening, and Paul Webster has had a good deal of experience in nitrate production, and I am sure it will be interesting to hear from him.

MR. WEBSTER: Classmates, the hardest job I ever have is when I get up on my feet to talk. I am not going to say anything about the sentiment of the occasion because you have all expressed mine capitally. I think two of the real sorrows of my life were when I couldn't get back here five years ago and ten years ago. I was here at the Decennial but couldn't get here before that.

In war work, I had eight years of military training when I was a boy, but a piece of rock out in British Columbia put an end to that, so I couldn't use that any more; but in 1915 I had a chance to go into it a little bit. It may interest you a little to know what has been done. I was engineer for a chemical company. It was a fair-sized company. It wasn't doing such an awful amount of work, but we made various acids in various ways, of all things that were used in munitions and that were necessary for powder. We didn't go into it in the early stages of the war. Along in April, 1915, the president of the company undertook some very large contracts over in New York for acids which enter into the manufacture of munitions. He telephoned over to me on the 3d of April—I remember it very distinctly because there was a raging blizzard in Philadelphia. It was five o'clock in the afternoon when the message came in over our private wire and he told the treasurer of the company

to get Webster on the phone. When I got on he said, "All I have got to say to you, Paul, is 'shoot.'" That meant work, because we had already talked it over and knew what we were going to do. I guess I had a dozen free hand sketches on a piece of paper and the rest of it was all in our heads. Anyhow, we were at it next morning out in the snow banks, and in eighty-seven days we had a fourteen 6,000 lb. still nitric acid plant, which means about thirty tons of nitric acid a day. We had our plant erected and a sulphuric concentration plant with a production of over one hundred tons a day, which is necessary for the acid, and for mixing with the nitric acid. We had started a section of the contract acid plant which was to make still stronger sulphuric acid, and half a dozen other things, around the plant; and, when we got those finished, we went across the river to New Jersey and got about four hundred acres of land where we put up a three-chamber acid plant, and another nitric plant; and we built another nitric plant on the Philadelphia side; and altogether in eighteen months we did about two million dollars worth of work, and good work. The responsibility of it was mine, and especially the buying of the materials and engineering the whole work.

There is one thing on my mind very, very much, and has been on it for months, because it is a thing that ought to be put over, and I have not been able to put it over, but maybe some of you men here can help. I was talking to Bradley Stoughton about it last night and I made some statements then which were new to him and probably will be to you, but I think they can be proven. Modern civilization in any country can be measured by the production of sulphuric acid. There is hardly a single thing that you have, that you use in any way, that does not somewhere or other come back to sulphuric acid, either in some article that enters into it really directly, or is used for manufacturing it, or something. It goes back to sulphuric acid. You show me the country that is civilized, and its civilization, as we know it to-day, would be measured almost in the tonnage of sulphuric acid used in that country.

This country to-day has a production of about six and three quarter million tons of sulphuric acid per year, and it is not possible, it is not physically possible, to quickly increase that tonnage. We haven't the plants to make it in, we haven't the raw materials which are available in times of peace, to make

it out of, and we cannot erect any buildings in the time that is necessary to have it. The requirements for the United States for this year are 8,000,000 tons. We are, therefore, faced with a shortage of about one and a quarter million tons of sulphuric acid which we absolutely need and should have, and that shortage of sulphuric acid will be necessary in munitions and for absolutely necessary requirements. These figures that I am giving you I have gathered from examination of government reports and statistics and I am quite sure that they are correct in the main.

There is to-day going to waste in this country, and being thrown down the sewers, in my belief, hundreds of thousands of tons of sulphuric acid which could be saved and recovered and reused, not at a nominal cost, but at an infinitesimal cost compared with its value. I know to my own personal knowledge probably several hundred tons a day that are being thrown away, and that acid can be saved and brought back to use. If you look at it commercially it can be brought back and recovered for perhaps the cost of not exceeding \$2.00 or \$2.50 a ton, and it is worth commercially to-day \$35.00 a ton, in any commercial market. I think the government market price is \$27.00, but you can't go out and buy it for less than \$35.00. The plant can be put up in sixty to ninety days, and the cost, the commercial cost, of that plant can be recovered just on the savings alone in ninety days from the time the plant is put into operation. It does not take labor to operate those plants. Two men will produce one hundred tons a day, or three men, if they work eight hour shifts. That is the condition that exists.

A MEMBER: How much would the plant cost?

MR. WEBSTER: The cost of the plant commercially can be recovered and paid for in ninety days.

THE MEMBER: How much investment?

MR. WEBSTER: The investment is not large. You have got to put it on a tonnage basis. A plant to recover twenty-five tons a day will cost less than \$10,000 on the cost of material to-day, and in ninety days that will be recovered.

MR. WINTER: You have found a customer.

MR. BARBER: I am ready.

MR. WEBSTER: The process of recovering sulphuric acid is not an unknown process at all. There are a number of different ones, hundreds of different ways of doing it. It is not untried.

There are over eighty of these plants at present in use that have been running ten or twelve years without repairs, constant use day in and day out. It is not an experimental thing in any sense of the word. It has been offered to the government at cost without any profit during the duration of the war, so I am not trying to sell something to the government.

Five times I have been down to Washington by request and each time have gone to a different bureau, to a different person, and apparently met with every success in impressing those men with the necessity of saving that acid, but they would always refer me to somebody else.

Now, there's the situation that confronts the country, all this acid that we absolutely and positively need going down the sewer. I have a letter on my desk where a man wrote in saying, "We are putting down our sewer every day ten tons of acid." The acid ought to be recovered. That's the point, and nobody in Washington seems to be getting on to the fact that with the shortage facing us they are not taking care of the waste. If any of you men know how to get somebody started on it I wish you would.

Now, enough of that. You men have got sons or friends in service. I only live about half a mile from the Pelham Bay Training Station and I am over there frequently. Mrs. Webster is there very often through the canteen and I go by there all the time. I guess there isn't a day but there are half a dozen men riding in our car around the country; and if you know anybody there or know anybody that is being sent there let me know and let me go over and try to be a little more friendly than I would if they came there as strangers. I would love to do it. It would make things a little bit easier for them if they know there is somebody there who is interested.

It has been a real pleasure to get back here and meet all you men. I have been away in the backwoods of the earth most all my life since I got out of college and I have rarely seen anybody; one of the greatest pleasures of my life is to come back, and I look forward to these reunions and to meeting you all.

THE TOASTMASTER: There is one fellow who always used to be greatly handicapped in the Freshman year on an alphabetical basis because he sat right next to me, because I was called upon first, and if I didn't get stuck usually he wouldn't know the answer, and when I got stuck and the next man would have to

come up, he was already stuck in advance. I don't mean to tell you anything more than that his name is Stow.

MR. STOW: It is a cinch that when he got stuck I didn't know the answer.

I can make a speech just about as well as I could recite political economy to Tony Farnam. Wally Winter knows just how that was.

I have been very much interested to-night in the line the talk has taken. My boys are all girls and they are hardly old enough to do very much of these things, the Red Cross work, or nursing, or things of that kind. Yet possibly the war will last long enough so they may get into it. If it does, I certainly hope they will.

It has been my good fortune to have been able to come back to every reunion. In fact it has been a good deal easier for me to get back to reunions than it was to graduate in the first place. There were numerous obstacles in the way of that right up to the very end, but I managed to squeeze through.

I am not connected with any manufacturing business and, possibly for that reason, haven't anything very interesting to tell you about the work that we are doing. It has been the attitude of our friends in Washington for a number of years back to feel that a man who comes between the manufacturer and the consumer has no reason for existence, and they still feel that way, I think perhaps more than ever, although I think some day they will get over it. A little incident occurred a couple of weeks ago that would seem to show to any man that thought about it and knew the situation to-day, just what our excuse for living is. Two weeks ago to-morrow a man from the procurement section—I can't give it all, but anyway he is one of the guys who does the buying down there,—no, he doesn't do that, but he sees that they get it after it is bought—came into the office about 10 o'clock in the morning, and he had a stack of papers about that high. He took out his card with his picture on and his signature and all that to show that he was real, and he said, "I have got this stack of requisitions for materials that we need on the gunpowder reservation to build a gas-making plant just outside of Baltimore, and we have to get running so as to ship gas to France by the 10th of July." This was two weeks ago to-morrow. "And," he said, "I have got to see personally that it is obtained, and I have travel orders to

take me from here to Pittsburgh, and then to Chicago, for what I can't get here. I have got all I could in Baltimore. I want you to go over that list and see what you can furnish, and I will take the rest around the city and pick up what I can and go on." We put four men in the office on the whole shipment and turned it over to them. The result was he got a good part of it from us and the rest of it in Philadelphia. He got it from wholesale dealers and he didn't go to a manufacturer. If he had gone to a manufacturer for that stuff it would have taken from now until doomsday, because it covered everything from pins that you put insulators on up to generators. It just goes to show there is a chance for the middle man to do a little business once in a while that isn't all graft, as some of our friends seem to think it is.

I think our reunions are progressively better. The feeling is different, the feeling is better among the fellows, and we get to know them a little better anyhow. I think five years ago when everyone was here they said it was the best one we had had, and certainly this one is better than all of them. Personally I would not have missed hearing what Wally Winter had to say to-night.

THE TOASTMASTER: Lawton has shown us some things he can do for his country, and we would like to hear from him.

MR. LAWTON: I am not very good when it comes to standing on my feet and saying things, but one thing struck me quite forcibly to-night and that's the statement that Hanna made that he heard an English officer say that sentiment would go a long way toward winning this war. I have had about twenty-five years' experience in handling labor and I think that that statement is absolutely correct. If we could impress labor with the truth of the things that we have heard here to-night and heard to-day and make them see it in the true light it would go a long way toward winning the war. I know it is one of the greatest problems in this country to get labor to really realize that they are helping with the war and that it is their problem to help with the war, to make them see something outside their own selfish motives. It seems to be one of the hardest things we have to do.

But, I have noticed that a big help is being furnished and I understand it is going to be furnished by the Council of National Defense in sending the Pershing soldiers over to some of the working men in our manufacturing establishments. I have

noticed in our own plants, when we had one of them come there and talk during the Red Cross drive, and he happened to be a very good speaker, you could see that the sentiment of the men had changed very materially after that talk. I believe if we could have those talks more often among the working men that it would make a big difference in the production of our munition plants and in the care with which the men do their work. They would be less indifferent and they would try to do the work that they are given and to do it in a conscientious way. It is things of that kind that I think do a great deal more good than any of us realize who are not close to that end of it.

In connection with what little I can do or have been doing to help win this war, I haven't any sons; all my sons are daughters too young to be of service, except slight Red Cross service; but my concern is probably doing 50 per cent government work, some of it for the Navy Department, to help sink the German submarines; and a large part of it for the Fleet, such as wireless telegraph, and wire of that kind. I am very glad to be of any kind of service and hope we can be of more.

Regarding this reunion, I would say that every time I come back it impresses me more. The pleasure I get from it makes me wish that more men could come back, men who perhaps have never been back. If they could only be made to see what a good time they would have and the benefit they would derive from it I believe they would come back or bust. The scheme of having a fund started to get them back I believe is one of the best things we could do and I hope that the idea will be pushed along.

THE TOASTMASTER: Not because the stenographer has writer's cramp or anything like that, but because we have entirely exhausted our available and valuable material——,

A MEMBER: Let's start over again with Barber.

MR. BARBER: I sure would like to make a speech all fresh and new but I can make my second speech very short. I came up here to this reunion not knowing where my path was leading to from here. But from now on, believe me, I am going to run down every sewer I meet and page Mrs. Sulphuric Acid.

THE TOASTMASTER: As I said, the next speech will be a song. If H. Y. McMullen will step to the piano we will have "Bright College Years."

LIBRARY MATERIAL

SECRETARY McMULLEN: We have forgotten two things. The first one is that I learn in conversation with one of the gentlemen who has been running this reunion (and by the way, I am very proud of the committee, having picked them out) it does not seem to be clear in their minds that they were included in the reelection process that we went through this morning. Before we break up here, and because the other stenographer we had might not have got it, I want it thoroughly threshed out and understood that the reunion committee is reelected, or reappointed.

MEMBERS: Certainly, certainly.

SECRETARY McMULLEN: And if there is any question in the minds of Mr. Ford or Mr. Alling or Chairman Stoughton, let us have it settled right now before we break up.

MR. BARBER: That was all done this morning and Mr. Munson here (referring to the stenographer) has got it down I am sure. Haven't you, Mr. Munson?

SECRETARY McMULLEN: Another thing. Since our last reunion we have lost two or three of our members. Two of the members who were always the long distance winners heretofore. You will remember at the last reunion Haslehurst came from Switzerland to attend the reunion; previous to that Lawbaugh had nearly always been the long distance man, coming from Portland, Ore. Both of them have died. And Lentilhon, who was at one time with our Class, has passed away. I would like to ask the chair to appoint a committee, as has been customary, to draw up suitable resolutions for publication in the class book and also to be sent to the families of these men who have gone from us.

PRESIDENT McCORMICK: You have heard the motion of Mr. McMullen, that a committee on resolutions be appointed, to draw up appropriate resolutions regarding deceased members, and send copies to the families. (Question put.) It is so ordered. The President will appoint the committee and notify the Secretary.

I think we owe a vote of thanks to our Toastmaster, who has most ably presided over our deliberations to-night, and I am going to suggest that we all give a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Stoughton for the masterful way in which he has conducted this meeting.

A MEMBER: A long cheer for this committee, fellows. Are you ready? (Long cheer given for the committee.)

(The party broke up at 12.57 A. M., Wednesday, June 19th, 1918.)

The party returned to the house, but no one was in a mood for sleep and for an hour or two longer we sat in groups about the rooms indulging in that most delightful of all reunion pastimes, which occupies much of the time but can't find its way into the recital of events—just talking over each other and the old days in college.

Wednesday morning brought us to some early good-byes, the only addition to the party being the Secretary's daughter, Miss Mary-Lois McMullen.

Of course, we all went to the Alumni Dinner and listened to more learned discourses by interesting recipients of honorary degrees—mostly British this time—and were served food by New Haven's Elect, attired in the uniform of the Red Cross.

After dinner there were the usual hurried good-byes, most of the fellows living near enough to get home that night and others going on early trains to New York. Only a few were left but some of us returned to Momauguin for another shore dinner that evening.

The next morning, those of us from the West, who come early and stay late, departed, leaving the house entirely deserted and the Twenty-fifth Reunion of the glorious Class of '93 S. was at an end.

All the old spectacular features of Commencement week were missing, due to the war, but their loss was more than offset by the wonderful spirit of the thing, which made it "the best Reunion we ever had."

Members in attendance at 25th Reunion:

Adams	Hammond (O. H.)	Potter
Alling	Hammond (S. M.)	Ritchie
Armstrong	Hanna	Robbins
Barber	Hine	Stevens (A. H.)
Bliss	Ingersoll	Stoughton
Brooks	Lawton (B. L.)	Stow
Campbell (A. J.)	McCormick	Suydam
Campbell (J. E.)	McGee	Treadwell
Clark (H. D.)	McMullen (F. B.)	VanIngen
Ford	McMullen (H. Y.)	Webster
Fox	Mathews	Whitehead
Garlick	Murray	Winter

'93 S. AND THE ALUMNI FUND

Just a word about the attitude of '93 S. toward the Alumni Fund. Most of us have known for some years that there existed such a thing but had little or no interest in it as is shown by the fact that previous to our Twentieth Reunion our Class stood at about the foot of the list in percentage of contributors.

Then along came Billy Armstrong with that wonderful enthusiasm of his and showed us our duty and privilege. He worked night and day until at our Twenty-fifth Reunion he was able to say to us, as is recorded elsewhere in this book, that from the lowest, we had come to be almost the highest in the list of classes. In the spring of 1917 he wrote the Secretary a letter, believing he needed conversion to this "Fund" idea; and it is reproduced herewith that all the men may read it. This is a method by which we can all help out in a small way on the salary increases that are so much needed now to provide great teachers for our Alma Mater.

FREDERIC B. McMULLEN, Esq.,
1125 Lumber Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR FRED:—

Some days ago, I wrote that I proposed, in the near future, to describe to you the underlying idea I have, in respect to the relation of the Alumni Fund to the Class. I shall try to describe it to you now. But let me lead up to it in my own way.

A few years ago, we had here, in Buffalo, the largest and most active Rotary Club in the country. It was a popular organization, and men were enthusiastic in praise of the good times they had each Thursday, at luncheon. So many wanted to join that an initiation fee of \$20 was assessed, more to discourage applications than because the money was needed. I said to the officers of the Club at that time: "This is a fine snowball, which is gaining in size the farther it rolls; what you want to do is to look ahead and select some nice, cool spot where it can lie when it comes to rest, otherwise it will melt away almost as fast as it has developed. By that I mean you want to formulate some plans to direct the energy and enthusiasm of this fine body of men on definite, constructive lines. Select one or more public enterprises, which are non-partisan, and which are for the good of the community as a whole; concentrate on them, and develop

the Club into a unit for backing and pushing these enterprises. If you don't do something like this, the men are going to tire of witty speeches, and uplift sermons, and addresses describing the business methods of the different members; those in themselves are not sufficient to hold firmly this class of men. The men must have a central, vital idea about which they can enthuse." This plan has been followed to some extent by backing the Boy Scouts, and by maintaining nurses at the Day Nursery, and this year, by activity in connection with the different War movements. But not yet have they found the Great Idea. The Club is not so popular, nor its membership so large now as it was then. It is no longer the largest club of its kind in the country.

Some time ago, I sat in the Club, talking with a friend who is a Major of Infantry in the regular Army. I asked him what those on the inside thought of our Army. In a flash, he replied: "Why Armstrong, considering its size, there is nothing in the world to compare with it; when they are given a chance to show what they can do, they will not only astound the British and French, but they will make those German curs think that what they have been up against to date was like an afternoon tea compared to a rough-house. And let me tell you, that bunch of huskies of mine is the finest regiment in the whole Army; I was never so proud of anything in my whole life, as I am of that crowd of men. You mind what I say—when we come up with those Boches, we'll lick hell out of any three regiments of Imperial Guards they send against us." You see, he was intensely proud of the Army, but he is a fanatic regarding his own regiment. Why? Because of the Great Idea of having the whole Army a perfect machine; and a spirit of emulation, to be the finest unit in that machine, makes the men swear by their own particular regiment.

Apply these examples to the proposition of unifying the University, the Class, and the Alumni Fund.

Every man is proud of the University—that much we have to start with. What we are after is a Great Idea through which to form the Class into an enthusiastic unit. I doubt if anyone would claim it is to-day. Nor can it be made such by holding Reunions every five years, nor by issuing a Class book at long intervals; nor by furnishing items of interest regarding the different men, at infrequent intervals, through *The Alumni Weekly*. Something different, something more stimulating, is needed. Some classes have tried to solve the problem by holding Class

dinner at yearly, or half-yearly intervals. The idea is good, but is impractical for us, because our men are so broadly scattered; we have men living in twenty states and in the District of Columbia. Some classes have established a Trust Fund, and the men's energies and thoughts are concentrated on completing it. The Great Idea in some classes is the personality and prominence of some particular man in the Class. And so it goes—the conception of a Great Idea through which to bind the men of a class together is not new; many men have thought of it, and each tries to solve it in his own way.

When you men, eighteen months ago, endorsed my appointment as Class Agent for the Alumni Fund, the idea came home to me that here was an opportunity to serve the University and the Class. My ambition has been to follow the lead of Henry Brooks and Percy Jackson, of '85 Academic and Sheff, and make the Alumni Fund the Great Idea for unifying our Class. Glance through the lists of graduates of classes in years preceding and in years succeeding us; and compare those lists with our men. We have as fine a group of strong, vigorous, and upstanding men as any class in the University. Is it not a misfortune that the individual forces there indicated cannot be united, that this splendid potential machine cannot be hooked up to some vital proposition, and, in exerting its force, produce a class spirit, and a drawing together of the men into an intimate, friendly, and powerful unit?

I say to you the seeds I planted last year are sprouting. The men I meet invariably ask about the Fund—how many men are contributing—how much will be our total. Over seventy per cent of the men contributed last year. When the year-book of the Fund is distributed, and the men turn to '93 Sheff, they are going to be astonished to see the fine showing we make. They are going to be ambitious to make it even better, and to have the amount we contribute surpass that of classes of our time. Already I am having suggestions offered as to ways and means. As time goes on, more men will do the same thing. Gradually, the Alumni Fund becomes the Great Idea about which the Class revolves. It becomes the rallying-point.

Who benefits? The University, by the support given through the Fund; the Class, because of its having become an enthusiastic unit through concentrating on an Idea—the supplying of sinews for the steady progress of the University to a degree

beyond comparison with classes of our time. It is proper and right that we should excel.

That is my thought and my ambition. The University—the Class—the Alumni Fund—the three stand together, and form a wonderful and powerful Trinity. If I could fully convert you, you would demand that, at the top of our official Class letterhead be placed:

YALE AND THE GUNS

Ninety-three Sheff and the Alumni Fund

Sincerely yours,

W. M. ARMSTRONG

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following is a statement of the disposition of the funds that have passed through the hands of the Secretary since the Vicennial Reunion in 1913, and up to the beginning of 1919, when funds for the expenses of this book and for other purposes were asked for. Those funds, being still largely unexpended at the moment of going to press, will be accounted for at the next reunion.

RECEIPTS

Received during 1913 and 1914 from 82 members for	
Vicennial Class Book Fund	\$920.00
May 15, 1918—Interest on Liberty Bonds	4.00
June, 1918—From sale of Liberty Bonds	200.00

DISBURSEMENTS

1913		
August	Boxing Dictaphone	\$1.50
"	Repairing Dictaphone	3.25
"	Cylinders for Dictaphone	1.80
May	Mimeographed letters	2.50
July	Mr. Embree, printing, etc.	15.34
August	Yawman & Erbe, files	50.51
"	Letterheads	7.00
Aug. & Sept.	Stamps	5.50
September	Stenographic services	4.98
October	Stenographic services	5.07
"	Stamps	1.00
November	Stamps	2.00
December	Cylinders	1.75
"	Stenographic services	6.00

1914		
February	Stamps	\$ 4.00
March	Stenographic services	1.25
"	Stamps and express	1.60
April	Stenographic services	3.62
"	Dues Secretaries Association	2.00
"	Express to New Haven85
June	Stamps	2.00
"	Telegrams	6.94
"	Exchange on checks	2.15
July	Class Secretaries Bureau	70.61
August	Stamps	4.00
September	Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co. for printing Class Book	479.69
1915		
April	Stamps	2.00
June	Class Secretaries Bureau	1.82
"	<i>Yale Alumni Weekly</i> , notice re Haslehurst	4.15
1917		
December	Purchase of Liberty Bonds	200.90
1918		
May	Class Secretaries Bureau, for printing and postage	30.80
"	Reunion Committee, letterheads	4.25
September 10	Class Secretaries Bureau for Reunion pamphlet	45.84
" 20	Reunion Committee for balance Reunion expenses	140.00
		<hr/> \$1,116.67
Balance in bank		7.33
		<hr/> \$1,124.00 \$1,124.00

F. B. McMULLEN,
Secretary.

The Reunion Committee submits the following statement of money received and expended by them for the Twenty-fifth Reunion of the Class held in New Haven, June, 1918.

RECEIPTS

Receipts from members of the Class	\$1,486.78
From F. B. McMullen, Secretary	140.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Rent of House	\$200.00
Rooms in East Divinity	56.50

Rent of dishes, coats and aprons, flags, chairs and beds, linen, palms, tent, piano, water filter, screen doors, etc.	\$120.85
Expenses at Momauguin	131.70
Expenses at Country Club	40.00
Carfares of Class and special trolley car	20.82
Baseballs, bats, etc.	9.70
Cigars at Graduates Club	6.75
Newspapers, etc., at residence	15.05
<i>Yale Alumni Weekly</i> , reunion issue to all classmates ..	17.00
Class pictures for classmates	88.50
Stenographer at Class meeting and dinner	64.13
Railroad fares, telephones, telegrams, etc., for Reunion Committee	23.58
Postage, printing, addressing, etc., for circular letters ..	75.06
Meals at Graduates Club	31.99
Groceries and liquors at residence	310.65
Services and help	243.00
Gas	7.00
Electric wiring and lamps for tent	15.00
Services of T. F. Clark	100.00
Music	18.00
'93 S. hat bands	27.00
Flowers for tables	3.00
Telephone toll calls	1.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,626.78 \$1,626.78

BRADLEY STOUGHTON,
Chairman of Committee.

NEW YORK DINNER

As was suggested at the business meeting in New Haven in June, 1918, the Reunion Committee arranged for a '93 S. Dinner in New York City the following winter.

Notices were sent out to all the members of the Class of the dinner to be held at the Yale Club on February 6, 1919. This New York Dinner idea is an old one with many classes, but this being our first attempt to hold one, the attendance was remarkably good. Twenty members were present, several from out of town.

In regard to the dinner, Mort Alling of the Committee wrote the Secretary as follows:

Providence, R. I. 2/8/19.

DEAR FRED:—

Received your letter in New York. We had the Dinner Thursday. As far as numbers and quality went, it was an immense success. We had Granville from Gettysburg, Baldwin from Yonkers, L. W. Hill from St. Paul, whom I haven't seen for a long time, Murray and Bliss from Philadelphia. In all, twenty-one sat down, including Ford's boy in sailor suit. He is the nicest kid ever and made the nicest little talk for us. Barber was toastmaster and the speeches were good. Comly was very interesting. I had to leave at eleven-thirty and didn't get a chance to talk with the different ones at all. Think the boys all had a good time.

With best regards,
MORT

One of the interesting things told by Comly was the story of his reception by General Pershing in France. It seems Comly, who was connected with the General Staff in Washington, was sent on an important mission with messages to General Pershing, which he had instructions to swallow in case of capture or trouble with submarines. Now, it seems there had been an old friendship existing between the families, but Comly, impressed with the importance of his mission to the American Commander-in-Chief and that individual's exalted rank, presented himself with the usual salute and the statement, "Major Comly, Sir, with confidential dispatches from the General Staff, Sir." Whereupon the General looked up from his desk and said in a quiet voice, "Oh, hello, Gary, how's your mother?"

Telegrams of greeting bearing the names of all present were sent from the dinner to the absent President, Vice-President, Secretary, and at least one man in service, if not all. The Secretary knows that his telegram and the one sent Buck Ewing were much appreciated.

Mr. Stoughton, Chairman of the Reunion Committee, submits the following report of the dinner:

March 18, 1919.

REPORT OF ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CLASS OF '93 S.
HELD AT THE YALE CLUB, THURSDAY,
FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

Received \$5.00 from each of the twenty-one men, whose names are given below, and \$5.00 from each of the three following men, who requested that their checks be used for the entertainment of the evening: Messrs. N. B. Burr, C. B. Hill, and W. C. Winter. Total amount received, \$120.00.

The expenses were as follows:—

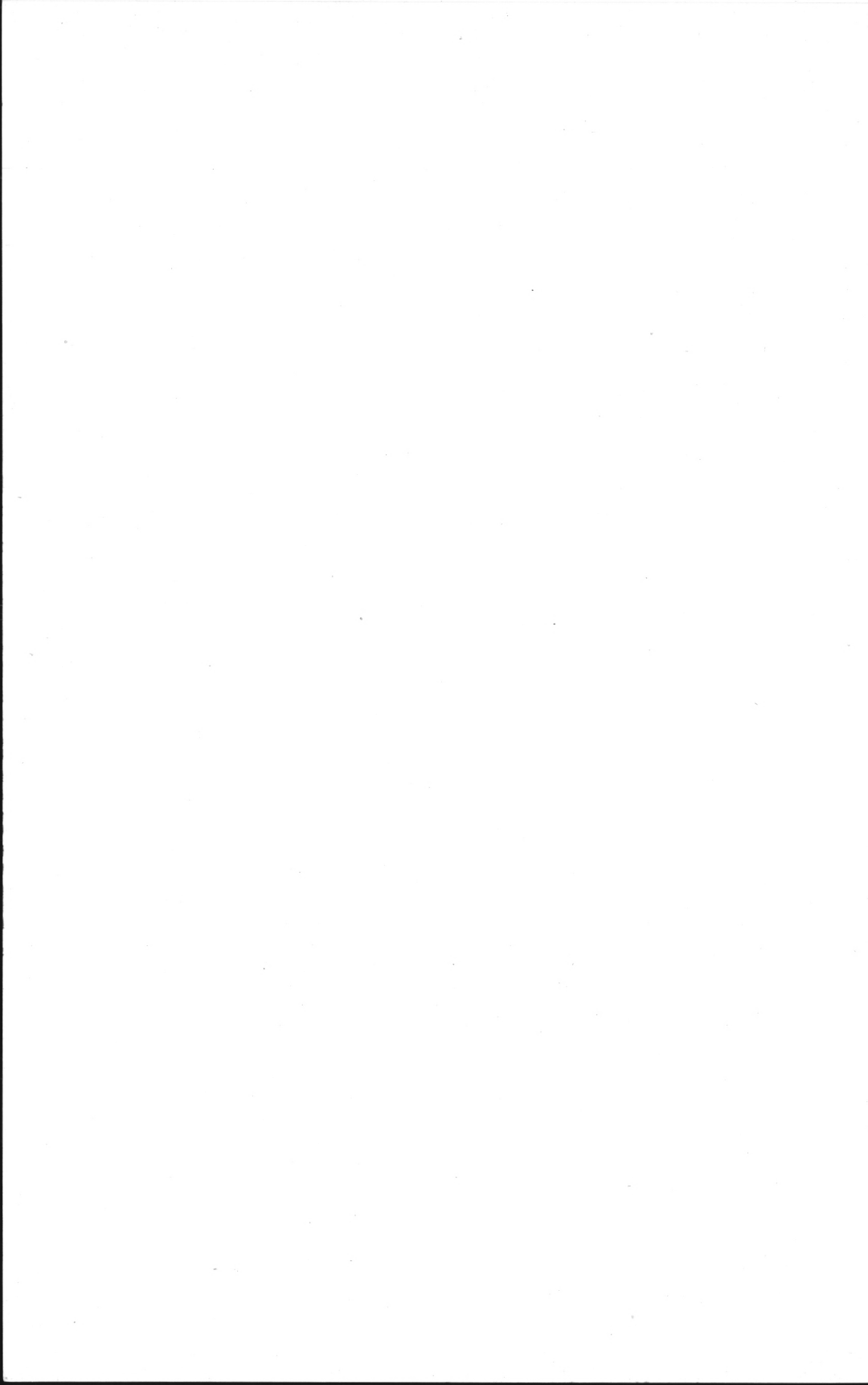
Bill from the Yale Club	\$93.90	
Printing and envelopes	12.75	
Stationery and clerical, including addressing of two sets of envelopes	8.71	
Total		\$115.36
Balance		4.64
		<u>\$120.00</u>

The balance was sent to F. B. McMullen to be added to the Class funds.

Those present were:

M. H. Alling	P. N. Ford	H. C. Mathews
Anson Baldwin	W. A. Granville	H. H. Murray
Donn Barber	T. K. Hanna	H. L. Potter
L. T. Bliss	L. W. Hill	A. A. Robbins
J. E. Campbell	Hampton Howell	A. H. Stevens
Garrard Comly	B. L. Lawton	Bradley Stoughton
F. L. Ford	C. W. McGee	P. W. Webster

Probably before this book reaches its readers the second Annual New York Dinner, now being arranged for, will have been held and it will no doubt be as great a success.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Roger Cook Adams ✓

Manager, The Aluminum Manufactures, Inc., Buffalo, New York

Residence, 38 Hodge Avenue, Buffalo ✓

Adams is the son of Daniel Lucius and Cornelia Anna (Cook) Adams, who were married on May 7, 1861, and had three other children: Catherine (married William Lewis Elkin, Honorary M.A. Yale 1893); Mary Wright (died January, 1909, in Kobe,



ROGER C. ADAMS

Japan); and the Rev. Francis Mulliken Adams, Ph.B. Yale 1892. Daniel Lucius Adams (born November 1, 1814, in Mt. Vernon, New Hampshire; died January 3, 1899, in New Haven, Connecticut) was the son of Daniel Adams, Dartmouth 1797, and Nancy (Mulliken) Adams, who were both born in Townsend, Massachusetts. This grandfather was a physician and also very active in educational matters. Daniel Lucius Adams graduated at Yale in 1835. He received an M.A. degree at Yale in 1837, and an M.D. at Harvard in 1838. After graduation he practiced medicine in New York City until 1865, when he retired and settled

in Ridgefield, Connecticut. In 1888 he moved to New Haven, where he made his home until he died. Our classmate's mother (daughter of Edward M. and Catherine (Ireland) Cook of New York City) was born on May 16, 1830, in New York City, and her ancestors were also of English origin. She died at New Haven, Connecticut, in February, 1901.

Roger C. Adams was born May 1, 1874, at Ridgefield, Connecticut, and was prepared for college at the Hillhouse High School in New Haven. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course, and received prizes for German, chemistry, mathematics, and all studies in his Freshman year; in his Junior year won a prize in German; and was given a Senior appointment.

For a year after graduation he was with the Waddell Entz Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1894 he entered the employ of the Buffalo Pitts Company, manufacturers of engines and threshing machinery, later becoming assistant superintendent, general superintendent, and secretary of the company. In 1907 he resigned from the Buffalo Pitts Company, and spent two years attempting to perfect a machine used in the canning industry, and then in trying to become an agriculturist on a farm at Bedford, Virginia, on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In 1911 he accepted the position of manager of two Buffalo plants of The Aluminum Castings Company, which position he still holds. The firm name has recently been changed to the Aluminum Manufactures, Inc.

As to politics,—in general he is a Republican, although he believes in independent thinking. In 1893 he served as a Private in the 2d Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He belongs to the Saturn Club of Buffalo, of which he is now a director.

He has been abroad once, visiting England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, and Ireland. Twice he traveled to Florida, principally in search of good fishing, and for the same purpose he has visited distant points in Canada.

He was married May 17, 1899, in Buffalo, to Jeanette Putnam, daughter of Robert and Anna J. (Putnam) Keating. Mrs. Adams attended school in Farmington, Connecticut. Her grandfather, James Osborne Putnam, was a graduate of Yale in 1839. They have three children, all born in Buffalo: Anne Adams, born July 19, 1901, attended Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut; Roger Keating Adams, born July 19, 1905, now at the Nichols School in Buffalo; and Daniel Putnam Adams (who

was named for his Yale grandfather and his great-grandfather), born May 6, 1908, now at the Nichols School, Buffalo. Besides various cousins who have graduated at Yale, Adams had an uncle, William Cook, in the Class of 1861.

He wrote on March 14, 1918: "My family does not change except to grow up, some of it, to enormous size and amazing maturity, and I don't seem to change very much myself, aside from missing a little more hair from time to time. I am still running The Aluminum Castings Company in Buffalo as last reported, and while the business has grown very much and the nature of the output has been changed, of course, by the war, there is nothing to make a story about. It has not seemed to me that I ought to consider attempting to take any active part along military lines in the struggle, even if I should be found still physically fit for it. Next to ships, I imagine there is no more urgent need than aeroplanes, and the aluminum castings entering into motors for aviation purposes are so difficult to make that there are very few foundries anywhere with the facilities and experience required to turn out such delicate and intricate work. It happened that we had been making castings in Buffalo for the only manufacturer who had really been turning out planes and motors on a production basis, so our organization was really of some importance, and my sustained effort to keep it at top-notch efficiency looks like the best thing I can offer."

Mortimer Harmount Alling

Treasurer, Kile & Morgan Company, lumber, 15 Westminster Street,
Providence, Rhode Island

Residence, 86 President Avenue, Providence

Alling's parents were married in 1871 and had one other child, a daughter, Anna Grace (Mrs. Theodore Abbott). The father, Edward James Alling, spent his life in New Haven, Connecticut. He was born about 1845 and died on October 13, 1886. He was connected with the firm of G. & T. Alling, lumber and planing mill. His first American ancestor, Roger Alling, came over from Kempston, England, and settled in New Haven in 1638. Mrs. Edward J. Alling (Martha Anna Harmount) was also born in New Haven, November 18, 1848, and died there on October 15, 1888. Her ancestors were French Huguenots, and

emigrated from Haramount, France, via the north of Scotland to America. She attended Suffield Literary Institute.

Mortimer H. Alling was born November 16, 1872, in New Haven, Connecticut, and took his preparatory course in the Hop-



MORTIMER H. ALLING

kins Grammar School. At Sheff he took the course in Mechanical Engineering.

After graduation he spent two years in the laboratory of the Boston Electric Light Company. Since then he has been engaged in the production of lumber with Kile & Morgan of Providence, Rhode Island, of which company he is now treasurer. He is also trustee of the Kiboling Company, and treasurer of the Kesawayne Lumber Company in Providence, Rhode Island.

He is a deacon of the Central Congregational Church of Providence. In 1918 he belonged to the State Central Committee for the Progressive party. His clubs are: the Rhode Island Country; the Wannamoisett Country; the Providence Chess; the Yale of New York City; the Graduates of New York City; and the Gardner Boat Club.

He was married October 1, 1896, in Springfield, Massachusetts, to Lillian Clark, daughter of Charles Berkley Brown, a retired carriage manufacturer, and Alice M. (Clark) Brown. They have three children: Thomas Berkley, born August 26, 1898, in Springfield, Massachusetts; Edward Dickinson, born December 4, 1900, in New Haven, Connecticut; and Beatrice, born October 27, 1904, in Providence, Rhode Island.



THOMAS B. ALLING

His son, Thomas B. Alling, was in the 103d Field Artillery, part of the 26th Division. Most of the time he had charge of the forward echelon, and after the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918, was sent to a hospital for gas and trench feet, returning in one of the Casualty companies in January, 1919.

A relative, John Alling, was the third treasurer of Yale University (1701-1717), and is buried in the Yale lot in the Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven.

William Marvin Armstrong -

Consulting engineer, Buffalo, New York

Residence, 99 Highland Avenue, Buffalo

Armstrong was one of the ten children of James and Frances Victoria (Wall) Armstrong. Of the two daughters and eight sons, one daughter and five sons are living. James Armstrong (born in Glasgow, Scotland, on August 11, 1832; died March 12,



WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG

1904, in Brooklyn, New York) first came to New York in 1844. He was a contractor. On March 31, 1858, he was married to Frances Victoria Wall, who was born September 21, 1837, in Belleville, Ontario, Canada. Her family settled in Marlboro, Massachusetts, in 1675. She died on January 17, 1914, in Brooklyn, New York.

William M. Armstrong was born February 20, 1872, in Brooklyn, New York, and took his preparatory work at the high school there. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and received a Senior appointment.

After graduation he was first engaged by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Virginia, as an apprentice, and later he worked in the Susquehanna (Pennsylvania) Shops of the Erie Railroad, in the same capacity until he was promoted to engineer of tests. After leaving this company he became associated with the Michigan Peninsular Car Company, Detroit, Michigan, as mechanical engineer, and when the concern was incorporated with the American Car and Foundry Company, he was promoted to the position of assistant to the general manager, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. He lived in St. Louis from 1899 to 1911, and during most of the time was associated with the F. A. Goodrich Iron and Steel Company, acting as its secretary and vice president. In 1911 it was found advisable to close the business, and he became associated with the Corrugated Bar Company in Buffalo, New York, as second vice president and general sales manager, being at the same time a director of the Kingsbury Realty Company of St. Louis.

He is a Republican in politics. He is an Episcopalian. He belongs to the Franklin Club of St. Louis, and the Wanakah Country Club of Buffalo. Since 1917 he has served as Yale Alumni Fund Agent for the Class.

He was married June 27, 1900, in Binghamton, New York, to Nellie Sarah, daughter of Nathan and Lizzie (Worman) Myrick of Binghamton. They had one son, William Marvin, Jr., born April 11, 1906; died April 15, 1906. Mrs. Armstrong also died April 15, 1906.

He was married a second time on September 30, 1908, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Juliet Sarah, daughter of Charles Guille and Anna Cecilia (Roden) Warner. Before his death Mr. Warner was vice president of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company. They have had three children: a son, Charles Warner, who died shortly after birth; Frances Warner, born November 27, 1910, in St. Louis; and Anne Gustin, born June 16, 1912, in Buffalo.

He writes: "For many months I have been serving the Ordnance Department, before the armistice as a production engineer, and since then under the designation of a staff engineer, investigating and analyzing the claims presented by manufacturers on contracts cancelled before completion. It is interesting and also important work, but I hesitate to designate it as a war activity. Of course, it is volunteer work with expenses paid, and it

is going to leave my conscience fairly well satisfied when I am through, but how small it is in comparison to what others have done!

"Of course, I have had my hand in the loans and the different drives. Major McCaulley arrived in town last spring the day we had our first dinner before the Red Cross Drive. I met him there. He said, 'Say, Billy, what's the great idea? I understand the town wants to raise a few million dollars. What is this great concourse of men here for? If this crowd knew you as well as the fellows in your Class do, they would simply turn this proposition over to you, and go on about their business. To get a few millions out of a whole town ought to be like working in a brewery to you, after the experience you have had in separating money from us fellows.' I will confess that, during that campaign, I was announced as the champion 'porch-climber' in town. I was a member of the American Protective League, which, as you know, was the citizen branch of the secret service. If some of the pro-Germans had seen the small photo of myself attached to my authorization papers, they certainly would have subsided, for that picture makes me out to be a leading member of the criminal fraternity. And I'm not saying but that it is a good likeness. My wife isn't entirely satisfied, however."

James Howard Bailey ✓

Secretary and managing director, Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, iron and steel products, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City

Residence, 404 Riverside Drive, New York City

Bailey's connection with Yale goes back to the time that the college was founded in 1700. His ancestor, the Rev. Samuel Russell, was one of the early trustees of the college, and it was in his home in Branford that the ministers met to discuss the plans for a charter. Franklin B. Dexter, Yale 1861, in his *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*, says: "Tradition makes it a probable thing that the proposed meeting [of ministers] took place in the south parlor of the house of the Rev. Samuel Russell, and that the few then assembled, by engaging to give books from their scanty libraries as a nucleus of College property, constituted themselves the founders of the institution, and in this capacity presented their petition for a charter to the

General Assembly the next week." The Rev. Samuel Russell was given the chief responsibility for completing the first college building in New Haven, after Governor Elihu Yale had donated the money for it in 1718. He married Abigail, daughter of the



JAMES H. BAILEY

Rev. John Whiting (Harvard 1653) of Hartford, Connecticut, and they had three sons who graduated at Yale: John Russell, 1704; the Rev. Samuel Russell, 1712; and the Rev. Ebenezer Russell, 1722. Our classmate's father, James Sherman Bailey, born October 8, 1846, in New York City, lived in Brooklyn all his life, and died there on October 7, 1904. He attended Peekskill Military Academy and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and during his life was associated as secretary with the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, an old firm, founded by his father in 1846. His ancestors came over from England and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, just ten years before his wife's ancestors also sailed from England and settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts. He was married to Elizabeth Stilwell Hatch (born May 20, 1846) on May 18, 1871, and they had two other sons: Clifford Dexter Bailey, Brooklyn Polytechnic

Institute, E.E. 1904, and Russell Trowbridge Bailey, Ph.B. Yale 1905. Mrs. Bailey was educated in private schools.

James H. Bailey was born April 9, 1872, in New York City. He took his preparatory work at private schools, at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and under a private tutor. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course.

Immediately after graduation he spent several years in various enterprises: eight months in the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Virginia; two or three months in the Erie Railroad shops at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania; a year in the electrical supply business as a silent partner; and a year as purchasing agent for another electrical supply house. Finally he associated himself with his father's firm and has stayed in this business ever since, becoming secretary in 1905. In the same capacity he also served for a time in the Hatch, Bailey & Company in South Norwalk, Connecticut, of which he is now president. At the present time, while acting as president of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Canada, he is still connected with the New York plant as managing director, and so is an executive officer of a company which sells more registers and ventilators than any other concern in the country, and which has branches in all parts of the world.

He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Yale Club of New York City and the Norwalk Yacht Club of Norwalk, Connecticut. He belongs to the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, New York.

He has not married.

Besides his brother, he has an uncle and a cousin who are Yale graduates: Walter Stanton Bailey, '92 S., and Frank Trowbridge Bailey, '10.

Anson Baldwin

President, First National Bank, Yonkers, New York

Residence, 11 Dudley Place, Yonkers

Baldwin is the son of Hall Faile and Elizabeth (Punchard) Baldwin, who were married on February 22, 1870, in Andover, Massachusetts, and had one other child, a daughter, Martha Punchard. Hall F. Baldwin (son of Anson and Armenia (Palmer) Baldwin) was born August 9, 1838, in New York City, and

lived in Yonkers, New York, for most of his life. He was a hat manufacturer, and died in Yonkers July 5, 1908. Mrs. Baldwin, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Lawton) Punchard, was born on July 22, 1837, in Andover, Massachusetts.



ANSON BALDWIN

Anson Baldwin was born March 12, 1873, in Yonkers, New York, and attended the Yonkers public and private schools, and St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. In Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, received a Senior appointment, and was a member of Delta Phi.

Just before mailing these reports, word was received of the death of Anson Baldwin, in Yonkers, New York, on May 3rd, 1920, as the result of a slight operation. He is survived by his wife, three children, a mother and a sister.

Ever since a severe illness in 1904 he has been especially interested in the work of hospitals, and is treasurer of St. John's Riverside Hospital, and vice president of the Sprain Ridge Hospital, both in Yonkers. The Sprain Ridge Hospital was founded and is supported by Alexander Smith Cochran (Yale 1896), for the care of sufferers from incipient tuberculosis. He was also treasurer of the executive committee of the Westchester County Chapter of the Red Cross.

He has traveled extensively, visiting Europe seventeen times before 1913, for trips of one or two months' duration, in order to avoid hay fever; in the winter of 1912 he took a cruise to the Panama Canal.

He is a Republican in politics. He was a vestryman of St. John's Church of Yonkers from 1902 to 1917; and belongs to the Yale Club of New York City, and to city and local clubs. On the organization of the Yale Alumni Association of Westchester County, New York, he was its first secretary and was, for a number of years, a member of the executive committee.

He was married October 8, 1904, to Rosamond Renwick, daughter of James Renwick Brevoort, an artist of Yonkers, New York. They had no children, and Mrs. Baldwin died February 26, 1911.

He was married a second time, June 23, 1915, at Yonkers, New York, to Marian Murray, daughter of the Rev. William Speaight Langford and Flora C. (Shapter) Langford. They have three children: Langford, born September 7, 1916; Elizabeth, born March 23, 1918; and Eleanor Langford, born January 18, 1920.

His Yale relatives include: John Thomas Waring, Jr., 1879 S.; James Palmer Waring, *ex*-1886; Alexander Smith Cochran, 1896; Gifford Alexander Cochran, 1903; and William Francis Cochran, Jr., 1898 S.

On August 4, 1919, he wrote: "For the past nine weeks I have been confined to the house as the result of an operation on my leg for an abscess. I am now in exile at Lake Placid for the balance of the summer. I am getting on finely and at the end of the summer will again take up my work which, while I was not in active war work, was strenuous because of war activities.

"As far as active war work was concerned, I did none directly for the Government. I was at home all of the time. As head of the First National Bank of Yonkers, I devoted a great deal of

time to the flotation of the Liberty Loans, and am proud to say that subscriptions through my bank, in four out of five of the loans, exceeded the subscriptions of any of the other Yonkers banks. I was also treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. War Fund, of the Salvation Army War Fund, of the United War Work Fund, and of the Westchester County Chapter of the American Red Cross. I was chairman of the local bankers' committee in all the Liberty and Victory Loans."

Joseph Henry Bamberg -

Died April 1, 1920

For Obituary Sketch, see end of biographies

Bamberg is a son of Andrew and Caroline (Euerle) Bamberg, who were married in New Haven, Connecticut, and had four other sons: William Martin (died August 31, 1890); George Andrew; Louis John; and Andrew John. Andrew Bamberg was born in Germany on June 30, 1823, and lived in New Haven, Connecticut, after coming to America. He was a carpenter, and died January 23, 1903, in New Haven. Our classmate's mother was also born in Germany, on January 21, 1829, and died May 30, 1899, in New Haven.

Joseph H. Bamberg was born January 20, 1872, in New Haven, and attended the Hillhouse High School there before entering Sheff, where he took the course in Mechanical Engineering, and received a Senior appointment.

After graduation he entered the employ of the Remington Arms Company in Ilion, New York, as detail draftsman, remaining there about six months. Then he became associated in the same capacity with the Marlin Fire Arms Company of New Haven. After two years, still as a draftsman, he changed to the American Ordnance Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, staying there five months, after which he was employed by the Pope Manufacturing Company at Hartford. He remained there three months, and then returned to the Marlin Fire Arms Company as designer and chief draftsman. In January, 1906, he accepted a position with the Remington Arms Company as department engineer. He stayed one year, and then changed to the work of machine and tool designing with the Weston-Mott Com-

pany in Flint, Michigan. After leaving their employ he was associated for the greater part of five years with the Buick Motor Company of Flint, Michigan, as checker in their engineering department, and later as chief draftsman. In the summer of



JOSEPH H. BAMBERG

1913, at the request of Roger Adams (1893 S.), he accepted a position with The Aluminum Castings Company (now The Aluminum Manufactures, Inc.) in Buffalo, as chief of the engineering department, and in 1917, when the company changed its permanent mold plant to Cleveland, he moved there as chief mold designer.

"My war activities," he writes, "consisted in remaining at home and doing everything possible to give Uncle Sam all the aluminum pistons he could use in his Liberty motors and other engines; in fact we were sending them at times faster than he could use them. My part in the work was the designing of the special molds for making these pistons."

He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a worker in the Sunday school.

He was married November 14, 1900, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Charlotte, daughter of Michael and Margarita (Krauter)

Burghart. Her father was a mechanic and came from Germany. Mrs. Bamberg is a graduate nurse of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have had two children: Joseph Henry, Jr., born January 13, 1903, in New Haven, Connecticut; and Ralph Stanley, born May 15, 1908, in Flint, Michigan, and died there October 7, 1910.

Donn Barber -

Architect, 101 Park Avenue, New York City

Residence, 125 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York City

The first member of the Barber family to come to America was Thomas, who settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1634. In the Revolutionary War, Moses Barber served as an ensign in Colonel Brinckerhoff's regiment. Hiram Barber, Donn's grandfather, born June 19, 1820, was a prominent physician who entered the service of the United States Government in 1863, and devoted a large share of his time to hospital practice during the Civil War. He was professor of *materia medica* at Howard University, and served eleven years as physician to the New York State Prison at Sing Sing, where he was also town and village health officer. Charles Gibbs Barber, Donn's father (born November 22, 1847, at Richview, Illinois; died at Lake Windemere, England, September, 1900), was the son of Hiram and Rebecca (Gibbs) Barber. He was the senior member of the firm of Barber and Ziegler, wholesale coal dealers in New York City, and was for a number of years connected with the Erie railroad as assistant to the president, a position especially created for him by President Hewett. On May 3, 1870, he was married to Georgiana Clinton O'Neil, daughter of Lemuel Eastlake Williams. Mrs. Barber was born in Washington, D. C., in 1853, and died February 28, 1918, at Flushing, Long Island. They had four children: three daughters, Mrs. Frederick Prime Delafield, Mrs. Elbert Wilmerding, and Mrs. Benham Malcom, and one son, our classmate.

Donn Barber was born October 19, 1871, in Washington, D. C. He was prepared for college at Holbrook Military Academy, Briarcliff, near Ossining, New York. At Sheff he took the course in Mechanical Engineering, was a member of Berzelius, served as chairman of the *Yale Record* and the Class Book, and belonged to the Glee and Banjo clubs.

He continued his studies at Columbia University for a year after graduation, specializing in architecture, and then went to the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, France, in 1895, receiving the Diplôme d'Architecte par le Gouvernement Français in 1898,



DONN BARBER

being the ninth American student to achieve this distinction, and setting a record for the shortest time of getting through the École. He was also awarded nine governmental medals for his designs. After some months of extensive traveling in Europe, he returned to the United States and entered the offices of Lord and Hewlett and Cass Gilbert, later serving in the office of Carrère & Hastings, architects. In 1900 he opened private offices in New York City.

Among the more important buildings which he has designed in New York City are: the Randall's Island Hospital Group, for the City of New York, the National Park Bank Building, the Mutual Bank, the Lotos Club, the Institute of Musical Art, the National Headquarters Building and the Central Branch Building of the Y. W. C. A.; in Hartford, Connecticut: the Travelers Insurance Building (with a tower 585 feet high), the Aetna Life Building, the Connecticut State Library and Supreme

Court Building, the City Bank and Trust Company Building, and the Hartford National Bank; in various other parts of the country: the Union Station at Chattanooga, Tennessee; the Capitol City Club at Atlanta, Georgia, the White Plains Hospital and the estate of E. S. Reynal, both at White Plains, New York; the William A. Read Memorial Community House and the School House at Purchase, New York; the Central Presbyterian Church at Summit, New Jersey; "Conyers Manor," the estate of E. C. Converse at Greenwich, Connecticut; the model farm and residence of Richard Delafield and the residence of W. B. Dinsmore, both at Tuxedo Park, New York; Berzelius Hall at New Haven, Connecticut; and the D. M. Read Memorial Chapel at Bridgeport, Connecticut. He built the model dwellings for the International Paper Company, at Rumford Falls, Maine, and erected for them at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, the Paper Pavilion, for which he was awarded gold, silver, and bronze medals.

He was consulting architect and had charge of the design for the Yale Bowl. In the Government Competition held in 1913, he won from twenty of the foremost architects in the country the Department of Justice Building for Washington, to be erected on Pennsylvania Avenue, facing the White House grounds. If space permitted, a complete list of the buildings he has designed would be interesting.

He has done much to encourage young men to study architecture, not only through his lectures before colleges and societies here and in France, but through his practical patronage. Through the Atelier Donn Barber, comprising a group of student draftsmen gathered together under him as a leader, he has been able to develop many successful architects by means of his help and criticism. He encouraged his pupils to take the full course of the École des Beaux Arts in Paris; and, by adopting the curriculum of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, gave them a chance of competing for the prizes offered by that society. His pupils have been winners of many traveling scholarship competitions; among them three won the Paris prize of the Beaux Arts Society, one the Rotch traveling scholarship of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and one the Columbia and McKim scholarships. He has had articles on professional subjects published in architectural magazines, and for four years he was the editor of the *New York Architect*.

He is a past president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects; past vice president of the National Sculpture Society, and of the American group of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement at Paris. He is president of the Berzelius Club of New York; Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Architectural League of New York, a director and vice president of the Purchase Association, and a delegate to the Fine Arts Federation of New York. He belongs to the Union, University, Century, Racquet and Tennis, City and Players clubs, of New York City, and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Knollwood Country Club, Apawamis Golf Club, American Yacht Club, Amateur Comedy Club, Westchester County Hunt Club, and Green Meadow Country Club. He spends his summers at "Dinnsbrook," Purchase P. O., New York.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

He was married on November 22, 1899, in Louisville, Kentucky, to Elsie, daughter of the late Dr. Lunsford Pitts Yandell, physician, and Louise (Elliston) Yandell; and sister of Enid Yandell, the sculptor. They have four children, three daughters and one son: Elizabeth, born July 1, 1902, in Purchase, New York; Louise Yandell, born December 16, 1903, in New York City; Elsie Yandell, born February 13, 1907, in New York City; and Donn, Jr., born April 20, 1911, in New York City. In March, 1918, Mrs. Barber was elected the city, state, and national chairman of canteens, in the National League for Woman's Service, and had over two thousand women working under her direction in greater New York during the war. During the period of the war over 800,000 men were fed at these canteens. Mrs. Barber was also head of fourteen Service Clubs for the soldiers, and over a million dollars passed through her hands in this work. She serves on the boards of several hospitals, and is prominent in many philanthropic and educational activities. His daughter Elizabeth formed the Girl Scout troop at Purchase, New York, three years ago.

*Morris Hugus Beall *

Died January 29, 1913

Beall, son of Roger Brooke Tanny Beall, a merchant, and Ellen Sarah (Hugus) Beall, was born May 7, 1871, in Omaha, Nebraska. He was prepared for college at the Omaha High

School, took the Select Course at Sheff, and received a Senior appointment. Throughout his college course he played shortstop on the University Nine, and after graduation played ball with the famous Orange Athletic Club. He was a member of Berzelius.



MORRIS H. BEALL

After receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1895 at New York Law School, he first entered the offices of Carter, Hughes & Dwight in New York City, as managing clerk, later becoming a member of the firm of Pressprich, Beall & Smith. From 1903 to 1913 he practiced law by himself, except for the years 1908-1910 when he was associated with the Hon. James Oliver.

He was a Democrat; belonged to the North Jersey Country Club (golf); and wrote some briefs in cases before the New York courts.

He was killed by a fall from a window of the Columbia building in New York City, on January 29, 1913.

He was married in New York City, June 19, 1907, to Rachel, daughter of William A. and Amy B. Allerton Hustace. They had one daughter, Elizabeth Fenimore, born in 1910.

James Beach Beckett

Lawyer, 1610 Title & Trust Building, 69 West Washington Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Temporary residence, 420 Keeney Street, Evanston, Illinois

Beckett is the son of James Dunceth and Georgiana (Beach) Beckett. The father (born April 15, 1830; died March 25, 1911) was in the packing and real estate business. His wife was born July 29, 1842.



JAMES B. BECKETT

James B. Beckett was born August 12, 1871, in Chicago, and spent his early life in or near that city. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and received a Senior appointment. He was a member of Theta Delta Xi.

He studied law at the University of Michigan after graduation, and then entered the office of Goodrich, Vincent and Bradley in Chicago. Later he became associated with the legal department of the Chicago Title & Trust Company, and since 1896 has practiced law in Chicago. When his father died in 1911, he was

given the care of the family estate, and at the same time he began to be especially interested in probate law, and real estate loans. At present he is a director of the Standard Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago; a stockholder in the Continental and Commercial National Bank, in the South Chicago Savings Bank, and in other banks of Chicago and vicinity; and is a real estate owner of property in and near Chicago. He wrote "Trusts and Trustees," published in 1913 by T. H. Flood & Co., and this is considered the law in Illinois on that subject.

He was married April 27, 1915, to Florence Mills, daughter of Albert W. Macy (deceased) and Emma (Mills) Macy. They have two children: Dunceith, born January 2, 1917; and Elinor Georgiana, born February 4, 1918.

He is a life member of the Chicago Bar Association, and the University Club of Chicago. He belongs to the Episcopal Church.

He writes: "I own a Packard twin six phaeton and take my family for short drives into Indiana where the roads are good. I have been a total abstainer for ten years or more from both liquor and tobacco, and believe in nation-wide prohibition. I am 'much married'!"

Charles Pool Belden —

Sales manager, Belden Manufacturing Company, 2300 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Residence, 76 East Monroe Street, Chicago

Belden, son of John Secord and Amanda Williams (Pool) Belden, was born February 3, 1871. His father was in the fire insurance business. He prepared for college at the Hyde Park High School of Chicago; took the Select Course at Sheff, and received a Senior appointment. A brother, Joseph Congdon Belden, was graduated at Sheffield Scientific School in 1897.

After graduation he became associated as purchasing agent with the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, manufacturers of telephones and telephone apparatus at Chicago. In February, 1909, he resigned from this concern, and moved to Colorado, where he bought a ranch at Brighton, about six miles from Denver. After two or three years of farming, he returned to Chicago where he has been connected with the Belden Manufacturing Company ever since.

He is a member of the University Club of Chicago.

He was married October 10, 1908, in Detroit, Michigan, to Irene M., daughter of William F. Cornell, a publisher, and Lucy F. (Hosmer) Cornell.



CHARLES P. BELDEN

William Bart Berger

Vice president, Colorado National Bank, Denver, Colorado

Residence, 765 Pennsylvania Street, Denver

Berger is the son of William Bart and Margaret (Kountze) Berger, both of whose families came from Germany about 1830, and settled respectively in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and somewhere in Ohio. The father was born May 31, 1839, in Pittsburgh; lived there until 1870; then moved to Denver, Colorado, where he became cashier of the Colorado National Bank. He died at Long Beach, California, April 10, 1890. He was married in 1864 to Margaret Kountze, and they had nine children, seven of whom are still living; two daughters: Margaret (Mrs. Jamot

Brown) and Gertrude (Mrs. Robert H. Sayre); and five sons, all of whom attended Yale: Charles Bart Berger, Ph.B. 1888 (died January 3, 1891, in Denver, Colorado); George Bart Berger, Ph.B. 1888; Walter Frederic Bart Berger, B.A. 1899; our classmate; and Augustus Bart Berger, *ex*-1901.

William B. Berger was born May 1, 1872, in Denver, and was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and received a Senior appointment. He is a member of Berzelius.

Ever since 1893 he has been connected with the Colorado National Bank in Denver. Starting in as a "runner," he worked up through the various departments to become vice president of the bank.

He is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Episcopal Church.



WILLIAM B. BERGER

He was married May 25, 1898, in Denver, Colorado, to Ethel Sayre, who attended Radcliffe College, daughter of Hal Sayre, a mining engineer, and Elizabeth (Dart) Sayre.

Before the war he traveled quite extensively, making several

trips to Europe, one to Panama, and several to the West Indies, besides motor trips from Denver to the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts. In April, 1918, he wrote: "I used to travel largely, but haven't since the war. I have to stay at home and work on Liberty Loans." In August, 1919, he wrote again: "About the first of June I got my knee all smashed up by an automobile, and I am still laid up. My only war activity was Liberty Bond work, largely incidental, however, to my position in the Colorado National Bank."

His Yale relatives include also the following cousins: George Reis Bart Berger, 1908; Frederick Gardiner Bart Berger, *ex-1917 S.*; George Sturges Oliver, 1899; Augustus Kountze Oliver, 1903; Bennett Oliver, *ex-1917*; Frederick William Struby, 1901; George Berger Struby, 1906; Walter Vanderveen Struby, 1911 S.; Augustus Frederick Kountze, 1891 S.; Charles Thomas Kountze, 1892 S.; Harold Kountze, 1907; Herman Davis Kountze, 1897; and Luther Latham Kountze, 1897.

*Walter Spencer Billard -

Died October 6, 1906

Billard was the son of John Leander Billard, a coal and lumber merchant, and Harriet Yale (Merriman) Billard, who had three other children: Herbert Merriman (deceased); Frederick Howell Billard, B.A. Yale 1896; and Annie (deceased). The family has been associated with Meriden since the days of the grandfather, John Denton Billard, who was president of the First National Bank and the City Savings Bank, and who also served as alderman and councilman. John L. Billard (born July 18, 1842), our classmate's father, had a wide range of interests in the town. He was president of the Meriden Savings Bank; a director of every bank but one in Meriden, of the Second National Bank in New Haven, and of various companies in Meriden; trustee of the First Congregational Society of Meriden; trustee of the Y. M. C. A.; director of the Board of Trade and the Meriden Record Company; and president of the Meriden Cemetery Association. In 1908 he bought a controlling interest in the Boston & Maine Railroad Company. His wife was born January 21, 1842, and died August 22, 1919. Our classmate's grandmother was Emeline E., daughter of Captain Samuel Spencer of Saybrook, Connecticut.

Walter S. Billard was born April 29, 1872, at Meriden, Connecticut. He prepared for college at the high school there, and at Sheff took the course in Civil Engineering.

After graduation he entered into business with his father's firm, Lyon & Billard Company in Meriden, holding the office of treasurer for several years before he died. He was also a director of the First National Bank, and a trustee of the City Savings Bank.

He was an active worker in the religious and philanthropic organizations of the city, being director of the Curtis Memorial Library, vice president of the Y. M. C. A., and a loyal worker in the church as usher, treasurer and secretary of the Sunday school, and trustee of the Pratt fund.

He died from heart failure following kidney trouble on October 6, 1906, in Meriden.

He was unmarried.

Oliver Chandler Billings ✓

Partner, Billings, Olcott & Winsmore, bankers, 10 Wall Street,
New York City

Residence, Normandie Park, Morristown, New Jersey ✓

Billings is the son of Oliver Phelps Chandler and Charlotte (Lane) Billings, who were married November 24, 1868, and had two other sons: David Lane Billings, B.A. Yale 1891, and Charles Miller Billings, *ex-1896 S.* Our classmate's father (born in Woodstock, Vermont, September 21, 1836; died November 9, 1894, in New York City) prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; graduated at the University of Vermont, Burlington, in 1857; and received an M.A. there, and an LL.B. from Harvard in 1860. He practiced law in Boston until 1864, and then moved to New York City, where he held the position of alderman at large from 1873 to 1876. His brother, Frederick Billings, B.A. University of Vermont 1844, was at one time president of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Our classmate's mother was born December 6, 1842, in Paris, France. The families on both sides came from England, the husband's ancestors settling in New England about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Oliver C. Billings was born October 25, 1871, in New York

City, and was prepared for college in private schools of that city. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course; belonged to Book and Snake and the University Club; and held the positions of vice president of the Yale University Tennis Association,



OLIVER C. BILLINGS

secretary of the Class for Freshman year, and member of the Class Cup Committee.

From 1894 to 1898 he was associated with the Banner Packing and Provision Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, but then returned to New York City, where he was a member of the firm of George Copeland & Company, cotton brokers. In 1906 he became a partner in the firm of John H. Davis & Company, now succeeded by the firm of Billings, Olcott & Winsmore, which was organized in January, 1920. At one time he was a member of the Cotton Exchange, and he now belongs to the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange.

In politics he is Republican, and since 1915 has been chairman of the Morris township committee, and a member of the Republican County Committee, Morris County, New Jersey. He is a member of the Board of Health, Morris Township, and also a trustee of the Morristown School.

His clubs are: the University of New York City, Morristown, and Morris County Golf.

He traveled in Europe in the summer of 1894, spent the winter of 1905-1906 in California and was in Florida in 1913-1914.

He was married June 14, 1899, in Morristown, New Jersey, to Elizabeth Bonbright, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Evans, a banker, and Harriet Cassard (Bonbright) Evans. They have three sons: Jason Evans, born October 18, 1900, in New York City; Oliver Chandler, Jr., born April 22, 1904, in Morristown, New Jersey; and Benjamin Evans, born April 26, 1908, in Morristown, New Jersey. Mrs. Billings had a brother in 1893 S., Jason Evans, who died April 16, 1898, in Pasadena, California.

On August 19, 1919, Billings wrote: "Regarding my war activities,—I was only one of the millions who stayed at home and did what they could. Being chairman of the township committee where I live, I was also chairman for that district of all the Liberty Loan, War Savings, Red Cross and such campaigns; furthermore, *ex-officio*, a member of the State Council of National Defense. In a military way I held a commission as First Lieutenant in the Morristown Battalion of the New Jersey Militia Reserve. This practically covers my war activities but was enough to keep me very busy."

Orland Rossini Blair -

Physician, 576 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts

Residence, 576 State Street, Springfield

Blair's father, Charles Albert Blair, is the son of Augustus George Blair (son of John Dick Blair) and Olive (Hitchcock) Blair. The paternal ancestors came from Scotland and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, while the Hitchcock family was of English stock, and came to East Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. Charles A. Blair (born October 5, 1844, in Lebanon, New York) was a clerk in a drygoods store in Buffalo, New York, from 1864 to 1869, and then moved to New Britain, Connecticut, where he remained till 1875 as a bookkeeper in the American Basket Company. For the next twelve years he ran a planing mill and lumber company in Milford, Delaware. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1887,

and he then became associated with the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company of New Britain, Connecticut, first as bookkeeper, and later as cashier. On September 5, 1865, he married Ellen Eliza, daughter of Orson and Cornelia (Woodruff) Woodford. She



ORLAND R. BLAIR

was born in September, 1846, in Avon, Connecticut, and died December 15, 1873. Our classmate was the only son. On March 10, 1875, Charles Blair was married again to Mary Adelia Vietz, and they had six children.

Orland R. Blair was born January 12, 1871, in New Britain, Connecticut, and attended the high school there. At Sheff he took the Biological Course; and received his M.D. degree at Yale in 1896. He was a member of Chi Rho Sigma, and Skull and Sceptre.

Immediately after graduation he served as interne in a hospital in Springfield, Massachusetts. Since then he has practiced in Springfield, with the exception of some months of graduate work in New York City and in Europe; a year (1906-1907) as house physician in the Springfield Hospital; and two and one-half

years of war service. He has also been a member of the staff of the Isolation Hospital, to which he has given three months of service out of the year; has acted as medical examiner with the John Hancock Life Insurance Company; and for fifteen years has served as Assistant and Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Naval Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, starting with the rank of Lieutenant (j. g.) in 1901, and being promoted to Lieutenant (s. g.) in 1905.

In March, 1919, Blair sent the following report of his war service: "I was enrolled as Passed Assistant Surgeon in the National Naval Volunteers on December 18, 1916; called into active service April 6, 1917; and attached to the Receiving Ship at Boston as Medical Officer. On August 10, 1917, I was transferred to the U. S. S. *America*, where I remained until September 28, 1917, when I was called to shore duty at the Boston Navy Yard Dispensary, with additional duty as member of the General Court Martial. I was transferred again on April 13, 1918, to the U. S. S. *Lenape*, a Navy transport, as Senior Medical Officer with rank of Lieutenant (s. g.). From November 9, 1918, up to the present date, I have been on board the U. S. S. *Santa Teresa* in the same capacity.

"On July 1, 1918, the National Naval Volunteers were transferred to the Naval Reserve Force by an act of Congress and my official title was changed from Passed Assistant Surgeon to Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

"I helped put the U. S. S. *Lenape* in commission, made four trips across on her, and then put her out of commission. I also put the U. S. S. *Santa Teresa* in commission and am just about to start on the fourth trip across on her.

"During the war we carried troops across, and now we are bringing them back, together with sick and wounded. On one trip we carried back over 1,450 sick and wounded.

"I did not have very many thrilling experiences. I must confess that I have never seen a German submarine, but I did see the U. S. S. *Covington* when she was hit. She was in our convoy and I saw the splash when the torpedo went through her and hit the water. She was out of her position at the time, and it is the general opinion that, had she been in her right position, the *Lenape* would have been hit instead. The U. S. S. *President Lincoln* went over in our convoy and was two days

behind us going back when she was hit and sunk. When the U. S. S. *Mount Vernon* was hit she came back to Brest and transferred a part of her passengers to our ship and we started back to the States with them that same day. So you see, while I did not actually see a submarine, still I have been quite neighborly with them. Of course we had frequent alarms, and some of the other ships in our convoy say we just missed being hit several times."

On October 17, 1919, he sent this added word: "I made eight trips across on the U. S. S. *Santa Teresa* and stayed on her until she went out of commission in Philadelphia. I might say that I made twelve round trips across in all, going at different times to Bordeaux, St. Nazaire, and Brest, generally stopping at the Azores on the way over. I have now resumed my practice in Springfield."

On September 18, 1919, he was released to inactive service in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

He is a Republican in politics; a member of the Congregational Church; and belongs to the Winthrop Club, the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Springfield Academy of Medicine, the Medical Library Association, and the Springfield Lodge of Masons.

In 1905 he took a ten weeks' trip abroad, visiting Stockholm, Germany, Austria, the northern part of Italy, Switzerland, Paris, and London. He has become familiar with the New England coast through his annual cruises as medical officer with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

He has not married.

Colonel George Arthur Hadsell, Yale *ex-1894 S.*, is a second cousin.

Blair wrote in April, 1918: "Nothing of importance has happened to me since our last reunion. I have not married or anything like that. I have no special interests outside of my profession, except to get the best out of life. I do not see many of my classmates, except occasionally when a lone '93 S. man happens to pass through Springfield, and remembers to call me up. After the war, I hope anyone passing through my home town will remember to hunt me up."

Laurence Thornton Bliss

Treasurer of Thorne, Neale & Company, 902 Franklin Bank Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Residence, 923 Van Buren Street, Wilmington, Delaware

Bliss is the son of Robert Bliss, B.A. Yale 1850, and Susan Maria (Handy) Bliss, who were married November 13, 1861, and had eleven children, ten of whom are still living. Robert Bliss (born December 3, 1828, in Jewett City, Connecticut; died



LAURENCE T. BLISS

September 12, 1905, in New York City) was the son of the Rev. Seth Bliss, honorary M.A. Yale 1830, and Jennette Francis (Root) Bliss. His first American ancestors, Thomas and Margaret (Laurence) Bliss, came from England in 1636 and settled in Hartford, Connecticut. He lived in Boston until 1846, and prepared for college at Phillips-Andover and the Boston Latin School. A year after his graduation at Yale in 1850, he went to New York City as a drygoods merchant in the firm of Bliss & Fay, afterwards Bliss & Allen. In 1884 he became vice president and organizer of the Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company; and for the last years of his life he was in the brokerage business. Mrs. Bliss (born September 12, 1841, in

Massillon, Ohio; died December 2, 1914, in Madison, New Jersey) was the daughter of Parker Handy, a banker in New York City, and Maria (Sloane) Handy. On her mother's side she is descended from the Cogswell family, which came to the United States early in 1600 on the *Angel Gabriel*. She attended school in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Laurence T. Bliss was born November 28, 1872, in New York City, and prepared for college at Phillips-Andover. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course; played for three years on the Varsity Football Team; and for three years on the Varsity Baseball Team. At the end of his Junior year he was elected captain of the Baseball Team. He is a member of Delta Psi.

He spent six months after graduation as a football coach, the first two months in San Francisco, California, and then at West Point. In January, 1894, he entered the employ of the A. G. Spalding Brothers in Philadelphia, and one year with them was followed by another with the American Telegraph & Telephone Company. A year later he went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was first with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and later with the Mount Pleasant Coal Company. In November, 1900, he entered the employ of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, working for three weeks in New York City, and then being transferred by the company to Crowley, Louisiana, to have charge of the warehousing of rice and cotton in Crowley and points in Texas. He became so much interested in rice milling and rice irrigating systems that he started out in business on his own account, buying a two hundred and fifty acre farm and operating it himself. At the same time he was interested in the Star Rice Milling Company of Crowley, and the Midland Rice Milling Company in Midland, Louisiana. After a few years of living in the South he contracted malaria, and found it necessary to return to the North to regain his health. In December, 1912, he entered the coal business with Thorne, Neale & Company in Philadelphia, of which Samuel Brinckerhoff Thorne, Yale '96, is president, and Vance McCormick, '93 S., is a director. At present he is treasurer of the concern, and also assistant treasurer and secretary of the Timber Securities Company of Wilmington, Delaware.

He is a Republican in politics. He is an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Delaware; and a member of the Yale Club of New York City.

He was married December 19, 1903, in Crowley, Louisiana, to Anna Shafter Lovell, B.A. Newcomb College, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1900, daughter of Preston Spencer Lovell, banker and farmer, and Phebe Susan (Beach) Lovell. They have three sons: Laurence Thornton, Jr., born December 9, 1904, in Crowley, Louisiana; Preston Lovell, born October 3, 1909, in Midland, Louisiana; and Robert Bliss (named for his Yale grandfather), born March 21, 1916, in Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

A brother, Clifford Douglas Bliss, graduated at Yale in 1893; and an uncle, William Root Bliss, graduated in 1850.

In March, 1918, Bliss wrote: "There is very little to say about myself. I am talking and thinking about the war like everyone else, and am busy trying to make ends meet, besides endeavoring to bring up my boys to be useful members of the community."



HARRY L. BLOODGOOD

Harry Lattimer Bloodgood -

Care of André Jacobi & Company, 25 Pine Street, New York City

Bloodgood has given no information concerning his life since graduation. He is a member of Delta Psi; and attended the Sexennial Reunion.

Joseph Judson Brooks, Jr. *

General manager of sales, Harbison-Walker Refractories Company,
Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Residence, 617 South Linden Avenue, Pittsburgh

Brooks had three brothers who graduated at Yale: Franklin Faber Brooks, Ph.B. 1896; Alexander Montgomery Brooks, Ph.B. 1900 (died May 21, 1907, in Sewickley, Pennsylvania); and Joshua Twing Brooks, Ph.B. 1908. Our classmate's father,



J. JUDSON BROOKS, JR.

Joseph Judson Brooks (son of Joseph Judson Brooks, a lawyer, and Judith (Twing) Brooks), was born November 23, 1846, in Salem, Ohio, where his family had settled in 1838, after moving from Vermont. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts, and graduated at Yale in the Class of 1867. After receiving an LL.B. degree at the Harvard Law School in 1869, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio, until 1881, when he became assistant counsel

of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the lines west of Pittsburgh. In 1893 he was promoted to general counsel of these same lines, which position he held at the time of his death on April 10, 1914. He was married September 2, 1869, to Henrietta, daughter of Franklin and Sarah (Montgomery) Faber.

Joshua Twing Brooks, honorary M.A. Yale 1882, enrolled with the Class of 1863, is an uncle.

J. Judson Brooks, Jr., was born May 17, 1871, in Cleveland, Ohio. He spent his early life in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course; was president of the Class in Freshman year; and president of the Banjo Club in Senior year. He belongs to Berzelius.

For about eight years after graduation he was engaged in the railroad business in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Later he entered the employ of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, which has the reputation of being the largest producers of furnace fire brick in the world. He is at present general sales manager of this concern.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Allegheny Country, and Pittsburgh Golf clubs; the University and Yale clubs of New York City, and the Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio.

For a good many years he made an annual trip to Europe in connection with his company's interests in Austria and Hungary.

He was married June 15, 1912, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Martha, daughter of John Brown Heron, Jr., Yale '74, a lawyer (son of John Brown and Susanna Heron), and Emily (Sprankle) Heron (daughter of Walter M. Sprankle, wholesale grocer). They have two sons: Alfred Pope, born in Pittsburgh, September 9, 1913; and John Heron, born in Pittsburgh, September 21, 1918.

Mrs. Brooks has had two brothers at Yale: John Heron, 1910, and Walter Sprankle Heron, 1914 S.

In August, 1919, Brooks wrote: "I have nothing of interest to say of my war activities, except that I was chairman of the Committee on Refractories of the War Industries Board in Washington, D. C."

Walter Frank Brown -

General manager, Eastern division, Mountain States Telegraph & Telephone Company, 1421 Champa Street, Denver, Colorado

Residence, Wellington Hotel, 1450 Grant Street, Denver

Brown is the son of Walter Taylor and Katherine (Byrne) Brown, who had one other child, a daughter, Teresa Ann. Walter T. Brown was born about 1845 in the county of Wexford, Ireland. He was a tailor, and after coming to the United



WALTER F. BROWN

States lived in New London, Connecticut, until his death in 1902. His wife was born in Dublin, Ireland, and died in New London in 1896.

Walter F. Brown was born March 28, 1873, in New London, Connecticut, where he was prepared for college in the Bulkeley High School. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course.

Immediately after graduation he entered the employ of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company in New York City, first in the engineering and later in the traffic department. In

1894 ill health, due to indoor work and the New York climate, made it necessary for him to move to Colorado, where he started in with the Colorado Telephone Company as manager at Trinidad. He stayed there for five years, living most of the time out of doors, on horseback. He was transferred to Denver in 1900 as manager of the operating department, and later was promoted to superintendent of traffic, assistant superintendent, and assistant general manager. When a new telephone company was formed in the West, covering all the Rocky Mountain states, he was appointed general manager of the Eastern division, which comprises Colorado, most of Wyoming, and New Mexico.

He is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church; and is a member of the University Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Denver Country Club, and the Denver Rotary Club.

He was married June 9, 1897, in Pueblo, Colorado, to Alma Elizabeth, daughter of Augustus Eddy Pattison, a wholesale drygoods merchant (deceased), and Pinkie (Webb) Pattison, of Denver, Colorado, formerly of Indianapolis, Indiana. They have one daughter, Frances Marion Brown, born March 8, 1898, in Trinidad, Colorado, who attended Wellesley College for one year, but had to leave on account of sickness.

Nelson Beardsley Burr

Vice president, St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company,
501 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Residence, 27 East Seventy-sixth Street, New York City

Burr was preceded at Yale by two great-grandfathers and a maternal grandfather, and followed by his only brother, Calvin Burr, B.A. 1894 (died August 14, 1918). His father, Charles Porter Burr, a banker, was born April 7, 1846, in Auburn, New York, where he has always lived. His family came from Fairfield County, Connecticut. In 1869 he was married to Frances Powers, daughter of Nelson and Frances (Powers) Beardsley (daughter of Hon. James Powers of Catskill, New York). Nelson Beardsley (son of John and Alice (Booth) Beardsley) was the eldest of twelve children, and was born in Oxford, Connecticut, May 30, 1807. He graduated at Yale in 1827, and practiced

law in Auburn, New York, until 1843, when he became president of the Cayuga County Bank in Auburn, which position he held until he died on January 15, 1894. Our classmate's mother was born in 1847, in Catskill, New York.



NELSON B. BURR

Nelson B. Burr was born February 3, 1871, in Auburn, New York, and was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. At Sheff he took the Select Course and was a member of Delta Psi.

After receiving an LL.B. degree in 1895 at the Harvard Law School, he began practicing his profession in New York City. In 1908 he was president of the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company, vice president of the International Trust Company, and president of the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad Company, and in 1913 a director of the American Writing Company. He is now vice president of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Company.

He belongs to the University, Union, Racquet and Tennis, Bankers', and Piping Rock clubs of New York City; and the Lido Golf Club, the Nassau Country Club, and the City Club of Auburn, New York.

He was married June 29, 1904, in Jericho, Long Island, New York, to Helen VanCortland, daughter of Richard and Helen (Monson) Morris. They have no children.

In 1897 he joined the old 12th Infantry, New York Volunteers, as a Second Lieutenant of Company B, and in 1898 served in the war with Spain as First Lieutenant. He was promoted to Captain, in which capacity he served until 1902, when he was promoted to Major, and in 1910 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. When the 12th Regiment of the New York Guard was organized in 1917, he was appointed a Major in command, and in November, 1918, was promoted to Colonel. He was in active charge of rifle and machine gun practice at Peekskill, New York, in June, 1918.

Alexander James Campbell ✓

General superintendent, Connecticut Light & Power Company,
Waterbury, Connecticut

Residence, Watertown, Connecticut

Campbell is the son of Henry Cook and Fannie Louise (Johnson) Campbell, who had three other children: Louise Carmelita Campbell (married Emmet Rixford); Cornelia Sarah Campbell, who attended Bryn Mawr (married Henry A. Yeazell); and Henry Avery Campbell, B.A. Leland Stanford, Junior, University 1903. His father's family is Scotch, his great-grandfather having come from Scotland and settled in New Brunswick, Canada. Henry C. Campbell was born in St. John, New Brunswick. About 1856 he came to San Francisco, California, where he became attorney at law for the San Francisco Savings Union in 1875. His home was first at Oakland and later at Sausalito, California, where he died on January 3, 1905. His wife (born in Louisiana; died in April, 1890, in San Francisco) was the daughter of Sidney Law Johnson, lawyer, B.A. Yale 1827, and Cornelia (Covington) Johnson, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Her father was a distinguished scholar in both ancient and modern languages.

Alexander J. Campbell was born November 1, 1872, in Oakland, California, but spent his early life in Sausalito, California. He was prepared for college at the Urban School, San Francisco, and by private tutors. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course. He received honorable mention for excellence

in all studies, first prize for excellence in physics, and for excellence in mathematics in his Freshman year; in his Junior year he won the prize for excellence in mathematics, and honorable mention for excellence in German; he also received a Senior appointment.



ALEXANDER J. CAMPBELL

After graduation he held a temporary position at the World's Fair, Chicago, Illinois, and later in 1893 made a short business trip to England and France. In 1894 and 1895 he was engaged in surveying, civil engineering, and mining in southern California. After six months in the Mining Engineering Department of the University of California, he entered the School of Mines at Columbia University in the fall of 1896, holding the University Fellowship in Mining in 1897-1898, and in the same years acting as instructor in mine surveying in the summer schools in mining. After receiving his M.E. degree in 1898, he was engaged in mining for a year in California, and then became associated with the Standard Consolidated Mining Company in California. A year later, in 1900, he took a position with the Nieves Consolidated Mining Company in Nieves, Mexico. After a short time with the

Street Railway Company of Utica, New York, in 1901 he became general manager of the Norwich Gas and Electric Company, Norwich, Connecticut, where he stayed until it was absorbed by the city in 1904. In July of that year he accepted the position of general manager of the New London Gas and Electric Company, New London, Connecticut. In 1909 he acted in the same capacity also with the Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company. He resigned these positions in 1912 to become general manager of a new company, the United Electric Light & Water Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, which had acquired the electric lighting business in New Britain, Waterbury, and several other Connecticut cities. At the same time he acted as president of the Willimantic Gas & Electric Light Company, and treasurer and secretary of the Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company, in which concern he is now a director. At the present time he is general superintendent of the Connecticut Light & Power Company, Waterbury, Connecticut.

He is an independent Republican, and at present is chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, Watertown, Connecticut. He is a Mason, and belongs to the Yale Club of New York City, the Waterbury Club, and the Waterbury Country Club.

At one time he was president of the Business Men's Association of New London. He is a vestryman in Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal) of Watertown.

For two years (1907 and 1908) he was editor of the *Question Box* of the National Electric Light Association.

He was married August 3, 1904, in Manchester, Massachusetts, to Elizabeth Rowe Fish, who attended Smith College in 1898-1899 and Vassar College in 1899-1901, daughter of Charles Everett Fish, a teacher, principal of Phillips-Exeter from 1890 to 1895, and Mary Elizabeth (Rowe) Fish of Amesbury, Massachusetts. They have five children: Alexander Fish, born March 24, 1906, in New London, Connecticut; Henry Cook, born May 6, 1907, in New London, Connecticut; Elizabeth Covington, born July 8, 1908, in New London; Louise Johnson, born January 2, 1915, in Watertown, Connecticut; and Edith Stackpole, born December 22, 1916, in Watertown, Connecticut.

In October, 1919, he wrote: "I am devoting some time and attention to, and deriving much pleasure from, the bringing up of a lively family of five youngsters."

An uncle, Donald York Campbell, graduated at Yale in 1880.

James Edward Campbell -

President and treasurer, Dexter Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company,
Dexter, New York

Residence, 167 Ten Eyck Street, Watertown, New York

Campbell's family is descended from the Duke of Argyle's branch of the Campbells. His grandfather came to America from Scotland and settled in Canada about 1826. His father, Charles Edward Campbell (born on April 8, 1842, in Zimmer-



JAMES E. CAMPBELL

man, Ontario, Canada), prepared for college in country schools, and then studied medicine at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and at the New York Homeopathic College. His son says of him: "He was of the old type of physicians who practiced medicine because he loved his profession." He lived in New York City after his graduation from college, and died September 12, 1913, at Block Island, Rhode Island. He was married June 15, 1871, to Eugenia Wautauga Gillespie, by whom he had two sons: our classmate, and Clarence Wellington Campbell, M.D.

Columbia 1898. Mrs. Campbell was born October 8, 1842, in Happy Valley, East Tennessee. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and is very active in church work and public charities.

James E. Campbell was born May 4, 1872, in New York City, and was prepared for college at the Collegiate School of that city. At Sheff he took the Biological Course.

He studied medicine after graduation, and received an M.D. degree with honors from Columbia University in 1896. The next year he spent at the Bellevue Hospital, New York City, as an interne, and then began practice in his father's office. In April, 1901, he gave up the practice of medicine and accepted the position of secretary with the Dexter Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company of Dexter, New York. He is now president and treasurer of this concern, and is also a director of the Northern New York Trust Company.

He is a trustee in the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and says he is "one who does not believe that we should be embroiled in Old World intrigue and diplomacy, or that this country should attempt to pay all the war bill."

His business has taken him to nearly every state in the Union, and one summer he went to western Europe on a trip with his father and mother.

He was married November 12, 1907, in New York City, to Florence Elizabeth, daughter of John Albert and Maria Louise (Hunold) Oxley. They have had two children: Consuelo, born August 21, 1909; and Charles, born March 21, 1911, died September 16, 1911.

On August 20, 1919, he wrote: "So we have reached past our 'Twenty-fifth' reunion. What a short span when one thinks back, and yet it is more than one-third of the allotted distance in life's journey! In a measure I can hardly believe it has been twenty-five years. I can so well remember my trip to New Haven to begin what I then thought was 'the terrible grind to be,' but what I now know was the most pleasant and free from care period of my life. How well I can remember my feeling of importance—my confidence in myself—and how the thought of being my own master, untrammelled and free, persisted!

"Everything appeared from a new slant—life indeed had made a new beginning for me. But how soon one's house of cards may fall! When I said good-bye to the 'Governor' who came

to New Haven with me, something sort of pulled in my throat. That night I was very lonesome and downright homesick. As I remember, this feeling lasted until I met the irrepressible Wheeler, our famous German teacher, who pulled out stem and root any last vestige of homesickness. He was a good old soul, though, and do you remember what an inveterate billiard player he was? As I remember it, my class work in German was so poor that he dared me to take his examination. I did take it, however, and when the smoke had cleared away he told me he could not figure it out at all as I had managed to pull through.

"I did not go in for athletics except baseball, and when I was turned down cold as far as the Varsity Nine was concerned, I felt that the Yale Nine had lost its one big opportunity. The team made a wonderful showing and record without me, however, and I shall never forget how this one thing, above all others, sobered me. I think it was the first time I had ever realized the mistake of being too over-confident, and the lesson still persists. I can recall a number of similar situations which at the time disturbed poor little me, but they were all steps in my school of experience—they each had their broadening influence and all helped in building the foundation upon which I have stood and battled since.

"Living way up in northern New York as I do, it has not been my good luck to meet many of the Class, but now and then I have stumbled into a few,—and what keen pleasure it has been to reminisce a bit—Bock beer,—peanuts and song at Wells',—the Golden Bucks at Trager's—wild times at Heub's. You see my letter to you crowds my mind with incident after incident, some happy, some unfortunate, but all part and parcel of the good old days.

"Business has engrossed my entire attention during the past twenty years, and it is very satisfying to me to know that these twenty years—representing as they do my best effort—have been crowned with a success far beyond my most sanguine expectation and possibly beyond my portion.

"I have kept pretty close to 'the eternal grind' and have never had time to believe I was growing older. When some of my considerate friends keep telling me I should ease up a bit, then I begin to wonder whether I am not somewhat older than I used to be. It is interesting to me to look over our college Class pictures and then glance down the line at the later reunion pic-

tures. I wonder if the silent story of these pictures has impressed you, as they have me, with the 'piling on of the years.' Still I do not feel that my 'big effort' is yet all expended,—I am still fighting hard and enjoy it. My business has expanded very satisfactorily and I am beginning to feel I have earned a 'let-up,' but it is hard to think of letting go, even ever so little.

"In the early part of this year I visited England, France, Norway, and Sweden on a Governmental mission to investigate the general economic situation with especial reference to its bearing on the paper and pulp business of this country. My trip took me through large areas of devastated districts and I brought back with me the memories of such utter desolation and spoliation, that the pictures will never leave me.

"I am very fond of automobiling,—in fact I am one of the pioneers at the game in this neck of the woods,—and I find a great deal of rest and pleasure in touring. I also find golf diverting. It helps wonderfully to 'roll the load' away when one is strung almost to the breaking point. Alas! no more medal play on the 19th hole!

"I have no 'real' public interests, but am interested in those philanthropies which consider and assist little children. I wrote in one of my previous Class letters that as I grew older I became more and more obsessed with the thought that the good, the real good, we get out of life is measured by the good we do to others. The little orphan children, and others who are handicapped in one way or another, seem to me to cry out with such plaintive wail for help from those of us who had our childhood under balmier skies that my heart goes out to them, and I help as I may without injustice to my own family."

Sheldon Cary ✓

President, the Browning Company, Cleveland, Ohio

Residence, 2373 Kenilworth Road, Euclid Heights, Cleveland

Cary's parents, John E. and Mary (Stockley) Cary, had four other children: John Stockley (deceased); Julia (deceased; married William James Rattle, *ex-1874 S.*); Mary (Baroness v. Lüttwitz, living in Baden-Baden, Germany); and Nellie (deceased; married Jotham Potter, a graduate of Princeton;

also deceased). The father (born in Hamilton, Ontario; died December, 1874, in Cleveland, Ohio) was a lawyer, specializing in marine law, in the firm of Willy & Cary in Cleveland. His family was of English descent. Mrs. Cary, who was born and



SHELDON CARY

died in Cleveland, was the daughter of John Galt Stockley, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Mary (Duchatel) Stockley, who came of a French Canadian family. Our classmate's maternal grandfather was the builder of the first pier on the eastern front of Lake Erie in Cleveland.

Sheldon Cary was born September 11, 1870, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was prepared for college at the public schools and at Brooks Military Academy in Cleveland; at Dr. Aucherthaler's School at La Villa Ouchy, Lausanne, Switzerland; and at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. At Sheff he took the Select Course, sang on the Glee Club, and was a member of Delta Psi.

Cary has been in business in Cleveland since his graduation, first as secretary and treasurer of the Jandus Electric Company and the Buckeye Electric Company, and then as treasurer of the

Browning Engineering Company. This concern was later reorganized into the Browning Company, locomotive cranes, of which he was first vice president and a director, later becoming president and treasurer. Some of his machines were used in digging the Panama Canal.

He says: "I am active in endeavoring to bring about a greater measure of coöperation between our employees, as shown by our *Browning Platform* booklet and an article in *Finance & Industry* (February 22, 1919). It is not my aim to advertise, but if some slight measure of good can be accomplished by publicity of our ideals, I shall be rewarded." The workers share in the profits according to fixed rules. The Browning plan provides for direct contact between men and company relating to matters of plant operation and improvements, through a shop committee; sharing of the profits, premium payments on work, safety precautions in the workshop, group insurance for each worker, and sick benefits, managed by a benefit association run by the employees. So successful has been its operation that it has been studied by the United States Department of Labor.

The article in *Finance & Industry* says:

Mr. Cary tries to establish a man-to-man relationship between himself and every worker; he visits all departments daily, calls his employes by name, and has been elected by common vote president of the Browning Benefit Association, although that is purely an employes' organization; he pays his monthly dues of fifty cents, and would receive \$7 a week sick benefit if ill.

During the Spanish-American War he served as Second Lieutenant in Troop B of the 1st Ohio Cavalry.

In 1893-1894 he made a trip to India, and has also visited Europe several times.

He was married January 28, 1902, to Lily May, daughter of Jerome Bayliss and Lily (Reeder) Zerbe of Cleveland. They have three children: Rachel Duchatel, born April 13, 1903; John Reeder, born July 18, 1905; and Shelley Irma, born October 31, 1907.

On February 28, 1919, he wrote: "My war activities were limited to being appointed chairman of the Locomotive Crane Manufacturers' Committee. My duties on this committee were to see that the locomotive crane industry got out maximum production for war purposes. This committee of the industry operated under the Locomotive Crane Section of the Finished Products Department of the War Industries Board."

George Clifford Clark -

Secretary and treasurer, The Andrew Terry Company,
Terryville, Connecticut

Residence, Terryville

Clark is the son of Judah Winslow and Eliza Augusta (Pond) Clark, who were married in 1868, and had one other child, Mabel Clark, B.A. Wellesley 1892, who died December 20, 1915. The father (born March 29, 1843, in Shelburne, Massachusetts; died



GEORGE C. CLARK

February 3, 1896, in Terryville, Connecticut) was a manufacturer in Terryville, acting as secretary and treasurer of The Andrew Terry Company. His ancestors came over from England in 1620. His wife was born June 18, 1845, in Terryville, and her family also came from England.

George C. Clark was born August 21, 1872, in Terryville, Connecticut, and prepared for college in the Hartford Public High School. At Sheff he took the course in Chemistry.

He has been with The Andrew Terry Company, manufacturers of malleable iron castings, at Terryville, Connecticut, ever since

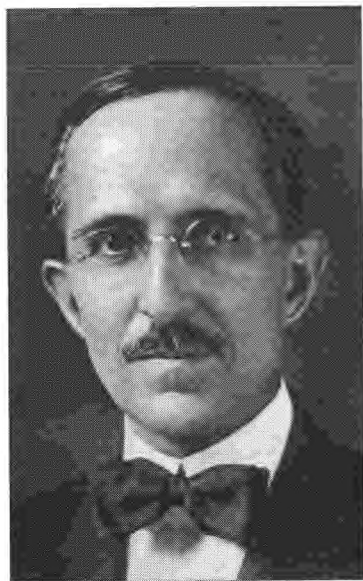
graduation, and for a number of years has acted as secretary and treasurer. At the present time he is a director and metallurgist of the North & Judd Manufacturing and the W. & E. T. Fitch companies; president of the Baldwin Park Association; chairman of the Republican Town Committee; president of the Music Club; a member of the Finance Committee of the Terryville Congregational Church; and chairman of various other committees that were organized for the betterment of the town.

He is a member of the Bristol and Farmington Country clubs. He is unmarried.

Herman Daggett Clark, Jr. *

Residence, 13 Trumbull Street, New Haven, Connecticut

Clark is one of the four sons of Herman Daggett and Mary Jane (Atwater) Clark, who were married February 4, 1858.



HERMAN D. CLARK, JR.

His three brothers are all deceased. The father was born December 21, 1831, in East Hampton, Connecticut, and has lived principally in New Haven, Connecticut, although he has spent some

time in Sioux City, Iowa. Mrs. Clark was born February 16, 1833, in New Haven, and died there April 5, 1895. The families on both sides are of English descent.

Herman D. Clark, Jr., was born May 29, 1872, in New Haven, Connecticut, where he prepared for college at the Hillhouse High School. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course, and was a member of Theta Delta Xi.

He entered the wholesale lumber business in New Haven immediately after graduation and later formed the Russell Lumber Company, which he served as secretary and treasurer until 1916, when his health made it necessary for him to retire.

He is a member of Center Church, New Haven.

He has traveled extensively, having made a four months' trip to England in 1900, also visiting Porto Rico; and in the fall of 1907 having visited the Panama Canal. The winter of 1919 he spent in Bermuda.

He was married November 23, 1909, in New Haven, Connecticut, to Marie Ives, daughter of George Wyman Trask, an orange grower of Dunedin, Florida, and Mary Eliza (Fowler) Trask. They have no children.

*John Williams Coe >

Died March 6, 1911

Coe was the son of John Walter Birdsey and Sarah (Williams) Coe, who were married in Wallingford, Connecticut, in November, 1866, and had three other children: Walter Ellsworth Coe, Ph.B. Yale 1892; Mabel (married Howard Hammitt of Plainfield, New Jersey); and Ada (married Charles F. Rockwell of Meriden, Connecticut). The father (born in Middlefield, Connecticut, in 1841; died in Stamford, Connecticut, May 28, 1911) was a wholesale provision dealer, at one time associated with the firm of Bartholomew & Coe, and also Swift & Company. For about fifty years he was engaged in business in Meriden and New Haven, Connecticut. The first American ancestor of the family was Robert Coe, who came from Medford, England, and landed in Boston in 1635. Shortly after, he moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and, in 1639, together with Andrew Ward of Wethersfield, bought for the Wethersfield Colony from the New

Haven Colony, the tract of land that at present comprises Stamford, Connecticut. Our classmate's mother (born September 29, 1843) was descended from the original settlers of Wallingford, Connecticut. Wesley Roswell Coe, Ph.B. Yale 1892 and Ph.D. 1895, is a cousin.

John W. Coe was born June 19, 1872, at Meriden, Connecticut, where he was prepared for college at the Meriden High School. At Sheff he took the Biological Course, was one of four Freshmen to win a prize for excellence in chemistry, and received a Senior appointment.

After graduation he continued his work with Professor Chittenden at Yale, and in 1894 studied German and medicine in Griefswald, Germany. After a few months he returned to enter Johns Hopkins Medical School, and he received his M.D. degree in 1898. After serving in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, he practiced his profession in that city, making a specialty of the skin and genito-urinary organs. From 1900 to the time of his death he had been an assistant in clinical medicine in Cornell Medical College, assisting in the organization of the laboratory work there.

He was a Republican in politics; and belonged to the Yale Club of New York City, the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Academy of Medicine. Several of his articles on medical subjects have been published.

He died of pneumonia, after an illness of only four days, at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, March 6, 1911.

He was married December 25, 1901, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Katherine (Lewis) Clark. They had two daughters: Katherine Lewis, born January 18, 1903; and Marian Williams, born January 7, 1905.

Garrard Comly -

Partner in the firm of Bacon & Company, commission merchants
and bankers, 92 Franklin Street, New York City
Vice president, the Citizens National Bank, 320 Broadway, New York City
Residence, East Lake Road, Tuxedo Park, New York

Comly is the son of Clifton and Sarah (Garrard) Comly, who were married April 30, 1868, and had two other children: Elma (Comly) Maxwell, and George Blanchard Comly, U. S. Military



GARRARD COMLY

Academy 1900. His father, Major Clifton Comly (born May 31, 1841, in Dayton, Ohio; died April 17, 1894, at Governor's Island, New York), was a descendant of Henry Comly, who came to America from England with William Penn. In 1862 he graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, and served in the Civil War as Lieutenant of Cavalry and Captain and Major of Ordnance. Later he became instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point, and at the time of his death was President of the Ordnance Board at Governor's Island, New York, and Sandy

Hook, New Jersey. He was married April 30, 1868, to Sarah Garrard, who was born February 27, 1846, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandfather, Thomas Thomas, came to America from Wales about 1815; her father, William Garrard, came to America from England a few years later.

Garrard Comly was born January 27, 1874, in San Antonio, Texas, and was prepared for college at the Classical School, Indianapolis, Indiana. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and belonged to Berzelius.

After two years with the Lockwood National Bank in San Antonio, Texas, he took a position in 1895 with the Fletcher National Bank of Indianapolis. Six years later he became secretary and treasurer of the Varney Electrical Supply Company of that city. On July 1, 1904, he accepted a position with the Eliot National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1905 was elected vice president. When the Eliot was consolidated with the National Shawmut Bank of Boston in 1913, he moved to New York City as vice president of the Citizens National Bank of New York City. In 1914 he was elected a director of that bank. On January 1, 1920, he became a partner in the firm of Bacon & Company of New York City, but continues to serve in an honorary capacity as senior vice president of the Citizens National Bank, and is a member of the executive committee and board of directors of that bank. He is also a director of the Greenwich Savings Bank of New York City.

In 1901-1902 he was a First Lieutenant of Artillery, Indiana National Guard, and was Captain of Infantry from 1902 to 1904, during which time he served in the Evansville riots of 1902. As to his activities in the World War he wrote: "I was one of the representatives of the Alien Property Custodian in New York City before entering the Army in the spring of 1918. I was commissioned Major, U. S. Army, on May 3, and was subsequently made a member of the General Staff and was on duty in Washington, D. C., until September. Then I went to France, reporting in person to General Pershing at Chaumont. I returned to this country November 1, and my resignation from the service was accepted November 20, 1918—my work having been completed."

He is a Republican in politics; belongs to the Episcopal Church; is a member of the Advisory Council of the Federation of Boys' Clubs; and is treasurer and a director of the Carry-On Associa-

tion for the relief of blind and crippled soldiers and sailors. He has traveled extensively in Europe.

His clubs are the Racquet and Tennis, Tuxedo, University, Merchants, Yale, Loyal Legion, all of New York, and the Masonic-Lorillard Lodge of Tuxedo Park, New York.

He was married October 12, 1898, in Indianapolis, Indiana, to Katherine Virginia Walcott, who attended Mt. Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C., daughter of Charles Hubbard and Ellen (Sering) Walcott. They have four daughters: Lanier Comly, born September 2, 1900, in Indianapolis, Indiana (married John Murray Mitchell of Tuxedo, New York, on June 28, 1919); Katherine, born August 7, 1907, in Milton, Massachusetts; Ellen, born November 6, 1908, in Milton, Massachusetts; and Sarah Garrard, born January 23, 1913, in Milton, Massachusetts.

*Henry Failing Conner -

Died March 5, 1912

Conner was the son of John Conner (born June 6, 1820, in Charleston, South Carolina; died February 12, 1902), a banker, and Elizabeth (Failing) Conner (born October 20, 1830, in New York City; died May 2, 1884), who had two other children, daughters. Edward Josiah Failing, B.A. Yale 1903, was a cousin.

Henry Conner was born November 7, 1873, at Albany, Oregon; spent his early life in Portland, Oregon; and was prepared for college at Cincinnati, Ohio. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and received a Senior appointment.

In 1895 he graduated at the New York Law School with the degree of LL.B., and the next year entered the office of the legal department of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in Portland, Oregon, where he continued until 1910, when he was forced to give up business on account of ill health.

He belonged to the Grolier Club of New York City, and the University Club of Portland, Oregon, of which he was president in 1906.

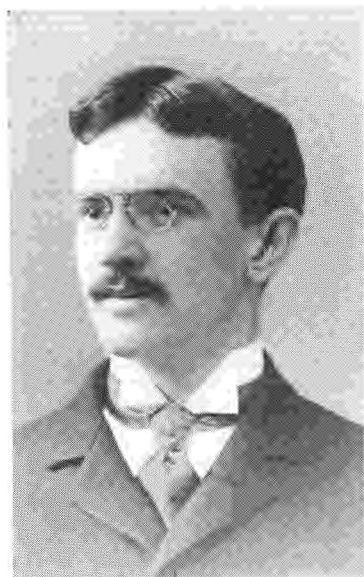
He went to Europe in search of health, and died of pneumonia in Berlin, Germany, March 5, 1912.

He was unmarried.

Lester Wiggins Day ✓

Residence, Malta, Montana

Lester Wiggins Day is the son of Lester Tilton Wiggins (deceased) and Sarah Maria (DeVere) Wiggins, who married Albert Day after her first husband's death. Lester T. Wiggins



LESTER W. DAY

was born in Brooklyn, New York, and his family came from England. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, and was captured at Bull Run. Later he became a merchant in Brooklyn, New York. He married Sarah Maria DeVere in 1868 at Baltimore, Maryland, and died October 30, 1871, at Emporia, Kansas. Our classmate's mother (born December 21, 1837, in Baltimore, Maryland) was married to Albert Day in 1876. Her maternal ancestors were Welsh, and the first to come to America was Thomas Jones, who was born in Wales in 1766; settled in Baltimore in 1801; and died there in 1831. Her paternal ancestors were French, with the family name of Duvivia. Her father, William Duvivia (born in Baltimore April 4, 1810), changed his

name to DeVere. Mrs. Day has acted as president of the Home for the Friendless in Louisville, Kentucky, and as president of the Home for Incurables in Baltimore, Maryland. She is at present living in Catonsville, Maryland. Our classmate's step-father and adopted father, Albert Day (married to his first wife, Susan B. Sterling, in 1869), was born October 14, 1835, in Hadlyme, Connecticut. He taught school in Norwich, Connecticut; lived in Baltimore from 1868 to 1877; in Louisville from 1877 to 1898; and again in Baltimore from 1898 to 1904. He was engaged in the lumber business in Michigan for a time; acted as clerk in the War Department during the Civil War; and finally became president of Turner, Day, and Woolworth, axe handle manufacturers. He died November 7, 1904, in Catonsville, Maryland. He was related to most of the other Days who have graduated at Yale. A brother, Robert Elijah Day, at one time president of the Security Company of Hartford, Connecticut, graduated at Yale in 1852. Rev. Jeremiah Day, B.A. Yale 1795, honorary LL.D. Middlebury College 1817, D.D. Union College 1818, and D.D. Harvard University 1831 (son of Rev. Jeremiah Day, B.A. Yale 1756), succeeded Dr. Dwight as president of Yale University, and served in this capacity and as head of the department of mathematics and natural philosophy from 1817 to 1846; he had published several books on mathematics, among them *An Introduction to Algebra*, and *A Treatise of Plane Trigonometry*.

Lester W. Day was born November 14, 1871, in Baltimore, Maryland. He spent his early life in Louisville, Kentucky, and was prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. At Sheff he took the course in Chemistry and Biology, belonged to Chi Phi, and went out for track.

He was the first student to matriculate in Johns Hopkins Medical College, and spent four years there, enjoying an unusually intimate relationship with the teachers, due to the fact that there were but sixteen pupils in the class. He received his M.D. degree from the Baltimore Medical School in 1898, graduating at the head of his class of one hundred and fifty-seven men. For the next fourteen years, with the exception of three years of teaching in the University of Minnesota, he practiced medicine in Minneapolis. In September, 1912, he moved to Montana, where he had formerly bought a tract of land at Darby, in the Bitter Root Valley, situated between the Yellowstone National Park and

Glacier Park. Here he devoted his time to general farming, specializing in apple orchards, and carrying some private practice on the side. On April 29, 1919, he wrote: "I think that I once told you how, after practicing medicine in Minneapolis for fifteen years, I was seized with the 'back to Nature' idea. I bought an orchard in Montana and in my enthusiasm induced a number of my friends to go into the venture with me. This brought me to Darby, where, after wrestling for five years against pests, drought, wind, hail, labor, and market problems, I emerged a poorer but wiser man. My next venture was in Big Sandy, Montana, where I built up a large practice, but owing to repeated crop failures was forced to leave. I then spent six months at the Attix Clinic, Lewistown, Montana, where I fought the influenza epidemic. In January I came to Wolf Point, Montana, the new division point on the Great Northern Railroad, and formed a partnership with Dr. Wilbert Mowatt, a graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Now, unless the railroads stop running, I expect to remain and make good.

"I have one boy ready for Yale this coming fall; another graduates from high school this spring; and the other two are coming along splendidly. Three boys are unable to get their feet into my shoes. Some feet! what?

"Naturally, during the past seven years, I have been isolated from my classmates. I met a jolly bunch in Chicago on one of my trips, however, and had the time of my life. I had fondly hoped to attend our last reunion, but do my darndest I could not collect the necessary. C. B. Hill and I correspond fairly regularly, and I had the great joy of one visit from him. A famous hunter and explorer from St. Louis once wrote me, 'Where in Hell is Darby?' and threatened to come out. I had salt put upon the tails of a number of deer; but this hunter never arrived, so I will not mention his name.

"Now as to my ambitions: first and foremost comes the desire to make four fine men out of four fine boys; then my ambition is to be the best doctor and citizen possible."

He is a Republican in politics, is a Mason, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

He has had numerous articles published in various medical magazines.

In 1894 he spent four months in Germany, in order to acquire a speaking knowledge of German.

He was married September 30, 1899, in Hoboken, New Jersey, to Marie, daughter of Oswald Landsky, attorney at law and banker, and Freiin Clara (von Vaerst) Landsky of Gotha, Germany. Mrs. Day was born in Germany; graduated at Victoria Pension, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, in 1889; first visited America in 1891; and later graduated from the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses in 1896. They have had five sons, four of whom are living: Elbridge Clinton Day, born June 17, 1900, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is a member of the Class of 1923, Yale College; DeVere Lester Arndt, born October 20, 1901, in Hamburg, Germany; twins, Lester Eugene and Albert (who died November 30, 1904), born November 30, 1904, in Minneapolis; and Gaylord Hill, born April 20, 1910, in Minneapolis.

Of his war activities, he wrote on April 7, 1919: "My war activities consisted first in volunteering for medical service in July, 1917. I passed my examination, but, owing to some slip-up, my application was never received at Washington. After waiting and waiting for a commission, I finally took the matter up at Washington and was told that I would have to be reexamined and go through the whole thing once more. This I never did.

"I was a member of the examining board for Chouteau County, Montana, paid my own traveling expenses and hotel bills, and received no compensation for my time."

James Laird deVou ✓

Manager, erecting department, central district, American Bridge Company,
1525 Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Residence, 1119 DeVietor Place, East End, Pittsburgh

deVou is the only son of James Laird and Anna (Yarnall) deVou, who were married in 1866, and had two other children, daughters: Mary Ruth deVou, B.A. Wellesley 1893; and Eugenia deVou. The father was born November 6, 1817, in Wilmington, Delaware, where his family, French Huguenots, had settled when they first came to this country. He was a private banker in Wilmington until his death in 1901. His wife (born May 1, 1836, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) came from an English family which first settled in Philadelphia.

James L. deVou was born December 11, 1874, in Wilmington, Delaware, and prepared for college in the Friends' School of that city. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course. In Freshman year he divided with two others the prize for



JAMES L. DEVOU

excellence in all studies and for excellence in German, and received honorable mention for excellence in physics; in his Junior year he received honorable mention for excellence in German; and in his Senior year an appointment. He was captain of the Yale Cricket Team.

He first entered the employ of the Edge Moor, Berlin, and Elmira Bridge companies as a draftsman, after which he became an instructor in civil engineering at the University of Michigan. Later he returned to business, first as assistant superintendent of the Deadwood and Delaware Smelting Company in Deadwood, South Dakota, and then as bridge designer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He next became associated with the American Bridge Company, first as assistant manager, erecting department, and later as manager, which position he still holds.

In politics he is a progressive Republican. He attends the Unitarian Church; and belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Union, and the Stanton Height Golf clubs of Pittsburgh. He has traveled extensively all over the United States, as his business demanded.

He was married July 23, 1903, in Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, to Margelia Emmons, daughter of George Mackey, manufacturer and farmer, and Jane Emmons (Ward) Mackey. They have one son, James Laird deVou, Jr., the fourth of this name, born July 16, 1907, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In April, 1919, he wrote of his war activities: "Things have been heading pretty well for a few years and I have no kick coming. My company was on one hundred per cent war work basis during hostilities, and we put up, I myself being in direct charge of the work, the Naval Ordnance armor plate and projectile plant at Charleston, West Virginia; the Naval Ordnance plant at Erie, Pennsylvania; and the Ford submarine chaser plant at Detroit, Michigan. When the war closed we were just in the thick of preparation for the erection of the immense Army Ordnance plant at Neville Island, Pittsburgh. So whilst I did not put on uniform, I feel that I did my bit."

Leroy Church Dupee -

Manager, Rockford yards, National Feeding Company,
210 North Wyman Street, Rockford, Illinois

Residence, 973 North Main Street, Rockford

Dupee is the only son of Horace Moore and Cornelia (Church) Dupee, who were married in 1863, and had one other child, a daughter, Alice, who died in 1865, in Chicago. The paternal ancestors came from France in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. Horace M. Dupee was born December 13, 1831, in Boston, where he lived until 1853. From this time until his death in October, 1910, he lived in Chicago, Illinois, being associated with H. M. Dupee & Company, merchants, until his retirement in 1893. He was married a second time in 1874 to Elizabeth Buchanan. Our classmate's mother was born in Hudson, New York, and died at Chicago in 1872. Her ancestors were English and settled in Connecticut.

Leroy C. Dupee was born August 5, 1871, in Chicago, Illinois, and prepared for college at the Chicago Manual Training School and the Hyde Park High School. At Sheff he took the course in Chemistry; received a Senior appointment; and was a member of Chi Phi.



LEROY C. DUPEE

He started in business with the Walpole Dye & Chemical Company of Walpole, Massachusetts, as western agent for his cousin who owned this business. After two years his cousin retired, and he entered the employ of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company in Chicago. Later he became credit man and manager with his father-in-law's firm, Upmann & Wilcox (later J. Frederick Wilcox & Company), Chicago, manufacturers and jobbers of cigars. He was associated for about twenty years with this firm. At present he is manager of the Rockford yards, live stock, with the National Feeding Company, in Rockford, Illinois.

He is a Republican, and belongs to the Joliet Country Club and the Elks Club of Rockford, Illinois.

He was married February 14, 1899, in Joliet, to Fannie Belle,

daughter of John Frederick Wilcox, merchant, and Mary Clarinda (Woodruff) Wilcox. They have two children: Mary Cornelia, born January 14, 1902, in Joliet, Illinois, now a senior in the Rockford High School; and Frederick Wilcox, born June 25, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois, now a sophomore in the Rockford High School.

Ernest Bradford Ellsworth -

Attorney and counselor at law, First National Bank Building,
50 State Street, Hartford, Connecticut

Residence, 22 Park Terrace, Hartford

Josiah Ellsworth, one of the early American ancestors of our classmate, settled in Windsor, Connecticut, before 1650. Ellsworth, himself, is in the fourth generation of his immediate family which has been connected with Yale. His great-grandfather, Oliver Ellsworth, B.A. Princeton 1766, honorary LL.D. Yale 1790, also Dartmouth and Princeton 1795, was a member of the United States Constitutional Convention in 1787, at the time when our government was being formed; was third chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, serving from 1796 to 1801, being known as the father of the "Judiciary Act," which act, with few changes, forms the judicial systems of this country and the Supreme Court to-day; and was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary, with two others, to France, to make a treaty with that country in 1799-1801 at the time when Napoleon I was in power. He was a personal friend of George Washington, and a member of his cabinet. His son, William Wolcott Ellsworth, B.A. Yale 1810, LL.D. University of New York 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1813, and during the last years of his life acted as judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut and of the Supreme Court of Errors, and remained as one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court until he reached the age of seventy, when his term expired by limitation of law. In 1838 he served as governor of Connecticut, and was reëlected for the three following years. He was married in September, 1813, to Emily, daughter of Noah Webster, compiler of *Webster's Dictionary*. She traces her ancestry in direct line to Governor William Bradford, who came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and his son, Major William

Bradford, both governors of Plymouth Colony. Our classmate's father, Pinckney Webster Ellsworth (born December 6, 1814, and died November 29, 1896, in Hartford, Connecticut), graduated at Yale in 1836, receiving his M.D. degree at the College of



ERNEST B. ELLSWORTH

Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1839. He went abroad in 1843 to continue special studies in Paris, London, and Dublin, and on his return settled in Hartford, where he remained as a practicing physician until his death. He specialized in diseases of the eye and ear. In the Civil War he was appointed Brigade Surgeon by Governor Buckingham, but was obliged to resign in 1861 because of ill health, brought on by exposure on the field. He was married December 7, 1857, to Julia Townshend, daughter of Lucius K. Dow of New Haven, Connecticut. They had five daughters (one of whom died in infancy) and two sons, both of whom graduated at Yale: our classmate, and the Rev. Wolcott Webster Ellsworth, B.A. 1890. Mrs. Ellsworth (born March 5, 1831, in New Haven; died April 1, 1915, in Hartford, Connecticut) came from the Townshend family of England. One of her ancestors, Matthew Gilbert, was at one time governor of

Connecticut. She has a brother, Virgil Maro Dow, who graduated at Yale in 1856, receiving his M.D. degree in 1864.

Ernest B. Ellsworth was born April 27, 1870, in Hartford, and prepared for college at the Hartford Public High School. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course.

After staying a short time in the engineering profession, he studied in the Yale School of Law in the fall of 1894, completing his law studies in Hartford, where he was admitted to the Hartford County Bar in December of 1896. He became an attorney in Hartford, where he is still practicing his profession.

In politics he is a Republican, but believes in independent thinking. He was elected president of the Board of Councilmen of Hartford in 1904. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

He belongs to the Hartford Yale Alumni Association, the Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Connecticut Society of the Founders and Patriots of America, Colonel Daniel Putnam's Association, the Connecticut Historical Society, and the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

He was married September 25, 1901, in Danielson, Connecticut, to Helen Ludentia, daughter of Frank Day, a farmer, and Annie Elizabeth (Rickard) Day of Brooklyn, Connecticut. They have had four children, all born in Hartford: Frank Day, born December 5, 1902, died February 20, 1908; Eleanor Webster, born February 13, 1904; Ernest Bradford, Jr., born September 15, 1909; and Anne Greenleaf, born August 14, 1911.

During the war he spent considerable time in war work, especially as chief clerk of an exemption board in his home city.

*Jason Evans -

Died April 16, 1898

Evans was the son of Benjamin Franklin and Harriet Cassard (Bonbright) Evans, who were married April 22, 1869. He had four sisters, one of whom, Elizabeth Bonbright Evans, married Oliver Chandler Billings, 1893 S. Benjamin F. Evans was born in 1843 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died May 14, 1913, in Morris-

town, New Jersey. His wife (born in 1847 in Rochester, Pennsylvania) is living at Morristown, New Jersey.

Jason Evans was born in Cincinnati, July 13, 1871, but spent his early life at Morristown, New Jersey. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and belonged to Book and Snake.



JASON EVANS

In the summer of 1893 he suffered an attack of lung fever, and traveled the following year to try to regain his health. In the fall of 1894 he went to Cincinnati, becoming interested, together with Oliver C. Billings, 1893 S., in the Banner Packing and Provision Company of that city. The next year he moved to Pasadena, California, with the hope that his health would improve. Deciding to settle there, he became associated with the Pasadena Electric Light and Power Company.

He died very suddenly, April 16, 1898, of pulmonary consumption, on the grounds of the Pasadena Country Club, which he had helped to organize.

He was married November 6, 1895, to Anna Y. Mohr, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They had no children.

Mark Ewing

Lawyer, 509 Merchants-Laclede Building, 408 Olive Street,
St. Louis, Missouri

Residence, 46 Kingsbury Place, St. Louis

Ewing is the son of Auguste Berthold and Mary Scott (McCausland) Ewing, who were married September 8, 1869, and had six other children: Nathaniel William Ewing, *ex*-1895 S.; Auguste Berthold Ewing, Jr., Ph.B. Yale 1895; Marie



MARK EWING

Louise (married Ira Edward Wight, Ph.B. Yale 1893); Claire (married Sam Plant of St. Louis, Missouri); Frederick Berthold Ewing, Ph.B. Yale 1905 (served in France as Second Lieutenant with 137th Infantry); and Charles Goodman Ewing, *ex*-1906 S. The father was born April 6, 1839, in St. Louis, Missouri, but his family originally came from Ireland and France. He attended St. Louis University, and became a wholesale grocer in St. Louis. At the time his brother, William L. Ewing, was mayor of St. Louis, he acted as commissioner of supplies from 1883

to 1887. He died July 20, 1910, at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota. His wife was born August 7, 1847, in St. Louis, and died August 20, 1897, at Lake Minnetonka. Her family came from Scotland.

Mark Ewing was born June 29, 1870, in St. Louis, and prepared for college in the public schools, at the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and belongs to Book and Snake.

After studying law at the St. Louis Law School, he was admitted to the Missouri Bar in December, 1895, and practiced law in association with various lawyers until 1901. For the next two years he served in the legal department of the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis, and then entered the Germania Trust Company. A few months later he opened his own office in St. Louis, where he is now practicing.

At one time he bought a rubber plantation in Costa Rica, and in 1910 took a trip there with Ford W. Thompson, Yale '95, to look it over; in the summer of 1912 he went again, this time visiting Panama, and taking a two days' horseback trip to see a volcano. He has spent much of his time at Avery Island, Louisiana, where he has amused himself with hunting and fishing. This island is part of the 50,000 acres of southern Louisiana purchased by Mr. E. A. McIlhenny and Mr. C. W. Ward, and is noted for its sugar cane and its salt mine, the largest in the country. The owners gave 13,000 acres of it to the United States Government, and established it as a game refuge.

He is a Democrat in politics, and in April, 1905, was elected to the City Council of St. Louis, acting as vice president in 1909. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

He is a member of the Racquet and University clubs of St. Louis, the B. P. O. E. No. 520 of Sheridan, Wyoming, the Boston Club of New Orleans, Louisiana, and the Attakapas Club of New Iberia, Louisiana.

He has never married.

Frederic Ewing, Ph.B. Yale 1906, and William Ewing, Ph.B. Yale 1903, are cousins.

In 1900 he was First Lieutenant, Company 19, in the sheriff's posse, during the time of the street car strike in St. Louis.

In March, 1918, he wrote: "I have been busy on a farm here (Vincennes, Indiana), spraying and nutting hogs, and playing wet-nurse to chickens—various feathered varieties only! I came

from Sheridan to St. Louis the middle of December, and have been here, off and on, since December, 1917, and again am yearning for the sagebrush and a horse."

For some time before he entered the Army, he worked for the American Protective League. He gives the following statement of his military service: "On June 1, 1918, I entered the Training School, Auxiliary Remount Department 313, as a Private (1st Class), at Camp Shelby, Mississippi; was commissioned First Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps; but transferred to Auxiliary Remount Department 313, Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, on September 1. I was transferred again on September 19, to Auxiliary Remount Department 333, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, where I stayed until I was discharged December 6, 1918."

The following extracts are from his letters telling about some of his experiences in camp: "I tried to get into one of the officers' camps,—applied personally in New Orleans, New Iberia, San Antonio, and St. Louis; and per letter in Chicago—too old! Wight worked some rabbit-foot and is at Fort Snelling between Minneapolis and St. Paul. I got a telegram from the Secretary of War to-day saying my application had been referred to Fort Snelling, but I fear it is now too late."

(May 23, 1918) "While I've not been 'swore' in yet, as the time is only for school term beginning June 1 and lasting three months, I had my mess outfit issued me yesterday, had my first lesson in saluting officers (only), [I since saluted one sergeant and had compliment extended me by some privates], have a furlough till 31st, and pass to come here and to go to New Iberia, as camp was not ready for my contingent, which will amount to about thirty.

"I ran into a bunch of my friends here at 11:15 last P. M. who promoted me to a Captaincy—to-day it's Major. If this Red Cross drive doesn't end soon and they settle down they may get me court-martialed, with their easy and rapid promotions.

"I'm standing the H₂O wagon O. K., but do not give three rousing cheers for it."

(Later) "We are having what is called an easy time,—up at 5:30, wash ourselves, water horses, and clean stables; at 6:00, mess; at 7:00, groom horses in denim overalls and jumpers that seem lined with polar bear skins; between then and mess at noon there is nothing to do except drill and try to learn the Latin terms of the anatomy and insides of a horse. In the afternoon

we have a ride and then groom again and clean saddles, etc.; 9:15 silence and 9:45 lights out. I'm the senior of this bunch and some of them gave me three days to last out the game; the second youngest (aged 29) keeled over at drill yesterday. I'm getting weight off and expect to be inside the distance flag when race is over. A nice bunch of fellows, but some have little or no horse sense, concrete or specific; viz., some washed their oil sponges in the horse trough this afternoon and what the Lieutenant said to them would have broken Kaiser Bill's kind heart."

(October 6, 1918) "On the 19th orders were issued for me to come here (Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida); same received by me, one and a half miles away, on the 23d! In the meantime, on the 20th I was handed one canteen and four messes of 600 men to handle, making me a storekeeper and bum eating joint boss; the whole five made one hell of a mess, for they had been run not according to Hoyle and Army Regulations. A Colonel Inspector happened along and decreed a proper and correct system of bookkeeping; as I'd never had any, it took me till the 27th to get things in shape so I could 'leggo the tail-holt' and hand them over to a Jew Gentleman with some pertinent comment on his, 'You've got to do this,—that, etc.' There was no one in that camp who had the bulge on me in the matter of 'got to do' a thing. I thought he was nicely placed for the winter, where he belonged, when lo and behold he appears here Friday as brash as ever, but has not yet called at my tent.

"Many of my Shelby schoolmates are here. Two Captains and one First Lieutenant have already been assigned as Squadron Leaders and are training them. There are about seventy-five of us here unattached—about eight Captains and a dozen First Lieutenants, and the rest Second Lieutenants who are expected to be made Squadron Leaders. A regular outfit is a Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant, besides an M.D. and Veterinary, and fifteen non-coms., and privates. Many First Lieutenants will get a squadron with two Second Lieutenants. We hear we'll likely get Black Birds with fourteen non-com. whites. I dread the office work, but expect to like and be able to handle the men and drilling.

"Six squadrons are still here on account of the flu; otherwise would have left past week. The rest were likely to be away as soon as organized, but now we may be detained for a month or six weeks—the delay will give us more chance to get in shape."

Since demobilization Ewing has spent most of his time in Vincennes, Indiana, looking after some family farming interests, but getting into St. Louis frequently for week-ends. He and Ira Wight did much to make it pleasant for the Class Scribe and other '93 S. men at the meeting of the Associated Western Yale clubs in St. Louis last May.

*Joseph Brooks Fair *

Died November 25, 1907

Fair was the son of Robert Maitland Fair, a partner in the firm of Marshall Field & Company of Chicago, Illinois, and Emma (Dean) Fair, who had another son, Charles Maitland Fair, B.A. Yale 1899. Joseph was born December 2, 1870, in



JOSEPH B. FAIR

Chicago, where he prepared for college at the Harvard School. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course.

After graduation he entered the employ of Marshall Field & Company, in Chicago, continuing with them until July, 1902.

During this time he steadily advanced, soon becoming an assistant in the wholesale department, and later being promoted to be assistant manager of their retail department. For some time after this he traveled for his health. On his return to work he first accepted a position with John Wanamaker in New York City, and later the position of manager of the retail department of Arnold, Constable & Company of New York City, where he remained until his death.

He died, after an illness of four weeks, from typhoid fever, at the Manhattan Square Hotel, New York City, on November 25, 1907.

He was unmarried.

Howard Judson Fish -

Lawyer, Fish & Eddie, 1109 Title Insurance Building,
Los Angeles, California

Residence, 279 Pleasant Street, Pasadena, California

Our classmate is the son of Milford and Hannah (Colvin) Fish, who were married in 1853 and had ten children, nine of whom are living. One brother, Milton Lathrop Fish, graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894 with the degree of E.E. The paternal ancestors were Scotch and Welsh. The first members of the Fish family settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1643. Our classmate's great-grandfather, Thomas Seign Fish, was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts. Milford Fish (son of Thomas Fish, Jr., born May 9, 1798, in Chelsea, Vermont) was born January 31, 1829, in Hamburg, Erie County, New York, where he lived until November, 1886. At this time he moved to Pasadena, California, where he resided until his death on October 7, 1895. His business was general merchandise, although in his youth, in 1849, he crossed the plains and engaged in gold mining for two years on the south fork of the American River near Placerville, California. His wife was born October 8, 1830, in Hamburg, Erie County, New York, and died January 21, 1912, at Pasadena. One of her great-great-grandfathers was Dutch, and his wife was French.

Howard J. Fish was born October 5, 1869, in Hamburg, New York, and was prepared for college in private and public schools

and in the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. At Sheff he took the Select Course.

He entered the New York Law School in the fall of 1893, graduating two years later and spending the summer interim



HOWARD J. FISH

between these two years traveling in Europe. He then began practicing his profession in Los Angeles, California, where he has remained ever since. He wrote on November 12, 1919: "For some years Francis J. Heney, William J. Carr, Senator from our district, and I officed together, but a year ago I formed a partnership under the firm name of Fish & Eddie, my partner being one of the ablest and squarest criminal practitioners in the county, I attending to the civil end of our practice and having but little to do with the criminal practice. We have been extremely busy. As a matter of fact I have had but eight dinners at home with my family during the past five months. I have upon occasion induced my dear wife to come into town for dinner with me simply that we might renew our acquaintanceship. We have a couple of cars and I drive back and forth daily.

"At one stage of my innocent life since our last Class Book

I engaged in politics in a minor way, serving two sessions in the legislature (first term 1913 to 1915 and second term 1915 to 1917), the last session and one special session (1915 to 1917) being speaker *pro tem.* of the Assembly, and at one time chairman of the Judiciary Committee. I am a Republican, but a strong Progressive, and inasmuch as my service was during the Hiram Johnson administration in this state, I found the work hard but agreeable. However, I could not afford to spare the necessary time for political work. Unfortunately, under our system one should be backed by an independent income if he is to engage in politics for the public good. I have some quite positive ideas on this subject, but I suppose they will be carried with me to my grave and their sweetness wasted on the desert air. I trust you will appreciate the extreme delicacy of my use of the term 'desert air.' "

He belongs to the Baptist Church. During the war he was a member of the Home Guard, which in California was a state organization and so subject to call to any part of the state.

He is a member of the California, Los Angeles Athletic, Sierra, and City clubs.

He was married September 23, 1905, at Fontana, Wisconsin, to Alice (Freeman) Vail, daughter of William Freeman, in the lumber business, and Mary Helen (Cole) Freeman. Mrs. Fish attended the Chicago Musical College before her first marriage. He has no children of his own, but has a "ready made" daughter, Hildreth (Vail) Warriner, and a most wonderful grandson, "a little less than three and one-half years of age and, of course, one of the kid wonders of the age. He has operated the Victrola ever since he was two years eight months old, selecting his records, putting them on the machine, putting on the needle, starting up the machine, stopping it when it finished the record, and if it begins to run down you will see him streak it for the Victrola and begin to wind it up. If you are anxious to hear any more about this kid let me know and I will write you a ream. Modesty forbids my claiming that he takes after his granddaddy.

"I enjoy good health and am working like a Trojan, making some money, but as fast as I get it some son-of-a-gun comes along and takes it away from me. In my way I am enjoying life and I am satisfied that that enjoyment has been greatly increased because of the opportunities I enjoyed while at Yale. Unfortunately, because of my geographical location, I have not

been able to avail myself of the associations formed while there. I cannot tell you how strong is the desire to get back to some of our reunions. Had the reunion been held this year instead of last year I feel quite sure I would have managed in some manner to get there. Last year, being the war period, I scarcely felt it right for me to go to the expense involved. The one great regret of my life will always be that because of four physical defects in addition to my age, I was barred from taking an active part. I was, with many others, compelled to sit on the side lines and do whatever I could locally."

Mark Milton Fishel -

Fishel is the son of Charles Fishel (deceased) and Octavia (Livingston) Fishel. He was born May 5, 1872, in Portland, Oregon. He spent his early life in New York City, and prepared



MARK M. FISHEL

for college in the Harvard School, Chicago, Illinois. At Sheff he took the Select Course, was vice president of the Class Junior year, and belonged to Chi Phi.

On graduation he became associated with the Standard Caster & Wheel Company of New York City, and was proprietor in 1902. Later he transferred to the Universal Caster and Foundry Company of which he became secretary and treasurer. In 1913 he was also president and director of the Damard Lacquer Company of America. In 1917 he was still connected with these firms, but no recent information has been received concerning him except that he is no longer connected with the Universal Caster and Foundry Company.

He has traveled abroad extensively, usually going across at least once a year.

In 1913 he belonged to the Yale Club, the Players Club, the Lotos Club, and the Graduates Club of New York City.

He was married April 28, 1897, in New York City, to Martha Jordan.

He was married a second time, to Mildred, daughter of J. and Pauline Naething. They have no children.

Frederick Luther Ford -

City engineer, New Haven, Connecticut.

Residence, 140 Cottage Street, New Haven

Ford is the son of George Lewis and Lois Rossiter (Dudley) Ford, who were married October 3, 1867, and had three other sons: Walter Davis Ford (died March 22, 1910, in Wilmington, Delaware; whose son, Carlton Dudley Ford, is 1918 S.); Robert N. Ford; and George D. Ford. Our classmate's father was born April 28, 1839, in North Branford, Connecticut. He attended the Guilford (Connecticut) Institute, and was a farmer in North Branford until 1912, when he moved to New Haven. His wife was born October 27, 1839, in North Guilford, Connecticut.

Frederick L. Ford was born May 1, 1871, in North Branford, Connecticut, and was prepared in the Branford High School and the Hillhouse High School in New Haven. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course, divided with one other a prize for excellence in mechanical drawing in his Freshman year, and received a Senior appointment.

He worked for the consulting engineer of New Haven, Albert B. Hill, for three years after graduation, and during the winter

of 1895-1896 was sent to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York, on some temporary engineering work for the government. In 1896 he accepted the position of assistant city engineer in Hartford, Connecticut, and was elected city engineer in 1902,

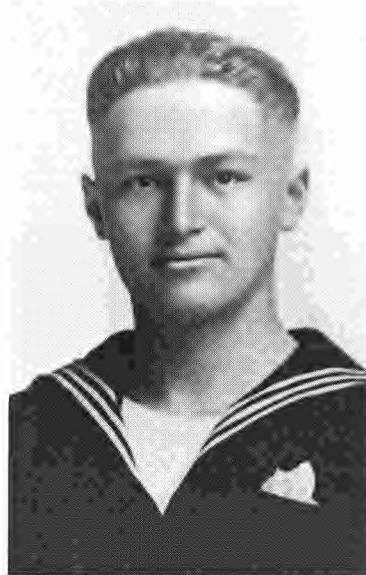


FREDERICK L. FORD

serving in this capacity for nine years. As a member of the State Arsenal and Armory Commission, appointed by Governor Henry Roberts, he was largely responsible for the erection of the State Armory at Hartford, a building which covers two acres, and is surrounded by ten acres of parade and drill grounds, originally used for unsightly old railroad repair shops. He acted as chairman for the committee which arranged for the dedication, November 12, 1909, at which President Taft was a special guest. In 1907 the charter of the city was changed, and there was formed an independent Bureau of Engineering, of which he was the head "during good behavior." In 1910-1911, he also held the position of superintendent of streets in Hartford. He resigned all these positions in 1911 to become president of Ford, Buck & Shelden, civil, structural, and electrical engineers of Hartford. In the spring of the following year, at the request of Mayor Rice, he accepted the position of city engineer of New

Haven, where he was immediately set to work on plans to improve the city, with special attention to a new railroad station, one million dollars to be spent on the depot; five million for freight stations and classification yards at Cedar Hill, and track changes through the city; and a half million for a dignified approach to the station. He is at present still engaged in carrying out these plans.

He has served on numerous state and city committees, both in New Haven and in Hartford, among them the Technical High School Commission of Hartford from 1908 to 1911; the Commission on the City Plan of Hartford, acting as secretary from its organization in 1907 to 1911; and the City Plan Commission of New Haven. In 1910 he was offered an appointment on the City Hall Commission of Hartford, and in 1911 the appointment of State Highway Commissioner by Governor Baldwin, but refused them both.



PERCY N. FORD

He has belonged to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers (of which he was president in 1903), the Association of Connecticut Road Officials, the American Civic Association, the National Conference on City

Planning, the Municipal Art Society of Hartford, acting as president in 1911, and various local clubs and associations in Hartford and New Haven.

During the war he was a member of the mayor's executive committee of the emergency organization of the War Bureau of New Haven, and of the Connecticut State Council of Defense.

In 1909 he was sent to Europe in an official capacity by the city of Hartford to visit the leading cities of England, Scotland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Austria in order to learn of their municipal improvements, and for the same purpose he has visited the leading cities of the United States, from Boston to Kansas City, and from Minneapolis to Galveston. From the pictures he took on these trips, he made four or five hundred slides which he has used for illustrated lectures on "Civic Art" or "Progressive Municipal Improvements."

In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to Center Church of New Haven, and at one time was president of the Men's Club of that church.

He was married September 15, 1896, in Washington, Connecticut, to Georgiana Winifred, daughter of Walter Augustus Newton, a farmer, and Mary Estelle (Bradley) Newton, of Roxbury, Connecticut. Mrs. Ford lived in Washington, Connecticut, before her marriage, and attended the Gunnery School there. They have two children: Percy Newton, born January 13, 1898, in Hartford, Connecticut; and Ruth Dudley, born May 13, 1904, in Hartford, now a junior in the New Haven High School. After attending the New Haven High School and the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Worcester (Massachusetts) Academy, and the Butler Business School in New Haven, the son enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force in March, 1918, and after three months of training at Pelham Bay Park, New York, was stationed on board the U. S. S. *Tarantula*, which was used on convoy and patrol work within the submarine danger zone on this side, and which was sunk in collision with the S. S. *Frisia* of Holland-American line, in a dense fog on October 28, 1918. He was then assigned to shore duty until he was released from active service February 14, 1919.

In connection with his work Ford has published many articles and reports on sewer construction, underground wiring systems, flood protection, railroad station and harbor front improvements, and other related subjects.

*George Congdon Fouse -

Died February 7, 1901

Fouse was the son of Lieutenant George Fouse, Chief Gunner with retired rank of Lieutenant (j. g.) in the U. S. Navy, and Patty Congdon (Hammett) Fouse. He was born February 17, 1874, in Washington, D. C. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course; and received honorable mention for excellence in mathematics during Junior year, and a Senior appointment.

For a year and a half after graduation he was a civil engineer in Boston, Massachusetts. He then returned to New Haven for graduate work, receiving the degree of C.E. in 1896. After a short time in the Columbia Law School he enlisted for the Spanish War as a Private in Company D, 4th U. S. Volunteer Immune Regiment. While stationed at Manzanillo, Cuba, he contracted typhoid fever, and was honorably discharged. In 1900 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar.

He died February 7, 1901, at his father's home in Washington, D. C., from grippe and lung trouble, and was buried in the U. S. National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia.

He was unmarried.

Edward Levi Fox -

Assistant purchasing agent, the English & Mersick Company,
New Haven, Connecticut

Residence, 165 Dwight Street, New Haven

Fox's parents, who were married October 5, 1870, had three other sons: George Spencer Fox (died July 23, 1904, in New Haven, Connecticut); Farnham Fox; and Arthur Ward Fox. Richard Fox, the first American ancestor, was an Englishman who came to Boston in 1639. Our classmate's father, Simeon Joseph Fox (born October 1, 1842, in Feeding Hills, Massachusetts; died March 25, 1907, in New Haven), was a manufacturer, and lived in New Haven from 1850 to the time of his death. He was married October 5, 1870, to Margaret Artemisia Farnham,

who was born May 4, 1846, in Clinton, Connecticut. She is directly descended from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, passengers on the *Mayflower*.

Edward L. Fox was born December 26, 1872, in New Haven,



EDWARD L. FOX

Connecticut, where he prepared for college at the high school. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course.

On graduation he entered the employ of the National Pipe Bending Company of which he became treasurer.

For a good many years he served in Company F, 2d Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, holding all the ranks through and including Captain. At one time he was Adjutant in the 2d Company, Governor's Foot Guard.

About his war record he wrote on April 29, 1919: "I came over here with the Y. M. C. A. in September, 1918, as Financial Secretary, to do what I could, and feel that I should stay as long as they need me or I can be of any use; and as I am just leaving here to take up a new assignment, which will probably take me to Germany with the Army of Occupation, I shall probably not return to the States in time to be with the boys in June,

but will certainly be with you in spirit and wish you all a very enjoyable time.

"My work here has been connected with the business end, and so I have not come into as close contact with the boys of the American E. F. as some others, but have naturally met some of them. I have enjoyed the work and have also had the chance to visit some of the battlefields, such as St. Mihiel, Verdun, Montfaucon, Rheims, and the Argonne Forest; to see the ground over which some of our boys fought; and to realize, to a small degree, what they must have gone through. I am glad to have had the chance to serve them even in a small way."

When he returned from France, September 3, 1919, an honorary dinner was given him by Judge John L. Gilson and staff of the Foot Guard.

He is a Republican, and belongs to the Baptist Church.

He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Army and Navy Club of New York City; and the Quinnipiack Club, the Graduates Club, the Union League, and the Yacht Club of New Haven. He is a thirty-second degree Mason.

He is unmarried.

Alfred Hull Stevens, Ph.B. Yale 1893, is a cousin. An uncle, Professor George Levi Fox, B.A. Yale 1874, is head of the Fox Tutoring School in New Haven.

Richard Garlick -

Vice president, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Stambaugh Building, Youngstown, Ohio

Residence, Logan Road, R. F. D. No. 3, Youngstown

The father, Henry Manning Garlick, was born in December, 1849, in Youngstown, Ohio. He attended Hiram College and became a banker. In July, 1918, he was chairman of the board of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, and of the First National Bank of Youngstown. His wife, Sarah Simpson Ford, was born March 21, 1851. The families on both sides came from England. Besides their son they have one daughter, Julia Ford (Garlick) Bonnell. A maternal great-uncle, George Tod Ford, was a member of the Class of 1865 at Yale.

Richard Garlick was born November 2, 1871, in Youngstown,

Ohio. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and belonged to Berzelius.



RICHARD GARLICK

He started as a molder to learn the foundry and machine business, and for three years after graduation was interested in that end of the business. He then changed to salesmanship. After a year or so he was offered the position of treasurer of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and was later advanced to vice president, which position he now holds. He has been connected with several manufacturing industries in Youngstown, having been secretary of the Lloyd Booth Company, president of the Falcon Bronze Company, and president of the Concrete Stone & Sand Company. At the present time he is a director of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, the First National Bank Company, and the United Engineering & Foundry Company.

He is a Republican, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the University and Yale clubs of New York City, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Youngstown and Youngstown Country clubs, Youngstown, Ohio.

He is interested in the Y. M. C. A. and modern housing. In the war he served on various committees for local war work.

He was married April 25, 1901, in Youngstown, Ohio, to Mary Holmes, daughter of Thomas H. Wells, an iron manufacturer (deceased), and Grace (Jewett) Wells. They have no children.

Albert DeWitt Gibbs ✓

Employed by the Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company,
San Pedro, California

Residence, 922 Locust Avenue, Long Beach, California

Gibbs is the son of Silas Paul and Ellen A. (Hoyt) Gibbs, who were married June 15, 1867, and had two other children: Elmer S. Gibbs, a member of the Class of 1892, University of Chicago (died December 8, 1915, at Marinette, Wisconsin); and Maud (died in April, 1891). Silas P. Gibbs (born in October, 1844, in Hornellsville, New York; died January 10, 1905, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin) lived in Chicago, Illinois, from 1867 to 1895. He was an accountant in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad till 1870, and then was associated with the Kirby Carpenter Lumber Company until he moved to Menominee, Michigan. Here he became president of the Lumberman's National Bank, which position he held until his death. His ancestors came originally from England, and settled in Vermont and New York near the beginning of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Gibbs was born of a Pennsylvania family, March 5, 1847, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Albert D. Gibbs was born May 16, 1871, in Chicago, Illinois, where he attended the Marquette Grammar School and the West Division High School. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and received a Senior appointment.

For a short time after graduation he studied in the Bryant and Stratton School in Chicago, and then became connected with the Kirby Carpenter Lumber Company of Menominee, Michigan. About 1903 he became vice president of the Menominee Electrical Manufacturing Company, and later president of the Farr Telephone and Construction Supply Company of Chicago. He sold out his interests here, and in 1913 had moved out to Los Angeles, California, where he became engaged in the real estate

business, with interests in the English Motor Car Company of Los Angeles. At present he is employed by the Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company at San Pedro, California.

He is a Republican in politics; belongs to the Baptist Church; and is a Mason and a Shriner.

He has traveled all over the United States, and visited Mexico, Cuba, and the Isle of Pines.

He was married September 7, 1896, in Fort Howard, Wisconsin, to Ellen Jane, daughter of Henry T. Herr, a dealer in real estate, and May Belle Herr, of Green Bay, Wisconsin. They have two children: Albert DeWitt Gibbs, Jr., born September 29, 1898, in Menominee, Michigan, now attending the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, specializing in chemistry and science; and Silas Paul Gibbs, born April 8, 1900, at Menominee, Michigan, who entered the southern branch of the University of California in Los Angeles, in October, 1919, to specialize in the commercial course. Both sons were in the Students' Army Training Corps when the war closed.

In April, 1919, Gibbs wrote: "There is nothing of special interest to record. I am living quietly here with no desire to be in business further. I intend to take more leisure and travel. I expect to see California first, and then other parts of the United States. At present I am interested in the local Y. M. C. A. campaign for a new building and equipment here."

William Anthony Granville -

President, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Residence, Gettysburg

Granville is the son of Trued Pearson Granville, a farmer, and Hannah (Olsen) Granville. He was born December 16, 1863, at White Rock, Goodhue County, Minnesota, where he spent his early life. He attended Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1882-1884. He then taught mathematics and the theory of accounts for four years at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, frequently acting as president in President Swenson's absence, and also serving as treasurer. He entered Yale in 1891, enrolled as a special student in the Class of 1893 S., but later became a regular student and took the Civil Engi-

neering Course. He was awarded first prize for civil engineering, won honorable mention for excellence in mathematics, and received a Senior appointment. He was a member of Delta Phi, and was elected to Sigma Xi.



WILLIAM A. GRANVILLE

He remained at Yale as an instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1897. For years he was voted by the Seniors "best teacher" and their "most popular professor." In the summer of 1900 he visited Europe. He was one of the organizers of the First Lutheran Church in New Haven, and was superintendent of its Sunday school from the beginning. On June 10, 1910, he was unanimously elected president of Pennsylvania College (widely known as Gettysburg College) in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was inaugurated October 20, 1910, on which occasion representatives from many colleges were present, among them Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes, Yale '96, who gave one of the addresses of welcome. This college is located on the Gettysburg battlefield; on July 1, 1863, when the first day's battle was fought there, the college buildings were all used as hospitals. During the first three years

of Granville's administration, the number in the entering classes was doubled. In September, 1919, he reports the largest enrollment in the history of the college. In June, 1911, he received an LL.D. degree from Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania. Besides holding the presidency of the college, he is also treasurer of the National Relief Assurance Company of Philadelphia, and a director of the Bankers Loan & Investment Company of New York City.

He is a distinguished mathematician, and his "Differential and Integral Calculus" is the most widely used textbook on calculus in the English language. Besides numerous lectures and articles on mathematical and general subjects, he is the author of the following mathematical texts: "Plane Trigonometry," "Spherical Trigonometry," "Solid Trigonometry," "Teacher's Edition of Plane and Solid Trigonometry," "Logarithmic Tables," and "Elementary Analysis" (all published by Ginn & Company). He has also designed the following mathematical aids, which are distributed by the Yale Coöperative Corporation: Plane Analytic Geometry Notebook, Solid Analytic Geometry Notebook, Mathematical Subjects Notebook, Polar Coördinate Plotting Paper, and Transparent Combined Ruler and Protractor. In the *American Mathematical Monthly* for March, 1909, appeared the following article: "Duality in the Formulas of Spherical Trigonometry."

He is a member of the committee of five for examining and appointing Rhodes Scholars for Pennsylvania; of the Society for the Advancement of Science, of the American Mathematical Society, and of the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. He is sent as a delegate to each general synod of the United Lutheran Church. In 1914 he was vice president of the Yale Alumni Association of Central Pennsylvania, and in 1917 acted in the same capacity in the Yale Alumni Association of Southern Pennsylvania.

He is a Republican in politics; and a member of the Masonic Order.

He was married July 11, 1888, to Ida, daughter of Arthur Addison Irvin, a merchant, and Rachel (Burnett) Irvin, of McPherson, Kansas. They have three daughters: Irene, born November 22, 1890, in Lindsborg, Kansas, and married September 18, 1912, to Samuel Frank Lehman, insurance broker of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Rachel, born February 11, 1892, in

New Haven, Connecticut; and Leone, born April 5, 1894, in New Haven; died January 12, 1907, in New Haven.

While at Yale he took a course in military training, and was one of two to receive the commission of Second Lieutenant, the commission holding good in case of war; so in the present war he was entitled to that rank. On March 3, 1919, he wrote: "The only active war service I have been privileged to perform was that of chairman of the Adams County Liberty Loan Committee. Nearly \$5,000,000 has been subscribed by the citizens of this county. As the population is only 35,000 and almost exclusively agricultural, you can well understand that it has been quite a proposition to do this."

*Gaston Gunter -

Died January 29, 1919

Gunter was the son of William Adams and Ellen Florence (Poellnitz) Gunter. There are three sisters and three brothers who are living: Mrs. Darrington Semple of New York City, Mrs. George Rowan of Jacksonville, Alabama, and Mrs. J. Kirk Jackson of Birmingham, Alabama; Senator William A. Gunter, Jr., Charles P. Gunter of Montgomery, Alabama, and Dr. Clarence Gunter of Globe, Arizona. The father is now a lawyer in Montgomery. The grandfather, Charles G. Gunter, from North Carolina, was one of the earliest land owners and settlers in Montgomery County. After the Civil War, Charles G. Gunter, with part of his family, moved to Brazil, where he lived until his death. Our classmate's grandmother was the daughter of Charles Augustus and Mary L. (Peay) Poellnitz. Charles Augustus Poellnitz, who came to Alabama from South Carolina, was the son of Julius and Elizabeth (Rogers) Von Poellnitz. Julius Von Poellnitz was the son of Baron Charles Hans Frederick Bruno Poellnitz, who came with Baron Frederick Von Steuben to the United States in 1777 and, following the war, settled in the Darlington District in South Carolina.

Gaston Gunter was born November 7, 1874, at Montgomery, Alabama, where he prepared for college. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course.

After graduation he was employed by the United States engi-

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neers on improvement of the Alabama River (jetty work). He then commenced the study of law in his father's office, and after a summer's study in the University of Virginia in 1894, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession with his father



GASTON GUNTER

under the firm name of Gunter & Gunter. In 1901 he was elected alderman for the city council of Montgomery, which position he held till 1906, first elected by his ward, and later by the city at large. From 1906 to 1910 he was president of the council, and then served as mayor of the city, and represented Montgomery County in the state legislature from 1907 to 1910. In 1911 he was elected for a six-year term as senior judge of the City Court of Montgomery, Alabama, and later as presiding judge of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County. During the session of the legislature, he was chairman of the committee to codify the municipal code of the state, incorporated into the code of Alabama, and he was also a member of the committee which investigated hospitals for the insane of Alabama. When the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit was created four years ago, made up of Montgomery, Elmore, Chilton, and Autauga counties, he was

elected presiding judge of the court, and he was holding this position when he died.

During the Spanish-American War he was Captain of Company K, 3d Alabama Volunteer Infantry, serving from June, 1898, to March, 1899.

He died January 29, 1919, at Montgomery, Alabama, from influenza with pneumonia complications. He was unmarried.

The following expression of appreciation was adopted by the Class:

The unexpected news of the passing of Gaston Gunter brought forth many expressions of keen regret from his classmates of Yale. An eminent man's life work speaks with more vigor than any mere grouping of words in the form of an eulogy, but there was something remarkable about Gunter's consistent development from the day he left college to begin his broader work. In brief, the successive steps in his career of public service were: serving as alderman in his native city of Montgomery, Alabama, from 1905 to 1908, when he was elected president of the Council, and later as Mayor; serving in the Alabama House of Representatives, where he was chairman of the committee which drafted the Municipal Code by which the Alabama cities are still governed; serving from 1910 to 1917 as judge of the City Court of Montgomery; and finally serving as judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Alabama from 1917 until his death on January 29, 1919, after a fortnight's illness. Better than a summary of his public service is this outstanding fact,—he had so won the public esteem that during his last illness the principal question of thousands of his fellow citizens was, "How is Gaston Gunter to-day?"

Who can say that Yale does not fulfill her pledge to "train young men for public service"?

The following tribute to Judge Gunter appeared in the *Montgomery Advertiser* for January 30, 1919:

He was an energetic worker, and an earnest and continuous student of the law, and he maintained in a high degree the dignity and prestige of his court. He was fair, impartial and courteous, while he insisted at all times upon the integrity and dignity of the court.

Many public honors came to Judge Gunter, but in the beginning they came only after hard political fights. He participated in some of the warmest political campaigns in the county and each time every city ward of Montgomery voted for him and in his last race every county seat was carried by him. In his later years, it had come to be recognized that he was unbeatable in Montgomery County. Yet he will probably not be remembered for the political honors he received so much as he will be for his position as the best liked man of the city, admired and esteemed by all classes, and beloved by many close personal friends.

A short time after his death, the House and the Senate of the state of Alabama drew up the following resolutions:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, the Senate concurring, that the legislature of Alabama has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Gaston Gunter, a former member of the House, an able and just Judge and an upright and courageous citizen—an Alabamian who loved his state and who was beloved by her people.

Resolved, that a committee of ten, three from the Senate and seven from the House, be appointed by the presiding officers of the respective houses, to attend the funeral of the late Judge Gaston Gunter.

Resolved that as a further mark of respect to his memory the two houses now stand adjourned until 10 A. M. Friday next.

Robert Ezra Hall -

Died March 16, 1920

For obituary sketch, see page 352

Robert E. Hall is the only son of Ezra and Fannie (Pease) Hall (Mrs. William Porter), who were married in November, 1870. She had two other children: Elizabeth, and Margaret (Porter) Page. Ezra Hall (son of Dr. John Hall) was born May 22, 1835, in Hartford, Connecticut, where he spent all his life. His ancestors were English, and came over to the United States in 1630, settling at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 1862, and became a lawyer in the firm of Chamberlin & Hall in Hartford, at one time serving as state senator. He died in Hartford on November 3, 1877. His wife (daughter of Edwin Thompson Pease) was born in Hartford, Connecticut. Her family, descended from John Pease, settled in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1634. She was married again to Dr. William Porter on June 27, 1886. Her husband's brother, Frank Chamberlin Porter, who received his B.D. and Ph.D. at Yale in 1886 and 1889, is now a professor in the Yale School of Religion. He has published a book entitled "The Bible and the Religion of the Spirit."

Robert E. Hall was born July 10, 1872, in Hartford, Connecticut, and prepared for college at the Collins Street Classical School and the Reed Preparatory School. At Sheff he took the Select Course.

He first entered the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in New Haven, Connecticut, in the comptroller's office, where he stayed for eleven years. On May 1, 1903, he became associated with the Chatfield Paper Company



ROBERT E. HALL

of New Haven, a wholesale paper and twine house, but was forced to resign in 1913 because of ill health. Since then he has devoted his time to the affairs of the town, especially in school matters. From 1909 to 1912 he was town auditor; from 1912 to 1917 he was registrar of voters; and since 1907 he has held the position of secretary and member of the School Board. At one time he was chairman of the committee to build two new school houses.

During the war he was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives, and of a War Savings committee, and a member of the local Council of Defense.

He was a member of the Congregational Church, and belonged to the Masonic Order.

He was married April 10, 1897, to Celina Morgan Selleck, a graduate of the New Britain Normal School, daughter of George

Booth and Emeline Catherine (Clark) Selleck. They have two daughters: Margaret Elizabeth, born November 20, 1902, in East Haven, Connecticut, now a senior in the New Haven High School; and Barbara Selleck, born November 28, 1906, in East Haven, Connecticut.

Albert B. Wilbur, Yale 1858, Donald J. Warner, Yale 1906, Dr. James J. Morgan, 1885 S., and Howard Clark Selleck, Yale 1921, are relatives.

Ogden Haggerty Hammond ✓

Insurance broker, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City

Residence, Bernardsville, New Jersey

Hammond is the son of General John Henry Hammond and Sophia Vernon (Wolfe) Hammond, who were married on November 10, 1864, and had five other children: Mary (married Frederick O. deBillier, a Harvard graduate, acting consul general of the United States to Egypt); Sophia Vernon (married Burnside Foster, B.A. Yale 1882, M.D. Harvard 1886, who died June 13, 1917, in St. Paul, Minnesota); John Henry Hammond, Ph.B. Yale 1892; Harriet King; and Margaret Van Schoonhoven (married Louis Starr, Jr., of New York City). The father was born June 30, 1833, in New York City, and attended Bethany College, West Virginia. He served throughout the Civil War, becoming Chief of General Sherman's staff and commanding the 1st Brigade, 7th Division, Cavalry Corps, of the Military Division of Mississippi. He was brevetted a Brigadier General of United States Volunteers. He became a builder of railroads, and laid out several town sites, being known as the founder of West Superior (now Superior), Wisconsin. In 1881 he was living in Chicago, Illinois, and was serving as president of the Manitoba & Southwestern Railroad. He moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1890, and died in that city, April 30, 1890. His family were Scotch-Irish, and came over to the United States in 1800. His wife, daughter of Judge Nathaniel Wolfe and Mary (Vernon) Wolfe, was born June 14, 1842, in Louisville, Kentucky. Her first American ancestor, William Vernon, settled in Newport, Rhode Island, about 1760.

Ogden H. Hammond was born October 13, 1869, in Louisville,

Kentucky, and was prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and was a member of Delta Psi.

After graduation he entered the real estate business in Superior, Wisconsin, a town of 20,000, at that time suffering from the collapse of a real estate boom, where his special task was to



OGDEN H. HAMMOND

develop an estate left by his father. He became interested in the development of the city, and took an active part in the political and civic life of the community. For two years he served as alderman from the Sixth Ward, and also for two years as chairman of the Finance Committee. He stayed there until the spring of 1908, when he moved to New York City, where he became an insurance broker. He has also become associated with a great many other business interests. At one time he was secretary of the Standard Plunger Elevated Company; and is vice president of the Hoboken Land & Improvements Company, president of the Hoboken Warehouse & Railroad Company, and president of the Broadway Improvement Company.

His home is in Bernardsville, New Jersey, and there, as in Superior, Wisconsin, he has actively interested himself in better-

ing the community in which he lives. At one time he was a director of the Bernardsville Bank, served on the Parish House Committee, and was a member of the Commission for Survey of Municipal Financing; and in 1915-1916 he acted as chairman for the Civil Service Investigation Commission. He is president of the Bernardsville Library, vice chairman of the New Jersey State Board of Control, a member of the New Jersey Prison Inquiry Commission and of the Council of the Civil Service Reform League, and serves as acting chairman of the New Jersey State Board of Charities and Corrections, in which work he is particularly interested.

He is a Republican, and has held various political offices. In 1911 he was elected to the Township Committee, Somerset County, New Jersey; in 1915-1916 he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and of the Commission to Provide Additional Accommodations for the Insane, New Jersey; and was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1916; at present he is treasurer and a member of the executive committee of the New Jersey State Republican Committee.

He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, Riding, Racquet, Middy, St. Anthony, and Yale clubs, all of New York City; the Somerset Hills Country Club of Bernardsville, the Somerville Country Club, and the Essex Fox Hounds Club of Peapack, New Jersey. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

From 1894 to 1897 he was First Lieutenant, Company I, 3d Wisconsin National Guard. In the war he served as chairman of the United States Food Conservation Committee for Somerset County, New Jersey, and he was the leader in getting subscriptions for an ambulance to be sent to France in the name of '93 S.

He has been abroad several times, once in 1903 with five other men, among them John F. Talmage, Yale '95, Thatcher Adams, '95 S., and Lincoln Ellsworth, *ex-'03 S.*; once in 1907 on his wedding trip, when he motored for three months in England and France; and again in 1911, when he and his wife spent most of their time in Italy.

He was married April 8, 1907, in Castle Point, Hoboken, New Jersey, to Mary Picton Stevens, who attended Bryn Mawr College in 1905-1906, daughter of John and Mary (McGuire) Stevens. They had three children: Mary Stevens, born May 24, 1908; Millicent Vernon, born February 25, 1910; and Ogden Haggerty, Jr., born September 17, 1912, all in New York City.

Mrs. Hammond was lost on the *Lusitania*, May 7, 1915, on which occasion Mr. Hammond had a most miraculous escape. In that same year he gave a gift of \$1400 to the Semitic department of Yale University "in memory of Mary Stevens Hammond and in recognition of the distinguished services rendered to Yale University by Professor Albert T. Clay."

He was married a second time, December 18, 1917, in New York City, to Marguerite (McClure) Howland, daughter of David and Anne (Grady) McClure.



SAMUEL M. HAMMOND

Samuel Mowbray Hammond

Associate partner with Drs. E. Terry Smith and C. H. Borden, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists, 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Connecticut

Residence, 70 Cone Street, Hartford

Hammond is the son of the Rev. Samuel Mowbray Hammond and Fannie Amanda (Howell) Hammond, who were married in 1860, and had twelve other children, eight daughters and four sons. One son, Charles Glover Hammond, is Yale *ex-1910*, and

during the war was connected with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, making munitions. The father was born March 12, 1832, at New Village, Long Island, New York, and graduated from the Boston School of Theology in 1852. He became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached in various places all over eastern New York and Connecticut. He died December 31, 1891, in Torrington, Connecticut. His ancestors were English, and came over in the *Mayflower*. His wife was born March 18, 1841, in Mattituck, Long Island, and died March 12, 1917. Her family was English also and settled first in the eastern end of Long Island.

Our classmate was born October 24, 1870, in New Canaan, Connecticut, and was prepared for college at the Ansonia High School. At Sheff he took the Biological Course.

He continued at Yale; received his M.D. in 1896; and started to practice his profession in New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained until 1918. During this time he conducted a throat and ear clinic twice a week at the Yale Medical School Dispensary. In 1914 he had begun to specialize in the practice of eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases, and since 1918 he has practiced in Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. E. Terry Smith, one of his associates, received his M.D. degree at Yale in 1897.

He is usually a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven and the University Club of Hartford, Connecticut.

During the war he served on the Hartford Medical Advisory Board.

He was married September 5, 1901, in Torrington, Connecticut, to Kate, daughter of William Henry Dayton, an inventor, and Elizabeth (Case) Dayton. Mrs. Hammond died of typhoid fever September 22, 1911, at Torrington. They had one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born October 15, 1904.

Thomas King Hanna

Artist, 147 West Twenty-third Street, New York City

Residence, Knollwood Terrace, Caldwell, New Jersey

Hanna is the son of Thomas King and Judith Joyce (Venable) Hanna, who had eight other children, of whom six are living.

One of his two brothers, John Venable Hanna, graduated at Sheffield Scientific School in 1885. Two of his sisters, Annie and Edith Joyce Hanna, attended Smith College. The father (born February 28, 1829, in Shelby County, Kentucky; died



THOMAS K. HANNA

May 22, 1906, in Kansas City, Missouri) was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his grandfather (Protestant) came from the north of Ireland early in the nineteenth century, and settled in Virginia. From there the family moved to Kentucky. Our classmate's father worked as a clerk in Louisville, Kentucky, until 1847. Then, after a few years of farming in Missouri, he moved to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, where he became a banker, and dealer in general merchandise with the firm name of Tootle, Hanna, and Leach, with a branch house in Helena, Montana. At one time he was elected mayor of Plattsmouth, and he was also sent to the first State Legislature of Nebraska. In 1868 he founded a wholesale drygoods firm, under the name of Tootle & Hanna, succeeded by Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Company, in Kansas City, Missouri. He was one of the founders of the first Kansas City Board of Trade, and was its first president. He was an

elder in the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was married September 27, 1855, to Judith Joyce Venable, who was born April 17, 1836. Her ancestors, who had some Scotch-Irish connections, left France in the sixteenth century; settled in Prince Edward County, Virginia; and later moved to Kentucky with Harrod and Boone. Her grandfather served in the Revolutionary War on the staff of Lafayette, and her father served as a surgeon in the War of 1812.

Willard Church, B.A. Yale 1897, managing editor and proprietor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, is a brother-in-law.

Thomas K. Hanna was born April 10, 1872, in Kansas City, Missouri, and was prepared for college in the Kansas City High School and at Phillips-Andover. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and received a Senior appointment. He served on the editorial board of the *Yale Record*, was elected one of the class historians, and belonged to Berzelius.

After eighteen months in the drygoods business with the firm of Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Company, in Kansas City, Missouri, he decided to change his profession, and for the next two years he studied at the Art Students' League in New York City. Since then he has devoted his time entirely to illustrating. In the year 1898-1899, he contributed exclusively to *Life*, but later began doing work for *Harper's* and *Scribner's* with some advertising work on the side. At the present time he gives the following additional list of magazines to which he has contributed illustrations: *Everybody's*, *McClure's*, *Harper's Weekly*, *The Ladies' Home Journal*, *The Woman's Home Companion*, *The Cosmopolitan*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Harper's Bazaar*, and *The Pictorial Review*. He has spent some summers in an artists' colony not far from New York City where he has enjoyed the contact with other artists, and the leisure to devote himself to the work he enjoys most,—landscape painting. He has traveled extensively over the United States.

He is an Independent in politics, and at present is a "Wilson Democrat." He belongs to the Salmagundi Club and the Society of Illustrators, both of New York City.

He was married May 14, 1907, in New York City, to Ida Leonora, daughter of Robert Montgomery and Ida Leonora (Schwacofer) Donaldson. Mrs. Hanna attended the Horace Mann School and Teachers College, Columbia University, where she was a member of Delta Sigma. Her father was formerly

vice president of the American Lithographic Company, and is now treasurer of the Passaic Cotton Mills and a director and treasurer in numerous cotton milling enterprises. They have two children: Leonora Joyce, born May 3, 1908, in Tenafly, New Jersey; and Thomas King, Jr., born January 11, 1911, in Englewood, New Jersey.

On September 14, 1919, he wrote: "My war activities consisted in contributing one poster for the fourth Liberty Loan, and in offering to do several which were not called for; and in subscribing for more bonds than I could afford; and the usual Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc., drives."



HOWARD J. HASLEHURST

*Howard Joseph Haslehurst

Died December 12, 1916

Haslehurst, son of Joseph Haslehurst (born April 25, 1832; died June 3, 1893) and Marietta P. (Erkenbrach) Haslehurst (died January 11, 1919), was born July 3, 1872, in Brooklyn, New York. He prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic

Institute, and at Sheff took the Chemistry Course. He was on the Graduation Committee, and a member of Delta Psi.

He was engaged in the real estate business in New York City for some years after graduation, but was forced to give it up on account of ill health. In May, 1909, he went abroad with his mother. He lived for the greater part of this period abroad in a villa at Territet, Switzerland, near Montreux, where he died December 12, 1916, following an attack of acute pneumonia.

He was unmarried.

The Class adopted the following expression of appreciation:

A constitution not sufficiently robust prevented Howard Joseph Haslehurst from taking part in the turmoil of affairs, but he was compensated in large measure for that loss, by being permitted to turn practically all of his attention to the finer things of life.

A number of years ago he and his mother had taken residence at Territet, Switzerland, above the beautiful shores of Lake Geneva. There they lived a life of devotion to each other, near to and yet beyond the surge of the Great War, until the great peace came to Haslehurst, on December 12, 1916.

A strong sense of loyalty to Yale induced Haslehurst to take the long sea-trip in order to be present at the Vicennial Reunion of his Class. For that opportunity of seeing him again his Class is duly appreciative and is proud to have had him as a member.

Arthur Stephen Hawley

With The Bradley Smith Company, 102 Hill Street,
New Haven, Connecticut

Residence, 193 Maple Street, New Haven

Hawley is the only son of John Chase and Emily Eliza (Hurlburt) Hawley, who were married April 29, 1869, and had one other child, Addie (married Theodore R. Blakeslee). John C. Hawley was born March 31, 1842, in Pawling, New York. He spent most of his life in Connecticut in Roxbury and New Haven, where he died February 3, 1914. His wife was born May 7, 1839, in Roxbury, and died in New Haven, May 7, 1903. Her ancestors were from Scotland, settling in Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1635.

Arthur S. Hawley was born June 3, 1873, in Roxbury, Connecticut, and prepared for college in the Hillhouse High School of New Haven. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course.

After graduation he became a civil engineer in New Haven, Connecticut. About 1901 he moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where he stayed for the next four or five years, after which he moved back to New Haven. Here he became associated with



ARTHUR S. HAWLEY

C. W. Blakeslee & Sons, engineers and contractors, and for a time was engaged in double tracking work on the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, becoming superintendent of construction. He is now with The Bradley Smith Company, manufacturers of confectionery, New Haven.

He is a Republican. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church of New Haven; and belongs to the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers and the Yale Engineering Association.

He was married September 23, 1897, in Medford, Massachusetts, to Sophie Dorothy, daughter of John and Harriet Sweet. Mrs. Hawley died September 15, 1908.

He was married a second time, December 29, 1909, in New Haven, Connecticut, to Edith, daughter of Theodore and Harriet Hannah (Manville) Bradley, both deceased. He has had no children.

Everett Bradley Hurlburt, Ph.B. Yale 1894, and Allen Sturdevant Humphrey, Ph.B. Yale 1897, are cousins.

Hawley wrote in August, 1918: "I have been ill for seventeen months with a nervous breakdown, and unable to attend to business, but am very much better now, and hope by fall to return to work."

Charles Borland Hill

Member of the firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts, counsellors at law,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City

Residence, 84 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey

Nathaniel Hill (born 1705) came to the United States from the north of Ireland (where his ancestors had emigrated from England during Queen Elizabeth's reign) and settled on land west of the Hudson River, now known as Montgomery, a part of Orange County, New York. These five hundred acres of land and the house that he built upon them in 1750 have been passed from father to son, our classmate being the fifth in line of descent to own and occupy the house. Peter Hill, the great-grandfather, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and his son, Nathaniel P. Hill, was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a presidential elector, and several times a member of the State Legislature. Our classmate was the son of Augustus and Julia Miller (Knapp) Hill, who had three other children: Nathaniel Parker Hill, *ex-1894 S.*, Helen (Hill) Wernigk, and Alice Hale Hill, who died October 10, 1910, at Montgomery, New York. The father took charge of the family estates. Two of his brothers were Yale men: James King Hill, B.A. 1854, a noted lawyer, and Charles Borland Hill, B.A. 1861. Another brother, Nathaniel P. Hill, was a United States Senator from Colorado.

Charles B. Hill was born June 5, 1868, at Montgomery, New York. He prepared for college at the Montgomery Academy, and at Williston Seminary, in Easthampton, Massachusetts. At Sheff he took the Select Course. He belongs to Chi Phi.

In 1896 he received the degree of LL.B. from the New York Law School, at the same time working in the office of Davis, Stone & Auerbach of New York City. He left this firm in 1898,

and formed a partnership with Leavitt J. Hunt, Harvard '93. The next year George W. Betts, Jr., Princeton '92, was admitted into the firm which has since been Hunt, Hill & Betts. For some twelve years Hill devoted most of his time to the interests



CHARLES B. HILL

of George Westinghouse of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. In 1913 he was partner in R. G. Von Kokeritz & Company (importers); president and director of the Irving Improvement Company; president and director of the Union Course Realty Company; director of the Howard Realty Company, the Montgomery National Bank, and the Bloomfield Trust Company; treasurer and director of the Routt Improvement Company (Colorado); and director of the Catskill Ice & Power Company. He is vice president and general manager of the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company, and president of the Durable Manufacturing Company.

He is a Republican. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, New Jersey.

He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Bankers, the Yale, and University

clubs of New York City, the Graduates Club of New Haven, and a number of local organizations. In November, 1913, he was elected vice president of the Montclair Yale Alumni Association.

His hobby is the development and management of the Hill Homestead farm, at Montgomery, New York, where he spends as many week-ends as possible during the year. He has taken several trips to Europe for combined pleasure and business.

He was married February 26, 1895, in New York City, to Sarah Cooper Rogers, a graduate of Mount Vernon College, Mount Vernon, Ohio, daughter of General George Rogers, a lawyer, deceased, and Mary (Cooper) Rogers of Mount Vernon, Ohio. They have had four children: George R., born January 7, 1897 (died in infancy); Isabel, born August 26, 1899, in Elberon, New Jersey; Charles Borland, Jr., born November 30, 1901, in New York City; and Helen, born January 14, 1903, in New York City.

On April 24, 1919, he wrote: "I have recently returned from California, where I have spent most of the winter. There is nothing much for me to write about myself. The data in our last Class Book covers, quite fully, present conditions with me. There has been no change in family or business associates. My law firm, organized in 1898, is still growing, and I still devote most of my time to business and estate management, doing considerable in the line of drawing trust mortgages and contracts, but keeping away from litigation. Investing for various trusts and estates which I represent is a line I find very interesting; and being a member of an executive committee of a Trust Company keeps me quite well posted on the value of securities.

"Our law office service flag carries fourteen stars, one of gold. My own activities in the great war came down to helping out on the work of others who went, and contributing what I could to the good causes.

"I very much regret not having been able to attend our Twenty-fifth Reunion. I had much counted upon being there, but I was stricken with a most villainous attack of pneumonia on March 19th of last year, and was not out of the house until nearly a month after the reunion. I was in such shape at the time of the reunion that I was not even allowed to dictate a telegram. It was a very close call, but after a year I am in quite my usual good health."

Louis Warren Hill

Chairman of the board, Great Northern Railway Company,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Residence, 260 Summit Avenue, St. Paul

Hill is the son of James Jerome and Mary Theresa (Mehegan) Hill, who had four other children, three daughters and a son, James Norman Hill, B.A. Yale 1893. His father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born near Guelph, Ontario, September 16, 1838. In 1865 he became agent of the Northwestern Packet Company; in 1875 he organized the Northwestern Fuel Company; from 1865 to 1875 he was local agent of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, which he bought and reorganized as the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company in 1879, serving as its general manager from 1879 to 1881, vice president 1881 to 1883, and president 1883 to 1891; and from September 11, 1899, until April, 1907, when our classmate succeeded him, he was president of the Great Northern Railroad. In 1910 an honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by Yale University. He died May 29, 1916, in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Louis W. Hill was born May 19, 1872, in St. Paul, Minnesota, and was prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter. At Sheff he took the Select Course.

Since graduation he has been connected with the Great Northern Railroad. He entered immediately into the practical railroad work on his father's railroad, spending the first two years in a variety of positions, first a few months in the accounting department, then a winter as a mechanic in the Great Northern shops, and the remaining time as clerk, first under a section foreman or a master carpenter, and lastly in the general offices at St. Paul, learning the mechanical details of the business. In 1895 he became a billing clerk at Duluth, Minnesota, and it was while he was there that he began to buy and develop for the company the iron ore mines that were later turned over to the Great Northern stockholders, thus guaranteeing to them profits that have amounted to millions of dollars. He was in active charge of the acquisition and development of these properties, and whenever he bought or sold or subleased a mine, he always made sure that the ore would be freighted over his railroad. After five years of diversified training in all branches of the railroad

business, he became assistant to the president in the general offices at St. Paul, where for the last twenty years he has served as an executive, for the last eleven years acting as president or chairman of the board. Although while he lived, James Hill carried all the financial burden on his shoulders, he saw to it that his son had some practical experience along these lines. In 1913 he bought and started a bank in St. Paul, Minnesota, with our classmate in active charge. In three years he had developed it into the second largest bank west of the Mississippi River.

Hill has been especially interested in the development of Montana as a farming country. At first people laughed at a man who saw possibilities in 93,000,000 acres which were considered too arid for any kind of cultivation. In seven years Montana was shipping twenty-five million bushels of wheat instead of two and a half million, and much of the credit is due to the advertising methods of Louis Hill. He knows personally the lands through which his railroad runs. One of the many ways in which he made the Northwest known to the world was through the engineering of the Winter Carnival that was held in the winter of 1915-1916 at St. Paul, Minnesota, where ice palaces were erected, and mile long toboggan slides were built. Several years ago he opened up Glacier National Park, which is now as well known to tourists as the Yellowstone National Park.

He has many hobbies outside of his business. He can play the violin, and paint, and is an active supporter of the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra. He is enough of a mechanic so that he was able to invent a carburetor adjustment out of the wire from a broom handle when his car refused to go in the altitudes near Helena, Montana. He has carefully studied the history, the flora, and the fauna of the Northwest, and especially the Indian tales of that region.

He was married June 5, 1901, in New York City, to Maud VanCortlandt, daughter of Cortlandt Taylor. They have four children, all born in St. Paul, Minnesota: Louis, born May 19, 1902; Maud, born June 1, 1903; James Jerome, born March 2, 1904; and Cortlandt, born March 31, 1905.

Frank Elijah Hine

Superintendent of Fishers Island Farms, Inc., with E. M. & W. Ferguson,
owners, Fishers Island, New York

Residence, Fishers Island

Hine's parents were married in 1865, and had one other child, Cornelia (married John Edwards Buddington, Ph.B. Yale 1877). The father, Elijah Baldwin Hine (born May 2, 1843; died August, 1869, in Milford, Connecticut), was a carpenter and



FRANK E. HINE

contractor. The mother, Cornelia (Nettleton) Hine (born October, 1844, in Milford), was married again in 1875 to Edward Sterling of New Milford, Connecticut. The first American ancestors on both sides of the family settled in Milford, Connecticut, Thaddeus Nettleton, his mother's paternal ancestor, and Hezekiah Smith, his mother's maternal grandfather, being among the first settlers; and Thomas Hine, the paternal ancestor, coming from England in 1640.

Frank E. Hine was born June 26, 1869, in Milford, Connect-

icut, and prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course.

After graduation he worked with various engineers in Connecticut, among them A. B. Hill of New Haven. He was in the city engineer's office in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and for a short time had an office of his own in civil engineering there. During the Spanish-American War he was with the Engineering Corps for a year and a half in charge of government fortification work at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound; and later he entered the employ of the government in permanent fortification work. In 1900 he resigned this position to become general manager and superintendent for E. M. & W. Ferguson, owners of Fishers Island, New York, who gave him the work of developing this island into one of the best summer resorts along the coast. The diversity of interests which this position, as head of a small municipality, has necessitated, is best shown in the following list of his present business connections in Fishers Island:—president of the Electric Light, Heat & Power Company; director of the Navigation, the Water, and the Plumbing companies; and librarian and trustee of the library. His book "Fishers Island, its History and Development," published in 1907, gives an idea of what he has done for the island. This island is about nine miles long, and is situated in Long Island Sound about four miles out from New London, Connecticut. Until 1889, when it was purchased by its present owners, it was in the hands of the descendants of Governor Winthrop.

From 1907 to the present date Hine has held the following political offices: member of the Republican County Committee; member of the Town Board, Southold Town; and justice of the peace.

He belongs to Union Chapel, Fishers Island, and has held the position of trustee and various other offices in that church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Craftsman Club.

He was married October 24, 1895, in Milford, Connecticut, to Charlotte Anna, daughter of David N. Clarke, business agriculturist, and Leonora (Platt) Clarke. After graduating from the New Haven High School, Mrs. Hine taught in Dwight School, New Haven. They have four children: Eleanor Clarke Hine, born December 16, 1896, in Milford, Connecticut, who graduated from Smith College in 1918; Donald Frank Hine,

born January 26, 1899, in Milford, Connecticut, who graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1919; Winifred Hine, born April 27, 1901, in Milford, Connecticut, who graduated from the Williams Memorial Institute of New London in 1918; and Esther Josephine, born in April, 1908, in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

On October 6, 1919, Hine wrote: "My war activities have been confined largely to being loyal and doing my duty at home. I am a member of the Red Cross, and have served in the United States Intelligence Department, and on the Draft Board. I have compiled a military census and inventory of this place for the state of New York."

Charles Wilcox Hitchcock

Farmer, Mentor, Ohio

Residence, 1878 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Hitchcock is the son of Peter Marshall and Sarah Jane (Wilcox) Hitchcock. He had two brothers who graduated at Yale: Reuben Hitchcock, 1897 S., and Lawrence Hitchcock, 1898. His father graduated from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and was an iron and coal merchant. The great-grandfather, Peter, and grandfather, Reuben, were both graduates of Yale.

Charles W. Hitchcock was born December 1, 1871, in Cleveland, Ohio, and prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and was a member of Delta Phi.

After graduation he became interested in various concerns, among them the Moon Run Coal Company in the Pittsburgh district, and the Arctic Machine Company of Canton, Ohio. He spent the winter of 1902 in South America, and in 1905 was gold mining in Nevada. His main interest is his farm at Mentor, Ohio, where he spends his summers; in the winter his home is in Cleveland, where he is looking after his father's estate.

He was married December 10, 1908, in Redlands, California, to Mary, daughter of Alfred Elisha and Lena (Bradley) Sterling. They have three children: Mary, born August 17, 1909; Helena, born December 14, 1911; and Peter Sterling, born January 12, 1918. They were all born in Cleveland, Ohio.

Sidney Stone Holt

Clerk, New Haven Saw Mill Company, corner Chapel and East Streets,
New Haven, Connecticut

Residence, 188 Cold Spring Street, New Haven

Holt is the son of Albert S. and Abigail J. Holt, who had another son, Albert A. Holt. The father was born in Laurel, Maryland, but has lived in Baltimore, Maryland, Zanesville, Ohio, and New Haven, Connecticut. He was with English & Holt, lumber dealers, for some years, and later president of the New Haven Saw Mill Company. His wife was born in New Haven, and died there July 5, 1916. The ancestors on both sides of the family came from England.

Sidney S. Holt was born June 8, 1871, in New Haven, Connecticut, where he was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School. At Sheff he took the Select Course.

Ever since graduation he has been engaged in the wholesale lumber business in New Haven, and at present is clerk in the New Haven Saw Mill Company.

He is a Republican, and belongs to the New Haven Country Club.

He is unmarried.

William Thomas Hildrup Howe

Manager, American Book Company, 300 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Residence, 2046 Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati

Howe is the son of Charles Lafayette and Mary E. (Hildrup) Howe, who had three other children: Olin Raymond Howe, B.A. Syracuse 1882; Fisk Johnston; and Hattie Ella. The father, B.A. Wesleyan 1854, and later Ph.D., was a minister. He died in Cazenovia, New York, in 1883.

William T. H. Howe was born October 1, 1869, at Leona, Pennsylvania, and was prepared for college at the Hillhouse High School, New Haven, Connecticut. At Sheff he took the course in Chemistry. In Freshman year he received prizes for excellence in German and chemistry, and honorable mention in physics; and in Senior year an appointment.

He remained at the Sheffield Scientific School as an instructor in the chemistry department after graduation, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1896. Later he moved to Chicago, Illinois, and interested himself in the printing and publishing business.



WILLIAM T. H. HOWE

He was assistant manager of the American Book Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1916, and in 1918 he reported that he was manager of this same company.

Hampton Howell

Residence, Quogue, Long Island, New York

Howell is the son of Josiah Post Howell, a retired broker, and Mary Esther (Woodford) Howell. He was born May 18, 1872, in Brooklyn, New York, and was prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute there. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and was a member of Berzelius.

For a number of years after graduation he was a stockbroker in New York City. About 1912 he retired to his farm at Easton, Maryland, where he was engaged in farming "by deputy," that is, renting his farm on shares.

In May, 1918, he wrote: "A year ago I thought I was to receive the nomination for State Senator on the Republican



HAMPTON HOWELL

ticket, but the bosses put one over on me, and when the convention day arrived I found I had a reserved seat in the extreme rear of the house. Lately I have done what I could in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross work. I have been abroad once since last reunion, leaving here February 21, 1914, and spending a month in Paris." In December, 1918, he wrote: "I have found that country life does not agree with me and have sold my farm at Easton. Next summer I will be at Quogue, Long Island, New York, and will locate permanently somewhere near New York."

He is a Republican, but during the war his political opinions were "Win the War." He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

During the war he served as secretary and director of the

Emergency Hospital at Easton, Maryland, and chairman of the Executive Committee, Talbot Chapter of the American Red Cross. He wrote: "Our chapter did good work. We had fifteen branches through the county, and turned out about \$1500 worth of surgical dressings and garments each month."

He belongs to the University Club of New York City, and the Chesapeake Bay Yacht and Talbot County Country clubs, of Easton.

Besides several trips to Europe, he took a short trip to Venezuela in 1896; went around the world in 1900; and three years later visited Africa.

He was married in New York City, March 21, 1907, to Marion, daughter of John H. and Francis R. (Haswell) Bache. Mrs. Howell died in December, 1910.

He was married a second time, June 20, 1912, in Brooklyn, New York, to Grace, daughter of Dr. Thomas Walter Brooks, a physician, and Sarah Jane (Jordan) Brooks of Boston. He has one son, Gilbert, born May 30, 1916.

Thomas Andrews Howell, B.A. Yale 1900, is a second cousin.

*Phelps Buttolph Hoyt

Died December 12, 1908

Hoyt was the son of William Melancthon Hoyt, wholesale grocer, and Emilie Janette (Landon) Hoyt. He had a sister, Evelyn (Hoyt) Fox, who lost her life in the Iroquois fire in Chicago. He was born September 25, 1872, in Chicago, where he prepared for college at the University School. At Sheff he took the Select Course; was captain of the Yale Gun Club; and belonged to Book and Snake.

For ten years after graduation he was in the real estate business in Chicago, Illinois, after which he became secretary and treasurer in his father's business, the W. M. Hoyt Company, which position he was holding at the time of his death.

He devoted his leisure time to playing golf. In 1901 he won the amateur championship of the West, and at one time held the presidency of the Western Golf Association. For several years he was captain of the Glenview Golf Club of Evanston, Illinois, and later was elected president.

He was badly hurt in an automobile accident as he was returning from the Gun Club just west of Evanston, Illinois, and died that same night, December 12, 1908.



PHELPS B. HOYT

He was married January 23, 1895, to Bessie Wade, daughter of Benjamin and Mae (Samos) Allen. They had two daughters: Mae Elizabeth, born June 4, 1896 (married Theodore Philip Swift, B.A. Yale 1915, on August 17, 1918); and Emilie Lydia, born November 14, 1904.

William Churchill Hungerford

Member of the firm of Kirkham, Cooper, Hungerford & Camp,
City Hall, New Britain, Connecticut

Residence, 72 Russell Street, New Britain, Connecticut

His father, Frank Louis Hungerford (born November 6, 1843, in Torrington, Connecticut; died June 22, 1909, in New Britain, Connecticut), was the son of John Hungerford, a leading manufacturer in Torrington, Connecticut, and Charlotte (Austin)

Hungerford, who was of the family of Samuel Mills, one of the founders of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Thomas Hungerford, the earliest American ancestor, came from England and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1639. Frank L.



WILLIAM C. HUNGERFORD

Hungerford was prepared for college by private study, attending the University of Vermont and the Harvard Law School, and studied with Judge George F. Edmund of Vermont. He was admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1865, but returned to Connecticut and opened an office in that state in 1866. In 1869 he moved to New Britain, where he lived until his death. He belonged to various firms: Mitchell & Hungerford from 1869 to 1889; Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett with offices in New York City, and in Hartford and New Britain, Connecticut, until 1897; and Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman with offices in Hartford and New Britain. He was city attorney for a number of years, and in 1897 became corporation counsel for New Britain. He was married December 21, 1869, to Sarah Augusta Churchill, who was born July 8, 1841. She is a descendant of Thomas Wolcott. They had three children besides our classmate, all of whom died in infancy.

William C. Hungerford was born February 26, 1871, in New Britain, Connecticut, and was prepared for college in the public schools of New Britain and at a private school in Bridgeport, Connecticut. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and belonged to Chi Phi.

He continued at Yale and graduated from the School of Law in 1895. As a junior member, he then entered his father's firm, with which firm he continued until October, 1919, when he became a member of the law firm of Kirkham, Cooper, Hungerford & Camp with offices in New Britain, Connecticut.

He is a Republican. For fifteen years he has been clerk of the First Church of Christ in New Britain and a member of the Society's Committee, and he has acted as a member of the standing committee. He has also been president of the New Britain Charity Organization for ten years.

He belongs to the Shuttle Meadow, the Farmington, and the New Britain clubs, the University Club of Hartford, the Hartford Club, and the Saturday Night Club. In July, 1918, he wrote: "I am fond of outdoor exercise, and have done a good deal of fishing and horseback riding. For some years I have been president of the Connecticut Field Trial Club."

He was married November 2, 1898, in Torrington, Connecticut, to Charlotte, daughter of Roger Olmstead, a physician, and Charlotte Austin (Hungerford) Olmstead. Mrs. Hungerford lived in New York City before her marriage, and was a graduate of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, New York. They have no children.

On September 22, 1919, he wrote of his war activities: "I was chairman of the Four Minute Men for New Britain; also a member of the Speakers' Bureau, State Council of Defense; and state chairman for Connecticut for speakers in Protestant churches throughout Connecticut."

*George Albert Hutchinson

Died September 13, 1901

Hutchinson was the son of George C. and Charlotte A. (Foley) Hutchinson. His father, who died in 1897, was a manufacturer of bottlers' supplies, a partner in the firm of W. H. Hutchinson & Son, Chicago, Illinois.

George A. Hutchinson was born May 28, 1873, in Chicago, and was prepared for college by a tutor and in the Manual Training School of that city. At Sheff he took the Chemistry Course and received a Senior appointment. He belonged to Chi Phi.

After graduation he entered his father's firm in Chicago, and, when his father died, became sole manager of the firm. In 1899 he was forced to resign from his business because of ill health, and for the next two years he traveled in the United States, Europe, and Mexico.

He then returned to his work, but after a short time he died very suddenly at the home of his mother in Chicago, Illinois, on September 13, 1901, from ptomaine poisoning.

He was unmarried.

Charles Anthony Ingersoll

Plant engineer, the Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown,
Connecticut

Residence, 160 Washington Street, Middletown

Ingersoll's connection with Yale goes back four generations. His great-great-grandfather, the Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll of Ridgefield, Connecticut, graduated at Yale in 1736, receiving an M.A. degree in 1739. His great-grandfather, Hon. Jonathan Ingersoll, D.D., Judge of the Supreme Court and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, graduated at Yale in 1766, received an M.A. in 1769, and an LL.D. degree in 1816, and was an *ex-officio* Fellow of Yale College. His father, Jonathan Ingersoll (son of Hon. Charles Anthony Ingersoll, M.A. Yale 1827, Judge of the United States District Court of Connecticut, and Henrietta (Sidell) Ingersoll), was born April 23, 1848, in New Haven, Connecticut. He was prepared for college at the Collegiate Commercial Institute, graduated at Yale in 1868 (M.A. Yale 1871), and received an LL.B. degree at the Albany Law School, Albany, New York, in 1869. He was connected with New Haven until 1889 as clerk of the Superior Court, and since then has resided at Los Angeles, California, acting as advertising manager for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, from which position he has lately

retired. He is fifth in descent from the John Ingersoll who came from Bedfordshire, England, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1650. He was married October 6, 1870, at Albany, New York, to Grace King, daughter of Joshua King and Eliza-



CHARLES A. INGERSOLL

beth Everett (Carrier) Skinner of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New York. Her father was seventh in descent from the John Skinner who came from Braintree, Essex County, England, and was one of the original settlers of Hartford, in 1636. She was born September 14, 1845, in Ellicottville, and belongs to the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames. There is another son, Jonathan Ingersoll, Ph.B. Yale 1896, and a daughter, Henrietta (married Thomas Macdonough Russell of Middletown, Connecticut).

Charles Dennis Ingersoll, B.A. Yale 1864, M.A. 1867, and Thomas Chester Ingersoll, B.A. Yale 1865, M.A. 1873, are uncles.

Charles A. Ingersoll was born January 21, 1873, in New Haven, Connecticut, and was prepared for college in the Hopkins Grammar School of that city. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and received first prize for excellence in

mechanical engineering in his Senior year, and a Senior appointment.

He remained at Sheff for three years after graduation, studying and assisting in mechanical drawing. In December, 1896, he became associated with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Connecticut, where he served in the engineering department of that company until August, 1916, for the last fifteen years holding the position of mechanical engineer in charge of the power plant. In August, 1916, he was appointed plant engineer, but resigned after a year to accept a similar position with the Russell Manufacturing Company in Middletown, Connecticut.

He is a Republican, with independent tendencies. In 1901 and 1902 he was councilman for the city of New Haven, and from 1895 to 1917 he served as clerk of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, New Haven, and as harbor commissioner in 1917-1918. He was a member of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce and of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers up to 1915, and is now a member of the Middletown Chamber of Commerce.

He belonged to St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church of New Haven until he moved to Middletown, where he is now a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

His military record previous to this war is as follows: He enlisted as a Private in Company F, 2d Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, on September 28, 1891; was promoted to Corporal February 14, 1894, and served in that capacity until March 5, 1896. He was at that time discharged to accept appointment as Ensign and Assistant Engineer, Engineer Division, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, from which he resigned April 14, 1897. He was appointed Lieutenant (j. g.) and Adjutant, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, on November 24, 1899, and promoted to Lieutenant, commanding First Division, Naval Battalion, March 22, 1901. He retired September 18, 1903.

During the present war he served on the committees to collect subscriptions for the Red Cross and other organizations.

He has taken a deep interest in the Masonic orders, and is affiliated with many of its organizations, in which he holds high rank. He is a member of Trumbull Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M.; Franklin Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Harmony Council

No. 8, R. and S. M.; New Haven Commandery No. 2, K. T.; E. G. Storer Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R.; Elm City Council, P. of J., A. A. S. R.; New Haven Chapter, Rose Croix, A. A. S. R.; all of New Haven; and Lafayette Consistory, thirty-second degree, A. A. S. R., of Bridgeport. He is also a member of the New Haven Masonic Club and the Knights Templars Club of New Haven. In 1916 he served as Worshipful Master of Trumbull Lodge No. 22, and, in 1917, as High Priest of Franklin Chapter No. 2.

He was married July 8, 1903, at New Haven, Connecticut, to Susan Goodwin, daughter of Joseph Foster Moody, carpenter and builder, and Charlotte (Zietz) Moody of New Haven. They have two children, both born in New Haven: Grace Ingersoll, born April 18, 1904, now attending the Middletown High School, Class of 1921; and Thomas Chester Ingersoll, born May 25, 1910, now attending Mount Vernon School, Middletown.

In November, 1919, he wrote: "Not being very active in the affairs of the world, nor having any particular literary inclination, I shall not attempt to dilate upon the various subjects mentioned in the forty-third paragraph of the questionnaire, but will confine my efforts to a few remarks in extension of the personal statistics contained in the *Vicennial Record*.

"Probably the most important recent event in my mundane existence is my removal from New Haven, which occurred in September, 1917, after a residence of nearly forty-five years in the Elm City. I am now a resident of Middletown, Connecticut, with a good job, pleasant surroundings, and a comfortable home for the family; and it is likely that I shall make this city my permanent abiding place.

"With this change in environment, however, has come a peculiar change in my mental attitude towards Yale and all things pertaining to that grand old institution. It is difficult for me to express this feeling in words, but I presume it is the same feeling that all Yale men have whose homes are not located under the shadow of the elms, a sort of natural development of the home love—the love for our Alma Mater—which becomes keener and more intense the further away we get from the maternal bosom, and the greater the effort required to participate in the family gatherings, and the less frequently such visits occur. I appreciate now, more than ever before, what it means to be a Yale man, and I am proud of the fact, and thank God for it."

*Huson Taylor Jackson

Died October 5, 1899

Jackson, son of Caleb Harlan and Anna Butler (Taylor) Jackson, was born December 25, 1871, at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He prepared for college at Lawrence-



HUSON T. JACKSON

ville, New Jersey, and at Sheff took the Select Course, spending Freshman and Junior years with 1892 S. He was a member of Berzelius.

He died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on October 5, 1899. He was unmarried.

Harry Churchill January

St. Louis representative for Lee-Higginson & Company, investment securities, 203 Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri

Residence, 5575 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis

January is the son of Derick Algernon and Julia (Churchill) January. His father was president of D. A. January & Com-

pany, wholesale grocers. The paternal ancestors originally came from France.

Harry C. January was born October 11, 1872, in St. Louis, Missouri, and was prepared for college at Smith Academy of



HARRY C. JANUARY

that city, and at Phillips-Andover. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and was a member of Book and Snake.

After graduation he became president of the January Shoe Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. Later he became associated with Charles McL. Clark, broker, at St. Louis, after which he became the St. Louis manager of the Parker-Wise Investment Company, which handles farm loans; at present he is vice president of this concern. At the same time he is St. Louis representative for Lee-Higginson & Company, investment securities.

During the war he was a member of Company K, 1st Regiment, Missouri Home Guard; a salesman in the bankers committee for the Liberty Loan; and served on the district draft board assisting with the questionnaires.

Besides the poems which have already been mentioned in previous Class records, the following are among those which have

been published: "The Lion of the Bronx," "Home," "The Ambulance Driver," "Woodrow Wilson," and "In Mother's Day."

He was married October 7, 1896, in Baltimore, Maryland, to Josephine Emily, daughter of Robert M. and Sarah (Wingate) Poe. They have two children, both born in St. Louis, Missouri: Josephine Poe, born October 25, 1897; and Derick Algernon, born September 7, 1902.

William Rankin Johnston

Lawyer, 52 West King Street, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania

Residence, 505 West King Street, Shippensburg

The father, George Vance Johnston, was the son of John Johnston (son of George Johnston) and Mary (Vance) Johnston (daughter of John Vance). Both his paternal and maternal great-grandfathers, John Johnston and John Vance, came of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry; emigrated from the province of Ulster, Ireland, and settled respectively in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1730, and in Belfast, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1765. George V. Johnston (born March 9, 1835, in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania) attended the Academy at Shade Gap, Pennsylvania. He was a merchant in Rock Island, Illinois, till about 1856, and then in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, for a short time, since when he has managed his farm properties. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was married January 19, 1871, to Abigail McGinley Rankin. She was born September 1, 1836, in Shippensburg, and died there February 1, 1918. Her father, Dr. William Rankin, came from Center County, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors of Scotch extraction emigrated from the province of Ulster, Ireland, early in the eighteenth century; her mother, Caroline Olivia (Nevin) Rankin, was the daughter of Major David Nevin of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, whose father, Daniel Nevin, was born in New York City, of Ulster (Ireland) parentage. Our classmate had one brother, John Vance, who died March 10, 1883, at Shippensburg.

George Vance Harper, 1883 S., is a cousin.

William R. Johnston was born February 12, 1872, at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. He was prepared for college at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, and by private tutors. At Sheff he took the Chemistry Course, received honorable mention

for advanced work in chemistry in his Freshman year, and an appointment in his Senior year. He was a member of Theta Xi.

After working for a short time as chemist at the Connecticut State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1894-1895, he was



WILLIAM R. JOHNSTON

engaged in the same capacity by the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio. He then returned to Yale and received the degree of LL.B. from the School of Law in 1897, after which he immediately began the practice of law with J. Quincy Hemsicker at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1901 he opened an office in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where he has remained ever since. He is secretary and treasurer of the A. S. Wade & Company, Registered, the Robinia Pin Company, and the Valley Lumber Company; and vice president of the Mountain Breeze Orchard Company.

He is a Republican in politics. For a good many years he has been treasurer of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the B. P. O. E. of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and the Country Club of Hagerstown, Maryland.

In June, 1914, he was elected vice president of the Yale Alumni Association of Central Pennsylvania.

He was married February 2, 1911, in New York City, to Jean Moodey, daughter of George Edgar Beattie, manager of his own real estate (deceased), and Mary Addah (Moodey) Beattie. Mrs. Johnston attended Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Jean Vance, born February 17, 1912, at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

Charles Oscar Kalman

Senior partner, Kalman, Matteson & Wood, investment bankers,
Pioneer Building, St. Paul, Minnesota

Residence, 590 Summit Avenue, St. Paul

Kalman is the son of Arnold and Sarah W. (Greve) Kalman, who were married November 10, 1870, and had three other



CHARLES O. KALMAN

children: Paul L. Kalman; Josephine Blacque (Kalman) Bey; and Celia Kalman. His father was born May 3, 1844, in New York City, and was a capitalist, interested in real estate and railroads. He lived in New York City, and in St. Paul, Minnesota,

where he died May 25, 1917. His wife was born August 10, 1855, in Sparta, Wisconsin.

Charles O. Kalman was born May 9, 1872, in New York City, and was prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter. At Sheff he took the Select Course and received a Senior appointment.

Immediately after graduation he entered the banking business in St. Paul, Minnesota. Later he accepted a position as treasurer of the Chicago & Great Western Railway Company, and was afterwards made general auditor of the same company. He is now senior member of the firm of Kalman, Matteson & Wood, investment bankers, in St. Paul, Minnesota, and president of the Watertown & Sioux Falls Railway.

He is a member of the Minnesota Club, the Town and Country Club, the White Bear Yacht Club, the University Club of Chicago and of St. Paul, the Yale Club of New York, and the Athletic Club of St. Paul.

He was married December 20, 1900, in St. Paul, to Margaret Culver Rugg. They had one daughter, Margaret Virginia, born August 22, 1904, at St. Paul.

He was married a second time, January 8, 1917, to Alexandra Robertson. They have one son, Charles Arnold, born August 22, 1919.

On September 25, 1919, he wrote: "In regard to my war activities: they were confined to the usual local Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and various other war fund activities. I was a member of the Executive Committee in St. Paul in the various Liberty Loan campaigns and took an active part in raising these funds. I was also a member of the Board of Directors and treasurer of the War Industries Board of the Ninth Federal Reserve District." He acted as general chairman for a military pageant and of a naval pageant given to promote the sale of the third and fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

John Hume Kedzie

Investigation department, Erwin & Masey Company, advertisers, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois

Residence, 1514 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois

Kedzie is the only son of John Hume and Mary Elizabeth (Kent) Kedzie, who were married in 1855, and had two other children: Katherine Isabella Kedzie (married George Watson

Smith, Ph.B. Yale 1876, and died May 15, 1883) and Margaret Frances Kedzie, who graduated at Rockford College in 1885. The father (born September 9, 1815, in Stamford, New York; died April 9, 1903, at Evanston, Illinois) was of Scotch ancestry,



JOHN H. KEDZIE

his grandfather coming to the United States in 1780. He graduated at Oberlin in 1841; attended Yale Divinity School; and received a Ph.D. degree at Union College in 1888. He was a lawyer, and lived at Delphi, New York, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and Evanston, Illinois. He was first married in 1848 to Mary Austin, who died shortly afterwards. His second wife, our classmate's mother, was born April 6, 1838, in Canaan, Vermont. She was of English descent, and her family settled in Vermont about 1750. She died June 25, 1913.

Charles Orrin Penfield, B.A. Yale 1891, is a cousin.

John H. Kedzie was born March 3, 1872, in Evanston, Illinois, and was prepared for college at the Evanston High School and at Northwestern University. At Sheff he took the Select Course and received a Senior appointment. He was substitute catcher on the University Nine in his Freshman year, and became regular

catcher in his Junior and Senior years. He was a member of Book and Snake.

After graduation he studied law at Northwestern University, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1895. After he was admitted to the bar, he practiced law with his father, managing their real estate interests, and since his father's death has had full charge of the estate. In 1912 he purchased a farm in Auburndale, Wisconsin, where he raises chiefly stock. At present he is still a partner in Jones & Kedzie, which firm is interested in stock farming and reclaiming marsh lands by drainage. Since his return from Y. M. C. A. work in France in December, 1918, he has been connected with the investigation department of the Erwin & Masey Company, advertisers.

He is a Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and belongs to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity (Northwestern University), the Evanston Country Club, the Chicago University Club, and the Evanston Golf Club.

He is unmarried.

In October, 1919, he gave the following account of his war record: "In March, 1918, I went to France as a motor driver for the Y. M. C. A. I was assigned to the 42d or Rainbow Division and stayed with them from their place in the line at Baccarat in March till they occupied Sedan in October. The principal campaigns that the Division took part in were: the Champagne, Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Argonne, and Sedan.

"As a driver and manager of motor transportation, I had fine opportunities to see a lot of fighting. It was a wonderful experience that I wouldn't have missed for the world.

"A few weeks before the armistice, I was transferred and made Divisional Secretary of the 4th Division and was stationed in Toul when the war ended. I came home in December."

He had an unusual opportunity to observe the war and probably saw more of the actual fighting than any of our Class except Colonel Pratt.

He was under fire a great part of the time, as well as in the regular discharge of his duties as a Y. M. C. A. truck driver. He modestly protests that some of the newspaper accounts of his rescues were exaggerated and untrue. One amusing incident that he relates is his meeting one night with a Major when both were viewing from a neighboring hill the shelling of Soissons.

Y. M. C. A. men were not supposed to be there and the Major ordered Jack to the rear. Jack, recognizing in him a well known Yale athlete of the early nineties, answered—"Oh, go to Hell, G——," and a little old Yale reunion was held right there.



WILLIAM LANSING, JR.

William Lansing, Jr.

With the New York Edison Company, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street,
New York City

Residence, 49 Claremont Avenue, New York City

Lansing is the son of William Lansing, a lawyer, and Caroline (McClellan) Lansing. The father graduated from Williams College in 1857. Our classmate was born July 12, 1874, in Albany, New York, where he was prepared for college at the Albany Academy. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and was a member of Berzelius.

After some time in Waco, Texas, as a civil engineer in the employ of the Texas Central Railroad Company, he returned to the East in 1895, where he was employed in the Department of

Docks, New York City. In 1918 he was with the New York Edison Company in New York City.

He has made two or three trips to Europe, when he visited France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, Austria, and India.

He was married October 7, 1903, in Brookline, Massachusetts, to Mabel, daughter of Charles D. Brown (deceased) and Mary Brown. They have one daughter, Marianne, born May 16, 1905.

He was reported to be at the Engineer Officers' Training Camp at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, in December, 1918.

*Elmer Arthur Lawbaugh

Died August 31, 1915

Lawbaugh was the son of Albert I. and Margaret (Smith) Lawbaugh, who had one other child, Carolyn Alfaretta. The father, of a Pennsylvania Dutch family, was born in September, 1844, at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and received the degree of M.D. from the Long Island College of Medicine in 1870. He became a practicing physician in Calumet, Michigan, and acted as surgeon to various hospitals, railroads, and mines. His wife (daughter of William and Caroline (Emmert) Smith) was born January 21, 1850, in Cumberland, Maryland.

Elmer A. Lawbaugh was born October 2, 1873, in Phoenix, Michigan, but spent his early life in Calumet, Michigan. He was prepared for college at the Calumet High School, the Peekskill (New York) Military Academy, Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin, and the University of Michigan. At Sheff he took the Biological Course.

After graduation he continued his studies at the Yale School of Medicine, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1895. For the next five years he studied abroad, specializing in the diseases of the eye. He spent the year 1895-1896 at King's College, London, and later took courses in medical colleges and hospitals at Berlin, Vienna, Prague, and Paris. He returned to Chicago, Illinois, in 1900, and opened offices as an oculist, also serving as an instructor in ophthalmology and as chief of the clinic at Rush Medical College, and as oculist to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the North Star Dispensary, and the Central Free Dispensary. Two years later, on account of his health, he moved to Portland,

Oregon, where he entered into the timber business, in 1906 forming a partnership with Mr. J. P. Brayton, with the firm name of Brayton and Lawbaugh, Ltd., with offices in Portland and Chicago. In 1913, after the death of Mr. Brayton, he became head of the company, and was considered an authority on the value of timber and timber lands.

He had traveled extensively in America, Europe, and Mexico, both for pleasure and on business.

He died on August 31, 1915, in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, as a result of blood poisoning which had developed some months before.

He was married May 9, 1908, in Meriden, Connecticut, to Etta Lyman, daughter of Henry and Josephine Griswold (Lyman) Warren. They had a daughter, Marjorie Warren, born February 19, 1909, at Meriden.

The following statement was accepted by the Class:

When a man can make a conspicuous success in two widely diverse vocations he must have an intelligence above the average. Such a man was Elmer Arthur Lawbaugh, who practiced medicine in Chicago for a number of years with an eminent reputation as an eye specialist.

The later years of his life, which came to a sudden end on August 31, 1915, were devoted to a novel profession, that of an estimator of the values of timber and timber lands for investors and bankers.

The world of affairs and his classmates feel that they can ill afford to lose him.

Burton Leonard Lawton

Vice president and treasurer, Connecticut Telephone & Electric Company,
Meriden, Connecticut

Residence, 91 Lincoln Street, Meriden

Lawton is the son of Lyman Treadway and Harriet Love (Benham) Lawton, who were married September 19, 1869, and had four other children: Franklin Lyman Lawton, Ph.B. Yale 1890, M.D. 1893; Minnie (Lawton) Rogers; Mabel Viola (Lawton) Montgomery; and Mildred Treadway (Lawton) Miller. Lyman T. Lawton was the son of Stephen and Caroline Lawton, Stephen Lawton coming from England. He was born March 10, 1848, in New Haven, Connecticut; attended Cheshire (Connecticut) Academy; and about 1868 became a manufacturer in Meriden, Connecticut, where he lived until his death in 1903.

His wife (daughter of Merwin and Abigail (Sperry) Benham) was born September 30, 1850, in Hamden, Connecticut. Her ancestors came from England and settled in Connecticut about 1650. They were among the original settlers of New Haven, one of them being buried under Center Church.



BURTON L. LAWTON

Burton L. Lawton was born December 9, 1872, in Meriden, Connecticut, and was prepared for college at the high school there. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course.

He started out in business for himself in 1895, manufacturing telephones and electrical supplies. In 1904 he added automobile accessories. For a good many years, he has been associated with the Connecticut Telephone & Electric Company of Meriden, Connecticut, and at present is vice president and treasurer of the company. At one time he was treasurer of the Shock Absorber Company and now is a director of the Meriden National Bank, and a trustee of the Curtis House.

Since 1912 he has served on the Town School Committee, and is now chairman; he is a vestryman in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

At one time he was a member of the Meriden Transport Battalion, and during the present war served as a member of the executive committees of the Red Cross, and the Y. M. C. A. and War Chest campaigns.

He belongs to the Home Club of Meriden, the Highland Country Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Yale Engineering Society.

He was married November 18, 1897, in East Haddam, Connecticut, to Grace Warner, daughter of Norman Sweet and Mary Green (Warner) Boardman. His wife attended St. Margaret's School at Waterbury, Connecticut. They have two daughters, both born in Meriden, Connecticut: Mary Boardman Lawton, born October 30, 1898, who is attending the Mary Baldwin Seminary in Staunton, Virginia; and Dorothy Lawton, born October 18, 1900, who is attending Sweet Briar College, at Sweet Briar, Virginia.

Louis Cicero Lawton

City engineer, City Hall, Haverhill, Massachusetts

Residence, 70 Colby Street, Bradford, Massachusetts

Lawton's parents were married March 3, 1853, and had six other children, two of whom are deceased. The father, Giles Mumford Lawton (born August 17, 1826, in Hartland, Connecticut), was a farmer, living in Hartland until 1869, and then moving to Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he died February 10, 1871. His first American ancestor came from England in early colonial days and settled in Rhode Island. His wife, Sarah Hayden, was born June 20, 1828, in Barkhamsted, Connecticut, and died April 2, 1912, in Brooklyn, Connecticut. Her first American ancestor, William Hayden, came from Devonshire, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1640.

Louis C. Lawton was born April 23, 1868, in Hartland, Connecticut, and prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course.

He entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company as a civil engineer after graduation. He was promoted to the position of assistant engineer on that road. Since 1912 he has been city engineer for Haverhill, Massachusetts.

He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the First Church of Christ, Bradford, Massachusetts, and belongs to the Boston Society of Engineers.

He was married October 28, 1896, in Middletown, Connecticut, to Hattie Augusta, daughter of Warren Jones Breckenridge, a



LOUIS C. LAWTON

banker, and Jane Emily (Bingham) Breckenridge. Mrs. Lawton attended the State Normal School of New Britain, Connecticut, before her marriage. They have two sons: Harold Hayden, born January 23, 1898, in Weston, Massachusetts; and Ralph Breckenridge, born October 27, 1899, in Waverley, Massachusetts.

Harry Blakeman Lewis

Plant superintendent, Illinois division, Central Union Telephone Company,
Springfield, Illinois

Residence, Leland Hotel, Springfield

Lewis is the son of John Gardner and Abigail Jane (Hart) Lewis, who were married December 25, 1860, and had five other

children, one daughter, Mary Mumford (died, 1887, at New Haven), and four sons, all of whom attended Yale: Carl Andrews Lewis, 1883; Robert Hart Lewis, 1887; Dwight Milton Lewis, 1897, M.D. Johns Hopkins 1901, at one time an instructor in the Yale School of Medicine; and Newton Francis, *ex-1898 S.* The father (son of Enoch Burrough Lewis, a farmer, and Sarah (Knowles) Lewis) was born March 19, 1834, at Hopkinton (near Westerly), Rhode Island. As a young man he worked on the *Providence Journal*, Providence, Rhode Island, and then studied at the State Normal School at New Britain, Connecticut. After teaching for a short time in two graded schools, one at Middle Haddam, Connecticut, and the other on Long Island, in 1858 he went to New Haven as a teacher in the Dixwell Avenue School. The next year he was transferred to the Webster



HARRY B. LEWIS

School, and he remained principal of this district for fifty years. He died in New Haven, November 20, 1915. His family came from Wales, and John Lewis, the earliest American ancestor, settled near Westerly, Rhode Island. Our classmate's mother (born June 2, 1837, at New Britain, Con-

necticut; died March 22, 1907, at New Haven, Connecticut) was the daughter of Aaron and Abigail (Andrews) Hart, who trace their ancestry back to English Puritan stock. Stephen Hart was one of the first settlers in Farmington, Connecticut. Mrs. Lewis attended the New Britain State Normal School. She was a member of Center Church, New Haven, Connecticut, and was always greatly interested in church work.

Harry B. Lewis was born August 19, 1872, in New Haven, Connecticut, and was prepared for college at the New Haven public schools and the Hillhouse High School. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course, and received a Senior appointment and honorable mention for the Senior prize for civil engineering.

Immediately after graduation he started to work in the engineering department of the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City, and later was transferred to the construction department as pole line engineer in the New York Telephone Company. In 1903 he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, as division line foreman of the Indiana division of the Central Union Telephone Company, and in 1911 was moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he became plant superintendent of the Illinois division of the same company, a branch of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. With the exception of the year 1913-1914, when his office was located in Chicago, Illinois, he has since lived in Springfield, Illinois.

In March, 1918, he wrote: "We are busy as ever in trying to handle telephone work. Camp Grant at Rockford and the Aviation Camp at Rantoul are rather troublesome now and then with special requirements and special work. There is still plenty to do in the telephone game and I will say, personally, that we are busy even if Billy Armstrong does write me he met Whitehead in New York sitting around smoking a pipe and he, therefore, judges that all telephone men have a snap.

"Outside of the telephone business, I am principally occupied now in playing with the Springfield Engineers Club of which I was secretary for two years. Last year I was chairman of the papers committee, and this year I am president. I get quite a lot of fun out of it, although perhaps others associated with me in the work do not think it as much fun as I do."

He is a member of the Western Society of Engineers and the Yale Engineering Association; associate member of the American

Institute, Electrical Engineers ; a member of the governing board of the Springfield Optimists' Club ; and a member of the Central Union, and the Franklin Life Golf Club, Springfield, Illinois.

He is a Republican. He belongs to Center Church, New Haven, Connecticut.

From 1895 to 1900 he served as Private and Corporal in Company D of the 22d Regiment, New York National Guard. During the present war he acted as chairman of the Power Plant Committee, District No. 62, for the Illinois United States Fuel Administration.

He is unmarried.

Thomas Henry Lewis

Physician, 1441 Peoples Gas Building, 122 South Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

Residence, 2355 Commonwealth Avenue, Chicago

Lewis is the son of Martin and Jessie (Rogerson) Lewis, who were married in June, 1842, and had seven other children : Charles (killed in the Civil War, 1861, in the Battle of Bull Run) ; Richard ; Marlin O. Lewis, B.A. Northwestern University 1874 ; David Robert Lewis, B.A. Northwestern University 1875 ; Charles George Lewis, B.A. Northwestern University 1887 ; Mary (died October 7, 1907, in Evanston, Illinois) ; and Jennie (died in 1868, in Chicago, Illinois). Martin Lewis (born June 23, 1817, in Dublin, Ireland ; died September 23, 1907, in Chicago, Illinois) was a dealer in real estate, first in New York City, and then in Chicago after 1844. Our classmate's paternal ancestors were Welsh, and his mother was Scotch (born in June, 1826, in Ayr, Scotland ; died November 2, 1890, in Evanston, Illinois).

Thomas H. Lewis was born June 3, 1872, in Chicago, Illinois, and was prepared for college in the Evanston High School. He finished his Junior year in Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. At Sheff he took the Biology Course, received a Senior appointment, and was one of the Class historians. He is a member of Book and Snake.

The fall after graduation he entered the Medical Department of Northwestern University, receiving his degree in 1896. After

serving for three years as interne in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, he went into practice there. He taught gynecology in Northwestern University for seven years, and assisted in the same department in St. Luke's Hospital Dispensary for many years. At present he is an associate in medicine, St. Luke's Hospital, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the American



THOMAS H. LEWIS

Academy of Medicine, the Chicago Institute of Medicine, and the Physicians' Club. He has been to Europe several times.

He is a Democrat. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church; and is a member of the University Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Evanston Country Club, and the Beebe Lake Duck Club, or Duck Island Club.

During the war he served as examining physician on Local Board No. 46.

He was married June 16, 1917, in Chicago, Illinois, to Mrs. Florence (McLaughlin) Mair, daughter of William F. and Mary McLaughlin. They have no children.

*Frank Allen Little

Died December 26, 1895

Little was the son of Charles Loomis Little, contractor and builder, and Genevieve (Stiles) Little, who had five other children: two sons, Arthur Edgerton and Edward Baxter; and three daughters, Sarah Maria (Little) Hibbard, Isabella Annette (married Frederick R. Brown), and Clara. His grandfather, Saxton Bailey Little, was born April 19, 1813.

He was born August 31, 1864, at Meriden, Connecticut, and was prepared for college at the Meriden High School, and with a private tutor. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course; and received a prize for mechanical drawing in Freshman year, honorable mention for excellence in mathematics in Junior year, and a Senior appointment.

The summer after graduation he visited the World's Fair in Chicago, and then went to California where he stayed fourteen months for his health. He seemed to be so far recovered that he accepted a position with the Hawkins Iron Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, as a designer of machinery, but was forced to resign two months later because of ill health. Accompanied by his mother he went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, but did not gain as much as he had hoped, and returned to his home in Meriden.

He died of consumption in Meriden, Connecticut, December 26, 1895.

He was unmarried.

Samuel Whiter McCaulley

General contractor, 327 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois

Residence, 988 Elm Street, Winnetka, Illinois

McCaulley is the only son of Samuel Whiter and Elizabeth Flinn (Cotter) McCaulley, who had two other children: Martha Gause McCaulley, B.A. Wellesley 1892, Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania 1912; and Elizabeth McCaulley, B.A. Wellesley 1901. The father (son of Samuel and Eliza Ann (Kirk) McCaulley) was born February 12, 1837, in Wilmington, Delaware. He attended the Friends' School of Wilmington, Delaware, and the College of the New York Conference, and became an

attorney at law in Wilmington, where he died January 18, 1916. He was married in 1860 to Louisa Flinn, who died the following year, with no children surviving. He was married a second time, September 30, 1868, to our classmate's mother, Elizabeth



SAMUEL W. MCCAULEY

Flinn, daughter of William Robinson and Mary Ann (Carey) Cotter. Her father and mother had been married in Wilmington, September 22, 1834. She was born October 6, 1840, in Wisconsin Territory, and attended Wesleyan College at Wilmington, Delaware.

Samuel W. McCaulley was born July 6, 1872, in Wilmington, Delaware, and was prepared for college at the Friends' School there. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and in Freshman year divided with three others the prize for excellence in chemistry, and received a Senior appointment. He was one of the compilers of the '93 S. Class Book.

He traveled in Europe and the West Indies after graduation; then studied law and was admitted to the Delaware Bar, although he never practiced. In 1897 he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railway in the engineering department, and assisted in the construction of the Fort Dodge & Omaha line. Later he

became assistant engineer, bridge and bridge building department, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. After some time he entered the employ of the McMullen Lumber Company, as superintendent of several mills in the South, which position he resigned to go into the export stave business for himself in Mississippi. From 1907 to 1915 he was with the bridge and building department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; and was connected with the Ford & Phillips Company, general contractors of Chicago. Since 1916 he has had his own office as general contractor in Chicago.

He belongs to the American Railway Bridge and Building Association, and the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

He was married April 5, 1913, in La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Thomas Barry and Mary (Springer) Livingston. Her father was with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. They have no children.

On June 4, 1919, he wrote: "In regard to particulars of my Army work,—I was Constructing Quartermaster for the Aviation Field at Buffalo, New York, which was known as Final Testing Field No. 2; for the field at Dayton, Ohio, known as McCook Field; and for the cantonment in Washington known as Enlisted Men's Barracks.

"Constructing Quartermaster is rather a technical title, meaning Officer in Charge of Construction, and as such in charge of contracts, engineering, construction, purchasing, and disbursing—in fact everything to get the project finished after it has been authorized by the Director of Operations. I am now engaged in cleaning up these jobs." He received his commission as Major, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, on March 23, 1918. He has resigned from the Army.

Vance Criswell McCormick

Trustee for the estate of Henry McCormick, 403 Bergner Building,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Residence, 301 North Front Street, Harrisburg

McCormick is the son of Henry and Annie (Criswell) McCormick, who were married June 29, 1867, and had six children, of whom three survive: Henry Buehler McCormick, B.A. Yale

1892, Anne McCormick, and our classmate. The paternal ancestors originally came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in East Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1735. The old homestead farm is still in the possession of



VANCE C. MCCORMICK

the family. Henry McCormick (son of James McCormick, Princeton 1822, and Eliza (Buehler) McCormick) was born March 10, 1831, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He attended the Harrisburg Academy, and Partridge's Military Institute, Harrisburg, and graduated at Yale in 1852, being a member of the Skull and Bones Society. For a year after graduation he read law under the direction of his father, and then went into the iron business, taking the management of the Paxton Furnace in 1857, and of the Nail Works at West Fairview, Cumberland County, in 1866. After his father's death, he and his brother, James McCormick, Yale 1853, managed the properties of the estate. At the opening of the Civil War he organized a company of volunteers called Company F, Lochiel Grays, 25th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. After three months' service, this organization was disbanded. He was at once chosen Colonel of

the 1st Regiment of the Pennsylvania Militia Company under Major General John F. Reynolds, and assigned to command the 1st Brigade. A year later he served on the staff of General W. F. Smith in the Gettysburg campaign. In 1874 he was appointed a commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey, and before the building of the railroads across the continent, made the journey to the Pacific Coast, returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He died of paralysis at Rose Garden, his country seat in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1900. His wife (daughter of John Vance and Hannah (Dull) Criswell) was born October 2, 1843, in McVeytown, Pennsylvania. In 1856 the family moved to Harrisburg where they have since resided. Her ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and came from the north of Ireland, settling in Pennsylvania, in Lancaster and Mifflin counties, about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Henry McCormick, Jr., 1884, James McCormick, Jr., 1887, William McCormick, 1887, Donald McCormick, 1890, Robert McCormick, 1900 (sons of James McCormick, 1853), and Henry McCormick Gross, 1906 S., a nephew of Annie C. McCormick, are first cousins of our classmate.

Vance C. McCormick was born June 19, 1872, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was prepared for college at Harrisburg Academy, and at Phillips-Andover. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course. He was captain of the Class Football and Baseball teams, played fullback on the University Eleven in Junior year, and was quarterback and captain of the team in Senior year. He was a Class Deacon; was elected president of the Class in Senior year; and since graduation has served as president. He is a member of Delta Psi. In 1907 he received an honorary M.A. degree at Yale.

After graduation he returned to Harrisburg, and became interested in his father's business, and also in the civic affairs of the city. When his father died in 1900, he was made trustee of the estate of Henry McCormick, and also of that of his grandfather, James McCormick. In this same year he was elected to the Common Council from the Fourth Ward of Harrisburg, and two years later was elected by a large majority on a Democratic ticket to the office of mayor of Harrisburg. During the three years of his term as mayor, he was largely responsible for the raising and expenditure of the first important loan of \$1,000,000, and the result was paved streets, new park systems,

modern sewers, and a water filtration plant. Under his administration, the fire and police forces were reformed, and gambling dens and disorderly houses were made to close. He was a delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore in 1912, and to the State Convention the same year; treasurer of the Democratic National Committee in the state of Pennsylvania in 1912; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1914; and chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1916, which conducted the campaign for President Wilson's reelection. On January 1, 1916, he was appointed a government director of the Federal Bank of Philadelphia, and served in that capacity until he resigned some months later. His present business connections are as follows: president of the Patriot Company, publishers, *The Patriot and Evening News*; and a director of the Dauphin Deposit Trust Company, the Central Iron & Steel Company, the Wilmore Sonman Coal Company, the Sonman Shaft Coal Company, the Thorne, Neale & Company, the Elk River Coal & Lumber Company, the Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad Company, and others. Besides his business connections he is affiliated with many philanthropic interests. He is a member of the Yale Corporation, a trustee of Pennsylvania State College, president of the board of trustees of Harrisburg Academy, a trustee of the Harrisburg Y. M. C. A., a director of the Associated Aid Societies of Harrisburg, a member of the directors of the Pennsylvania State Y. M. C. A., and a trustee of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg.

He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven; the University, Yale, St. Anthony, and Manhattan clubs of New York City; the Philadelphia Club, Philadelphia; the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D. C.; the Harrisburg, University, and Country clubs of Harrisburg; and the Engineers' Club of Central Pennsylvania.

He is unmarried.

During the war he served on many committees, national and international. In July, 1917, he became chairman of the Export Administrative Board, and later of its successor, the War Trade Board. In the same year he was elected a member of the executive committee of the American Red Cross Emergency Finance Committee; and in November of that year was sent as a member of the American War Mission to the Inter-Allied Conference in



LUNCHING WITH THE KING OF THE BELGIANS IN THE FOREST OF HAUTHOULST, BELGIUM

Left side of table: Miss Margaret Wilson; King Albert; President and Mrs. Wilson; Belgian Ambassador to U. S. De Wiart; and others.
In foreground to left is Vance C. McCormick. On the right, third from Mr. McCormick, Brand Whitlock, U. S. Ambassador to Belgium; and fifth, Admiral Cary N. Grayson.

Paris and London, where he took part in the conference looking to a closer coöperation among the Allies, his particular work dealing with the blockade of enemy countries and with embargo rulings, which enabled the Allies to secure a large amount of shipping tonnage. He was appointed by President Wilson as one of his advisors on economic questions at the Peace Conference. In this connection he served as Chairman of the Superior Allied Blockade Council, to arrange for a relaxation upon imports into enemy countries, and as a member of the Commission on Reparations, and of the Supreme Economic Council, which latter passed upon all economic questions during the armistice. He is a member of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, and has been active in trying to arouse his country to a demand for immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty. He has been appointed and is serving as a member of the Commission on Constitutional Amendment and Revision, of Pennsylvania.

Clifford Whiting McGee

Vice president, Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated,
17 State Street, New York City

Residence, 60 Willow Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey

McGee is one of the four sons of Henry Augustus and Emma Louise (Whiting) McGee, who were married November 14, 1872. His three brothers all attended Yale: Harry Livingston McGee, 1896 S.; Raymond Augustus McGee, *ex*-1899 S.; and Donald Ashbrook McGee, 1906. Our classmate's father was born December 27, 1850, in New York City, and attended the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York. His early life was spent in New York City, in Brooklyn, New York, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but for the most part he made his home at Plainfield, New Jersey. He was a director of the Standard Oil Company of New York City, vice president of the Plainfield Trust Company, and a member of the New York Produce Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange. He died at Plainfield on October 17, 1914. His family came from the north of Ireland about 1790, and settled in New York. His wife (born February 16, 1853, in Brooklyn, New York) attended the Packer Collegiate

Institute of Brooklyn. Her family came from England in the seventeenth century, settling in New England.

James Richard Joy, B.A. Yale 1885, is an uncle.

Clifford W. McGee was born October 5, 1873, in Brooklyn, New York, and was prepared for college at the Leals School in



CLIFFORD W. MCGEE

Plainfield, New Jersey. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course; was a Class Deacon, and a member of Delta Psi.

Immediately after graduation he entered the Standard Oil Company. On January 1, 1913, he became vice president of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated, producing vaseline preparations. This company maintains branch offices in Montreal, Canada, and in London, England, also. He is a director of the Eastern Petroleum Company.

He has made several business trips to Europe, and in 1913 went to Moscow, Russia, taking in England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and France.

He is a Republican, and since 1916 has served as a councilman for the borough of North Plainfield, New Jersey; at present

(from 1919 to 1921) he is serving his third term as a councilman and is president of the council. He is a steward in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Plainfield.

He belongs to the Plainfield Country Club and the Park Club of North Plainfield. In December, 1913, he was elected vice president of the Plainfield Yale Club.

He took an active part in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns.

He was married in Plainfield, New Jersey, November 14, 1900, to Emma Edith, daughter of George Beekman Schoonmaker, a merchant, and Edith (Mahan) Schoonmaker. Mrs. McGee attended Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Rye Seminary, Rye, New York. They have one son, Norman Schoonmaker McGee, born September 30, 1901, who is attending Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

William McKell

President and general manager, Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad Company, Glen Jean, West Virginia

Residence, Glen Jean

McKell is the son of Thomas Gaylord and Jean (Dun) McKell, who had one other son, John Dun McKell, B.A. Yale 1895. Our classmate's grandfather, William McKell, was born in 1808, of Scotch-Irish parentage at Derry Hall, County Armagh, Ireland, and died February 15, 1882, at Chillicothe, Ohio. He was the first importer of English earthenware west of the Alleghany Mountains, and founded a china house which has been continuously under one name since 1832. Thomas G. McKell, one of thirteen children, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, where his father had settled when he came from Ireland. He attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, for two years, and spent the rest of his life in Chillicothe, where he died September 15, 1904. He became president of the Central National Bank, the Savings Bank Company, the Chillicothe Gas & Water Company, and the McKell Coal & Coke Company. His wife (born February 21, 1844, in Chillicothe) came of Scotch ancestry.

An uncle, Joseph Scott McKell, graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1868.

William McKell was born March 5, 1871, in Chillicothe, Ohio, and was prepared for college at Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and at Phillips-Andover. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course and received a Senior appointment. He is a member of Chi Phi.

Immediately after graduation he went into coal mining in Glen Jean, West Virginia, and became treasurer of the McKell Coal & Coke Company, with which company he is still associated. He



WILLIAM MC KELL

is also president and general manager of the Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad Company, and president of the Glen Jean Bank.

He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Yale Club and the Elks.

During the war he was treasurer of the Fayette County Y. M. C. A., and a member of the Council of Defense. He wrote in February, 1919: "My war activities consisted largely in trying to keep the coal mines with which I am connected putting out coal, which seemed to be needed."

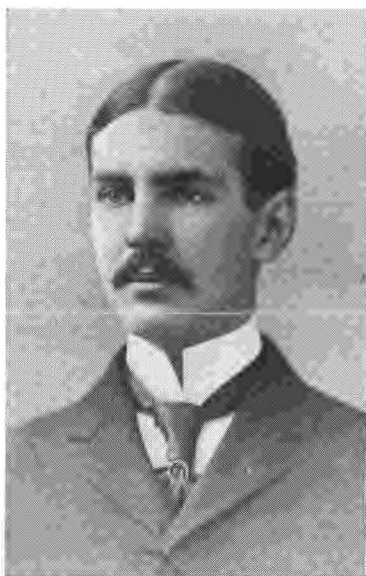
He is unmarried.

Charles Eugene McLane

Partner, Riggs & McLane, stock and bond brokers, 32 South Street,
Baltimore, Maryland

Residence, Brooklandville, Maryland

McLane is the son of Louis McLane, a banker, and Sophie Latimer (Hoffman) McLane. Our classmate was born August 1, 1871, in Baltimore, Maryland, and was prepared for college



CHARLES E. MCLANE

in that city. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course, and was a member of Delta Psi.

For several years after graduation he was engaged in the banking business in Baltimore, Maryland, becoming assistant treasurer of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. Since about 1907 he has been in the brokerage business in the same city as a partner in the firm of Riggs & McLane.

He has made several trips to Europe, and has been around the world once.

He was married December 22, 1904, in Albany, New York, to Grace, daughter of Amasa J. Parker, a lawyer, and Cornelia

Kane (Strong) Parker. They have had two daughters: Sophie-Louis, born August 10, 1906, in Cockeysville, Maryland; and Cornelia Kane, born April 9, 1908, in Baltimore, Maryland, died January 21, 1912, in Albany, New York.

Frederic Bogart McMullen

Vice president and general manager, the McMullen Powell Lumber Company, 1125 Lumber Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois

Residence, 408 Greenwood Boulevard, Evanston, Illinois

McMullen is the only son of James Bates and Mary Elizabeth (Bogart) McMullen, who were married August 24, 1870. The great-grandfather, Peter McMullen, came to America with the British Army in the War of the Revolution, and settled at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. A great-grandfather, Roger Bates, was



FREDERIC B. MC MULLEN

born in Scotland in 1745, and came to the United States in 1797, settling in Springfield, Vermont. Another great-grandfather, David Conger, was born in 1731 at Piscataqua, New Jersey, and moved to Canada in 1787. James B. McMullen (born August 20,

1841, in Picton, Ontario, Canada; died July 4, 1902, in Cairo, Illinois) lived in Canada when he was a young man, moving, about 1865, to Chicago, Illinois, where he was publishing the *Chicago Post* at the time of the Chicago fire. At one time he was vice president and later president of the McMullen Woven Wire Fence Company, at Chicago. In 1881 he was operating a railroad in Canada, with headquarters at Picton, Ontario, Canada. From 1894 to 1902 he lived in New York City. He was married a second time, June 18, 1891, to Sylvia Patterson. Our classmate's mother was born April 13, 1843, in Adolphustown, Ontario, Canada, and died February 2, 1873, at Chicago, Illinois. An ancestor, Jan Louwe Bogart (born 1630 in Holland), settled in Bedford, Long Island, on April 16, 1663. One ancestor, James Barker, came from England on the ship *Mary and John* in 1634, settling in Rhode Island. Another ancestor, Jacob Cronkheit, was born about 1700 at Sleepy Hollow, New York.

Herbert Y. McMullen of this Class is a cousin.

Frederic B. McMullen was born June 19, 1871, in Chicago, Illinois, and was prepared for college at the high school in Picton, Ontario, and at Victoria University, Coburg, Ontario. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course, and received a Senior appointment.

After graduation he took a course in mineralogy at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, and for a short time afterwards was engaged in civil engineering. In 1894 he went to Chicago, Illinois. At first he was secretary of the McMullen Fence Company; in 1898 became assistant manager of the Fence Department of the American Steel & Wire Company; and in 1900 resigned this position to become treasurer of the McMullen Lumber Company. For some years the Chicago office of the Fullerton Powell Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Indiana, was in his charge, and this company is now affiliated with the McMullen Powell Lumber Company of Chicago, which was organized in January, 1912. He was associated with the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, first as treasurer, later as secretary, and then as president, and was largely instrumental in consolidating in one association the various lumber trade organizations of Chicago. At present he is vice president and general manager of the McMullen Powell Lumber Company, manufacturers of lumber, and also secretary and treasurer of the Corinth Saw Mills, Inc.

During the war he served on the campaign committees for the Red Cross, Liberty Loan, and other drives.

He belongs to the Episcopal Church, and has done much towards making the Men's Club of St. Mark's Church in Evanston one of the largest of the diocese.

He is a member of the University and Country clubs of Evanston, and the Lumberman's Association of Chicago.

He is a Republican in politics of the "stand pat" or "Taft" variety.

He was married January 26, 1899, in Evanston, Illinois, to Lois Agatha, daughter of Fordyce Bernard Rice, a retired merchant, and Ann Jane (Anderson) Rice (deceased). Mrs. McMullen's early home was in Aurora, and she graduated at Northwestern University, Evanston, in 1895. They have one daughter, Mary-Lois McMullen, born December 7, 1899, who entered Smith College in September, 1919.

In the summer of 1915 McMullen went over to Italy to accompany his family home from a trip which they began about thirty days before the war broke out in 1914. Just outside of New York harbor he discovered that the boat on which he was traveling was an auxiliary cruiser of the Italian Navy, bearing her war paint, and slated to be sunk on that particular trip! They escaped the submarines, however, and finally made their first port, that of Spezia, the Annapolis of Italy, where they discharged a cargo of five hundred horses and six hundred Italians, who were returning to join the army. The rest of the passengers were permitted to land at Genoa a few hours later. The entire trip, both going and coming, was much more interesting than the ordinary European trip, as one found himself almost the only tourist and constantly making explanations to the police as to why one was over there at all during war times.

Herbert Yarwood McMullen

Secretary, Detroit Motorbus Company, 1706 Dime Bank Building,
Detroit, Michigan

Residence, 5454 Everett Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

McMullen is the son of George Whitman and Ruth Amelia (Yarwood) McMullen, who were married June 8, 1868, and had

five other children, four of whom are living. Both the father and mother were born in Picton, Ontario, Canada.

Frederic Bogart McMullen, '93 S., is a cousin.

Herbert Y. McMullen was born July 25, 1875, at Picton, Ontario, Canada, and was prepared for college at the Picton



HERBERT Y. MC MULLEN

High School. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course and received a Senior appointment.

For six years after graduation he was connected with R. B. McMullen and Company, bicycle materials, in Chicago, Illinois, and then for three years was with the McMullen Lumber Company, of which he became secretary. After another three years with the Chicago-Mississippi Land & Lumber Company, and one year with the Ford Motor Company, he became manager of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company of Detroit, Michigan, in 1906. In 1913 he was a partner in the Detroit branch of Roger B. McMullen & Company, manufacturers' agents for automobile materials with offices in Chicago and Detroit. At present he is secretary of the Detroit

Motorbus Company, which is at present engaged in operating a large fleet of double decked busses, similar to those running on Fifth Avenue in New York City. Associated with him is Richard W. Meade, former president and chairman of the board of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. At the same time he is associated with the Bethlehem Motors Corporation, Allentown, Pennsylvania, promoting the interest of trackless transportation.

He is a member of the Congregational Church. He belongs to the Fellowsraft and Ingleside clubs of Detroit, Michigan.

He was married June 8, 1899, in Dubuque, Iowa, to Laura Stewart, daughter of Dr. Marshall Hill Waples, a physician, and Louise (Stewart) Waples. They have two children: Helen Waples, born August 18, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois; and Charles Stewart, born July 5, 1908, in Detroit, Michigan.

He wrote April 29, 1919: "During the entire period of the war I was connected with Flint & Company, Inc., of New York City, being in charge of their Chicago office. Their work was assisting manufacturing plants to switch from regular lines to war lines. A large amount of business was done by some twenty plants up to the period of the armistice."

Leonard J. Mandel

Member of the firm of Mandel Brothers, 1 North State Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Residence, 4925 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago

Mandel is the son of Simon and Pauline (Schwab) Mandel, who were married in 1864, in Chicago. His father (born March 20, 1837, in Kerzenheim, Bavaria; died August 19, 1912, in Chicago) was a member of Mandel Brothers, drygoods merchants, of Chicago. His mother was born April 1, 1846, in Natchez, Mississippi, and died February 3, 1909, in Chicago. Frank Emanuel Mandel, Ph.B. Yale 1892, and Bertram Joseph Cahn, B.A. Yale 1896, are relatives.

Leonard J. Mandel was born September 2, 1872, in Chicago, Illinois, where he was prepared for college in the Harvard School. At Sheff he took the Select Course.

Ever since graduation he has been connected with Mandel Brothers of Chicago, the firm founded by his father and uncles, and of which he is now a member.



LEONARD J. MANDEL

He belongs to the Standard Club of Chicago.

He has often gone abroad on trips that have combined business and pleasure, visiting Germany, France, England, Switzerland, Ireland, and Scotland.

He is unmarried.

Harold Chauncey Mathews

In the real estate business, 100 Central Park South, New York City

Residence, 14 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York City

Mathews is the son of Charles Drellincourt and Rebecca (Thompson) Mathews, who were married in 1848, and who had three other children, two daughters, of whom one is deceased, and a son, Charles Thompson Mathews, who graduated at Yale

in 1886, at the School of Agriculture (Fine Arts), Columbia University, in 1889. Charles D. Mathews was born August 29, 1821, in New York City, and died May 23, 1879, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He spent his life principally in the city of his



HAROLD C. MATHEWS

birth, where he was engaged in the grain business, acting as president of the United States Warehouse. His ancestors came from England, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1770. Mrs. Mathews (daughter of Anthony Thompson) was born in March, 1830, in New York City, where she died May 12, 1911. Her family was English and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638.

Harold C. Mathews was born April 30, 1871, in New York City, and was prepared for college at the Berkeley School of that city, and the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy in Ossining, New York. He took the Select Course at Sheff, and belonged to Theta Xi.

After graduation he became engaged in banking, then entered the wholesale drygoods business, and later was in the wholesale furniture business. In 1908 he had reentered the wholesale dry-

goods business in New York City. At present he is in the real estate business for himself in New York City, and at the same time acts as president of the Royton Realty Company, Inc.

He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, besides visiting Cuba, Porto Rico, and Europe.

As to politics, he is a Republican. He belongs to St. Bartholomew's [Episcopal] Church of New York City. His clubs are the University, the Yale, and the City, of New York City; and the Auto Club of America.

He served in the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard, from 1898 to 1903.

He was married June 17, 1903, in Washington, D. C., to Edith Churchill, daughter of Edward C. and Helen (Churchill) Candee. They have three children: Harold Churchill, born April 7, 1904; Schuyler Loree, born April 23, 1906; and Chauncey Drellincourt, born January 28, 1919.

Yale relatives are: Hon. William Abdiel Thompson, 1782; the Rev. James Thompson, 1789; Samuel Thompson, 1790; and Chauncey Minott Thompson, 1854.

Edward Anthony Mitchell

Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, on duty as Assistant Navy Disbursing Officer, Disbursing Division of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.

Residence, 1010 Sixteenth Street, Washington

Mitchell is the son of Charles LeMoyne and Emma C. (Morse) Mitchell. The father (born October, 1844, in East Haven, Connecticut; died March 1, 1890, in New York City) was the son of Edward A. and Elizabeth Mary (Gorham) Mitchell. His ancestors came from England and settled in Bristol, Connecticut. His life was spent in New Haven, Connecticut, New York City, and Washington, D. C., and at one time he was a member of Congress. He was married in 1870 to Emma, daughter of Wareham and Elizabeth (Lathrop) Morse. She was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and died April 21, 1913, in New York City.

Edward A. Mitchell was born April 17, 1872, in East Haven, Connecticut, and was prepared for college in St. Paul's Cathedral

School, Garden City, Long Island. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course.

He has spent most of his life in Washington, D. C., but it is impossible to tell much of his activities because he has not con-



EDWARD A. MITCHELL

tributed any details concerning himself. At present he is on duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force as Assistant Navy Disbursing Officer in the Disbursing Division of Supplies and Accounts. He was called to active duty in March, 1917, and was promoted from Ensign to Lieutenant (j. g.), later to Lieutenant, and then to Lieutenant Commander. In January, 1920, he was on duty as Commander.

He belongs to the Metropolitan, the Alibi, the Country, and the Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D. C., and the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York City.

He was married January 8, 1895, in Washington, D. C., to Mary Alexander, daughter of Richard and Rosa (Brown) Wallach. They have one son (the Class Boy), Edward Alexander, born November 10, 1895, in New Haven, Connecticut. He studied at Westminster School, Simsbury, Connecticut, and then attended the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland,

graduating eighteenth in his class on March 27, 1917, and receiving the commission of Ensign. He was promoted to Lieutenant (j. g.) July 1, 1917, and to Lieutenant, March 1, 1918. He served on the U. S. S. *New Orleans* (convoy duty) as Watch



EDWARD ALEXANDER MITCHELL

Officer until October, 1917, when he transferred to the destroyer *Jenkins*, with base at Queenstown, Ireland, serving first as Watch Officer, and then as Chief Engineer Officer, from December, 1917, to January, 1919. He was then transferred to the destroyer *Belknap* as Chief Engineer Officer, and was in command in December, 1919.

Lysander Royster Moore, Jr.

Partner, Haines, Moore & Company, insurance, Conway Building,
Chicago, Illinois

Residence, Lake Forest, Illinois

Moore is the son of Lysander Royster Moore (born January 3, 1832, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia) and Mary Adams (Thomas) Moore (born January 19, 1839, in Raleigh, North

Carolina), who were married in 1855 and had three other children, two sons and a daughter. His father was a merchant, and lived in Kansas City, Missouri, from 1871 until his death on April 16, 1902. His paternal ancestors were English, his maternal, Scotch. He was born May 14, 1872, in Kansas City, Missouri, and was prepared for college at Phillips-Andover. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and was a member of Delta Phi.

After five years as manager of the Goodnight Cattle Company of Quitaque, Texas, operating a large cattle ranch, he returned to Kansas City, Missouri, where he became associated with the Thayer-Moore Brokerage Company, stocks and investment securities, which he organized in 1899. He was elected to the position of treasurer, and in 1908 was made president. He is now in the insurance business in Chicago.

He has traveled extensively through Europe and Mexico, both on business and for pleasure. He is an Episcopalian.

He is unmarried.

During the war he was Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, aide to the Commandant of the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Naval districts, Headquarters, Great Lakes, Illinois.

John P. Munson

Head of the department of biology, Washington State Normal School,
Ellensburg, Washington

Residence, 706 North Anderson Street, Ellensburg

Munson's ancestors lived in Jølster, Sunfjord, Norway. They belonged to the landed aristocracy—*Odels Bonder*—probably as far back as the Viking Age,—the famous Firda Fylke of the Sagas, and were important factors in Norway's early political history. The family estate, Dvergsdal, situated on a beautiful lake and in view of the famous glacier—Ostedalsbrae—with several small farms and tenants attached to it, has been transmitted by *Odelsret* from generation to generation for ages. Our classmate's father, Peder Munson Dvergsdal, was born December 17, 1819, in Dvergsdal, Sunfjord, Norway. He lived at Jølster from 1819 to 1843; at Bergen from 1843 to 1848, where he was hospital superintendent; and at Dvergsdal from 1848 to 1864, where he managed the family estate. He had earlier served an apprenticeship in superintending these estates. In 1864 he came

to Chicago, Illinois, and lived in that vicinity till 1900. He then moved to Stewardson, and later to Charleston, Illinois. He died at Ellensburg, Washington (where he had lived since 1911), on October 23, 1912, aged ninety-three years. He was married in



JOHN P. MUNSON

1846 to Elizabeth Nilsson Dvergsdal, who was born September 25, 1823, in Dvergsdal, Jölster, Norway. She was the only daughter in the family, but had four older brothers, none of whom, however, lived to attain her age of seventy-six. Her mother died when she was young, and her father married again. She was educated by a brother who was a teacher. Her family, like her husband's, were *Odels Bonder* of ancient origin, and there are many distant relatives of hers still living in Norway. She was very musical, very strong physically, and unusually industrious to the day of her death in Stewardson, Illinois, July 23, 1900. There were five other children besides our classmate, only one of whom is living.

John P. Munson was born February 21, 1860, at the old home in Dvergsdal, Jölster, Sunfjord, Norway, from which his family emigrated when he was four years old. He was prepared for

college at Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois; at Milton College, Milton, Wisconsin; and at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, where he received the degrees of B.S. and M.S. At Sheff he studied French, chemistry, and biology especially, besides doing graduate work in zoology in the Peabody Museum, and taking courses in the philosophy of education in the academic department.

After graduation he accepted a fellowship in zoology in the University of Chicago, where he received his Ph.D. in 1897. He was then appointed honorary Fellow in biology at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. For the next two years he was interested in a variety of occupations,—taught German, pedagogy, and general science in an academy; was investigator in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts; and translated the standard pedagogical work of Dr. S. Heegaard from the original Danish. In 1899 he accepted the position of head of the department of biology in the Washington State Normal School, where he has remained ever since. The following is an extract from *Student Opinion*, the organ of associated students of Washington State Normal School, which gives an idea of how much he is appreciated by his pupils:

It is very hard to express our feelings for Dr. Munson. Upon brief acquaintance he is looked upon with awe because of his knowledge and recognition in the field of science. But who could resist his jolly chuckle and the merry twinkle of his eyes when an amusing incident occurs? Dr. Munson is so human, sympathetic, and broadminded that every student feels that he has grown to be a better citizen through associating with a man of this instructor's character.

He has had many interests outside of his teaching, serving as one of the speakers at the Seventh International Zoological Congress held in Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1907; being participant in the proceedings of the British Medical Association at Toronto, Ontario, Canada; acting as collaborator on the *American Journal of Anatomy*, Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and also on *Nature Study Review*, Columbia University, New York City. He has been editor of the *Normal School Quarterly*, and associate editor of the *Morse Library of Literature, History, and Biography*; lecturer at the Puget Sound Marine Station, Friday Harbor, of which he has been on the governing council; investigator on the Elizabeth Thompson Science Foundation; director of work in zoology at Minnesota

Seaside Station, Port Renfrew, British Columbia; and lecturer at the graduate Medical School of the University of Illinois, summer quarter, 1918-1919.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of London, England, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the National Council of the American Economic League; a member of the Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale of Paris, France; a member of the Royal Society Club of London, England; an associate member of the American Scandinavian Foundation; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; a member of the Educational Committee of the National Council, American Economic League; a Fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York; and a member of the American Association of Anatomists, and of the Society of Economic Entomologists.

He has been a member of the Lutheran Church, and served as vestryman in the Grace Episcopal Church, Ellensburg, from 1901 to 1908.

During the war he was a delegate to the First Peace Congress in Washington, D. C., and also to the Second Peace Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1918.

He was invited in 1907 to give two lectures at the Seventh International Congress in Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1910 received a similar invitation from Gratz, Austria. At this time he traveled through Europe with his wife, and they revisited his birthplace in Norway. He travels almost every summer during his vacation, usually taking trips throughout the western states.

He was married December 30, 1897, in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to Sophie Josephine, daughter of Professor Amund Mikkelsen and Ingeborg Grote Mikkelsen. Her father was pastor of the First Lutheran Church at Chicago, Illinois, for fifteen years, and president of the Lutheran Normal School in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, from 1889 to 1908. Mrs. Munson was a piano pupil of Emil Liebling and others, and became a teacher of music in the Normal School at Sioux Falls. During the war she was a member of the Women's Committee, Society of National Defense, Washington, D. C. She is a trustee of the Carnegie Library at Ellensburg, Washington. They have had three children, all of whom died in infancy: one daughter, Esther Ingeborg, was born June 7, 1905, and died June 13, 1905.

He wrote in July, 1918: "I spent my vacation last summer in

Alaska—a restful and enjoyable trip to our northern country. The scenery is grand, varied, and in some respects very unique. We went up the Copper River about fifty miles by rail to Miles Glacier. Amid all these strange sights you meet the vegetation of Puget Sound, and are put at your ease by finding the people up there all Americans and in every respect up-to-date. We carried back with us a cargo valued at over a million dollars, consisting of copper ore, gold dust in huge bags, and packed salmon. They kept loading on all these things as if there were no limit to the supply. Alaska certainly is a wonderful country.

“I am hoping now to spend two months at the California Academy of Science or possibly at the John Crerar Library in Chicago. I am so far away from scientific libraries that I have to use my vacations reading up on the subjects of my investigations. For several years, since 1908 in fact, I have been engaged in an investigation on the comparative structure and physiology of cells, which I hope will interest biologists. I am also working on a textbook of cytology, and hope some day that I may have the leisure to write a volume on an entirely different subject,—But! ??

“The world is treating me well in giving me plenty to do, and I must not complain so long as I am able to do the work in which I am now engaged. This western country is interesting, and, as I have a lovely home and a lovable wife, I am as rich as if I had more property to supply material wants, of which we have but few.

“In these war times one feels that he would like to do more for his country than for himself. I hope that the importance of my work of teaching accounts for only one invitation to join the Red Cross ‘over there’ and for the fact that I am not now at the front.”

In 1912 he was awarded the Walker first prize for his thesis on the “Origin and Structure of the Yolk Nucleus,” which he won in a competition open to all biologists in the United States. Lately he has had published a book entitled “Education through Nature.” Besides this he has had various articles and lectures published, especially those in connection with the research work that he has given to the study of the origin and formation of cells. A bibliography of his publications follows: “The Ovarian Egg of *Limulus*,” *Journal of Morphology*; “Oogenesis of the Tortoise,” *American Journal of Anatomy*; “Spermatogenesis of

the Butterfly," *Proceedings Boston Society of Natural History*; "Anatomy of the Arms of Ophioglyptia Sarsii," *Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress*, Boston, Massachusetts; "Generation and Degeneration of Sex Cells," *Proceedings of the Seventh International Zoological Congress*, Boston; "Organization and Polarity of Protoplasm," *Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress*, Gratz, Austria; "Agriculture in the Public Schools," *Washington Journal of Agriculture*; "Foundations and Method of Nature Study," Vol. XXI, *Kellogg's Teacher's Library*; "Life, Its Forms and Its Manifestations," A. S. Barnes Company, New York; "Vital Processes in Education," *Lectures on Education*; "Biological and Sociological Aspects of the European War," *Northwest Journal of Education*; "The Chelonian Brain-Bladder, Metapore and Metaplexus," *Anatomical Record*; "Minute Structure of the Chelonian Brain," part one, on the Brain Membranes, Brain Bladder, Metapore and Metaplexus, *Anatomical Record*; "Religious Beliefs of Scientists," Part II, American, Hunter & Longhurst, London, 1910; "Amitotic Karyokinesis and General Histogenesis," *Proceedings of the American Association of Anatomists*, Pittsburgh, 1919; "Structure and Origin of the Yolk Nucleus," *Archiv Fur Zell-Forschung*, Munich, Germany; and "Researches on Comparative Cell Studies," 21 plates finished.

Henry Hotchkiss Murray

Mechanical engineer, Victor Talking Machine Company,
Camden, New Jersey

Residence, 713 Main Street, Riverton, New Jersey

His parents were George Henry and Olive Isadore (Purinton) Murray, who were married March 25, 1869, and had five other children. One brother, George Henry Murray, Jr., graduated at Sheff in 1900. The first American ancestor came over some time before 1700. George H. Murray was born December 17, 1845, in New Haven, Connecticut, where he attended General Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute. From 1865 until his death (July 3, 1916, at Dover, Delaware) he was a fruit grower at Viola, Delaware. His wife was born January 22, 1844, and attended Lewisburg (Pennsylvania) Seminary. Her parents were Daniel Boardman and Jane (Murphy) Purinton.

Henry H. Murray was born March 16, 1871, in Viola, Delaware, and prepared for college in the Hillhouse High School, New Haven, Connecticut. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and received a Senior appointment.



HENRY H. MURRAY

After a year of graduate work at Yale, he entered the employ of McIntosh, Seymour & Company in Auburn, New York, as a draftsman. After a year he resigned this position, and in January, 1896, entered Delaware College, a state institution at Newark, Delaware, as substitute professor of mechanical and electrical engineering. In July, 1896, he reentered the employ of the Engine Company in Auburn, New York, where he stayed until 1906. He then became a designer for the Victor Talking Machine Company, in charge of the drafting rooms. In 1911 he was promoted to engineer. He wrote on August 19, 1919: "I wrote a very interesting letter for the last Class Book. I know that it was interesting because the Class Secretary said it was, and because I read it over again and found that he was right. So I think I had better let that stand as my story for the first twenty years of our graduate life, because I might contradict some of the statements in it if I attempted to rewrite it. Since

then my life has gone along pleasantly enough and without any unusual or striking events. The hardest blow I have had was the death of my father. One of the pleasantest events was our last Class Reunion."

In politics he is a Republican, and serves as a member of the Borough Council in Riverton, New Jersey.

He was elected to non-resident membership in the New York Yale Club on April 16, 1919.

During the war he served on all the bond issues and other war work committees. He also took an active part in the manufacture of airplanes and other war material to which the Victor Talking Machine Company devoted the greater part of the plant.

He belongs to the Riverton Country and Yacht clubs, the Union League and the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Old Colony Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Yale Engineering Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars; and is a Mason.

He was married September 14, 1898, at Auburn, New York, to Georgiana, daughter of Cornelius Abram Groot, a physician, and Anna Maria (Stevens) Groot. They have one daughter, Cornelia Groot, born August 5, 1912, in Riverton, New Jersey.

Oliver Peter Nicola

Secretary, the Schenley Farms Company, 1414 Farmers Bank Building,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Residence, 1221 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh

His father, Felix Frederick Nicola, was born March 16, 1825, in Hanover, Germany, although his ancestors originally came from France. He was an attorney at law in Cleveland, Ohio, and died there in 1902. In 1853 he was married to Mary Anne Wright, whose German ancestors had originally settled in eastern Ohio. She was born August 31, 1834, in Liverpool, Ohio, and died in Cleveland, July 8, 1912. There were eight children in the family, six sons and two daughters, seven of whom are living.

Oliver P. Nicola was born March 17, 1871, in Cleveland, Ohio, and prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and was a member of Delta Psi.

After graduation he became secretary of the Nicola Brothers Company, wholesale lumber, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with which concern he has been connected ever since. His other business connections are: secretary of the Schenley Farms Company;



OLIVER P. NICOLA

president of the Schenley Theatre Company; vice president of the Nicola Land Company; and vice president of the East Liberty Theatre Company. In connection with the Schenley Farms project he and a brother have done a public service in making possible a most unique and interesting collection of public buildings. The "Farms" were originally purchased by the Nicola brothers in 1905 from the Mary E. Schenley heirs, and, except for four hundred acres which have been turned into a public park, the property has been devoted to buildings of a public or a semi-public nature which were erected under their direct supervision. A list of these buildings has already appeared in the Class Record published in 1913.

He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh.

He was married October 29, 1902, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Josephine Ormsby, daughter of John Ormsby Phillips, a man-

ufacturer (deceased), and Mary (Briggs) Phillips. Mrs. Nicola spent most of her life in Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and attended Miss Dana's School in Morristown, New Jersey, before her marriage. They have two children, both born in Pittsburgh: Oliver Peter Nicola, Jr., born December 21, 1903, who has attended The Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and St. John's Military School in Manlius, New York, and is now at Phillips-Andover (upper middle); and Josephine Ormsby Nicola, born May 26, 1908, who is attending Miss Simonson's School, Pittsburgh.

On March 8, 1919, Nicola wrote: "I have done a great many things in connection with local war work, such as being captain of a Liberty Loan team every time I had the chance; being actively engaged in Red Cross work and its campaigns, having considerable to do with the collecting of old garments for the poor people in Belgium under Red Cross direction; and last, but not least, I attempted to get into Army service but was not successful. I put in my application for a commission in the Chemical Warfare Service, and had the armistice not been signed as soon as it was, would probably have had active experience in France. I was also chairman of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Housing, a bureau that was created because of the housing conditions due to the war.

"I understand the Class had a very interesting dinner at the Yale Club about a month ago, and I received a very interesting telegram signed by those present wishing me the 'top of the evening,' etc. I later had a letter from Lou Hill, who was there, telling me about the dinner. As I understand that these are going to be annual affairs, I hope very much to be there next year. And while I have been one of the worst offenders about attending reunions, I am positively going to make it a point to be there at my thirtieth in 1923."

Herbert Leroy Potter

United States Assistant Engineer, War Department, The District
Engineer's Office, First District, New York City

Residence, 450 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, New York

Potter is the only child of Charles Mortimer and Sarah Ursula (Hall) Potter, who were married October 10, 1867. The paternal ancestor who first came to the United States was English, and

settled in New Haven, Connecticut (then known as East Haven), in 1638. The family has always lived in this neighborhood, and has owned the same farm since the Revolutionary War. Charles M. Potter was born November 25, 1844, in Guilford, Connecticut,



H. LEROY POTTER

where he has lived as a farmer all his life, taking part in the public affairs of the town. His wife was born April 17, 1847, in Wolcott, Connecticut, and taught in the district schools of her home town before her marriage. Her family came from England some time before 1667, and settled in Wallingford, Connecticut.

Herbert L. Potter was born December 2, 1872, in Guilford, Connecticut, and was prepared for college in a private school and at the Hillhouse High School in New Haven, Connecticut. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course, and received a Senior appointment.

Some time after graduation he started to work on a large dam and waterworks for the city of Waterbury, Connecticut. After a year and a half he became associated with a consulting engineer in New Haven, Connecticut, and did a variety of things, such as building trolley roads and making maps of a part of the city

which had never been surveyed. In 1896 he formed a partnership in New Haven with Charles H. Nichols, '92 S., with whom he worked until 1900. He then entered the employ of the Government and began his work in the War Department, where he has remained ever since. He has had charge of various contracts; first, some dredging and breakwater work in New Haven and in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and since then work in New York City, making surveys of all the channels in the upper and lower bays of the harbor; working out a complete triangulation for Forts Hancock, Hamilton, and Wadsworth and the forts at the entrance to Long Island Sound; and having entire supervision of the digging of Ambrose Channel into New York Harbor, for which he personally designed new dredging parts and put into practice new methods for working seagoing suction dredges. This channel is about one third the size of the Panama Canal, and was an engineering project of supreme importance. Some of his smaller works have been: a channel into Coney Island for small boats, some work in the entrance of Jamaica Bay, and a forty-foot channel in Hoboken along the docks where the ocean liners dock.

About his political views he wrote in May, 1918: "I am now and always was a Republican. I don't think the — Democrats are able to run the country in an efficient or any other manner except as Socialists. I could add more, but this is sufficient."

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar, and Shriner.

He has written several articles and numerous reports for the records of the War Department.

His travels have taken him all over the United States, and to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, all the West India Islands, touching South America, Paris, and other parts of France, England, and Canada.

He was married June 25, 1902, in New York City, to Constance Eloise, daughter of Elias Mix Gilbert, a coal merchant, and Mary Amanda (Richmond) Gilbert. His wife attended the Westfield Normal School in Massachusetts. They have two children, both born in Brooklyn, New York: Constance, born July 4, 1914; and Harvey Leroy, born July 21, 1917.

Potter was commissioned a Captain of Engineers in the Reserve Corps, February 23, 1917, and at one time was in charge of the construction of the very important new fortifications at Rock-

away, New York. For years he has been in the employ of the War Department as an Engineer, and was much disappointed that the Army regarded his services on this side as indispensable and refused to let him go to the seat of war. He expresses himself as follows: "I am ashamed to say that I do not consider that I had any real live part in the war! It is with deep humiliation that I have to write this. I was one of the first, if not *the* first man in the Army building here to get a commission. I was commissioned Captain in the Engineer Reserve Corps in February, 1917, and was ordered to report at a training camp, but received a telegram from the Chief of Engineers just before starting, saying to disregard the order. The officer in charge here considered my services of more value in the position I held here than where it was proposed to place me. We were practically working on war emergency work all the time. I had charge at Fort Tilden which was a new fort just commenced to protect New York; arranged for the anti-aircraft guns around New York; had charge of the special dredging work in connection with the piers taken over by the United States from our dear enemies, the Huns; fitted out a dredge for work in France; did work on the different defenses of New York Harbor; and a hundred and one other things. I never got a smell of powder except as it lay ready for shipment, so you see I was not much.

"Since the war the Second and First Districts have been combined and I am in charge of the Second Technical Section, with supervision over the following work: the work done by the floating plant, including seagoing dredges, owned and operated by the Government; the removal and disposal of wrecks; the removal and disposal of drift in New York harbor and tributaries; the permits, including fish traps; and miscellaneous investigations. I also serve as a member of the local Civil Service Board."

Joseph Hyde Pratt

State geologist and director, North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey; consulting engineer, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Residence, Chapel Hill

Pratt is the son of James Church and Jennie Abby (Peck) Pratt, who were married August 16, 1864, and had three other children, daughters: Carrie Seymour, Esther, and Annie Louise.

The father was born March 17, 1838, in Hartford, Connecticut. When a boy he went down to Louisiana, and lived with his uncle as a southern planter. In the Civil War his uncle served as Brigadier General and he himself as Captain of a Louisiana



JOSEPH H. PRATT

Regiment of the Confederate Army. In 1864 he returned to New England and became a merchant in Hartford, Connecticut. The first American ancestor, John Pratt, came from England to Massachusetts in 1632, moving to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. Our classmate's mother was born August 21, 1840, in Norwich, Connecticut, where her ancestors had settled when they first came to this country from England.

Joseph H. Pratt was born February 3, 1870, in Hartford, Connecticut, and was prepared for college at the Hartford Public High School. At Sheff he took the Chemistry Course, and received a Senior appointment.

He remained at Yale as assistant in mineralogy, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. There follows a partial list of the various positions he has held, and the honors he received from 1895 to 1918: instructor of mineralogy, Yale University, 1895-

1897; lecturer in mineralogy, University of North Carolina, 1898-1901; state mineralogist of North Carolina, 1897-1906; state geologist of North Carolina since 1906; professor of economic geology, University of North Carolina, since 1904; chief, Department of Mines and Metallurgy, Jamestown Exposition, 1907; a member of the International Jury of Awards, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; awarded diploma and gold medal, Pan-American Exposition, 1901, for exhibit of North Carolina gems and gem minerals, etc.; diplomas, gold medal, and silver medals for same, Charleston Exposition, 1902; president, American Peat Society, 1907-1909; president, Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, 1909-1914; secretary, North Carolina Drainage Association, 1908-1911 and 1915; secretary, North Carolina Good Roads Association since 1908; secretary, North Carolina State Highway Commission since 1915; secretary, American Association of State Highway Officials since 1914; president, National Association of Shell Fish Commissioners, 1912-1913; a member of Executive Committee of the American Association of State Geologists; a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Geographic Society; a member of the following: the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America; the New York Academy of Sciences; the North Carolina Academy of Science; the American Forestry Association; the American Fisheries Society; and an honorary member of the Appalachian Engineering Society. At present he is state geologist and director of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey; and a consulting engineer. He has done a big work, not only in the discoveries made through his researches, but through his interest in good roads, in swamp drainage, and in the conservation of the forests and the water powers of his state. He is responsible for the creation of the State Highway Commission, the Fisheries Commission, and prison reform legislation.

He is a Democrat in politics. He is particularly interested in the amelioration of prison conditions; and belongs to a Congregational Church of New Haven, Connecticut, and an Episcopal Church of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He is a member of the Yale Club of New York City, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., the Capitol Club of Raleigh, North Carolina, the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and the Order of Gimghoul, University of North Carolina; and Sigma Xi.

He was married April 5, 1899, in Springfield, Ohio, to Mary Dicus, daughter of William Bayley, a consulting mechanical engineer, and Mary (Dicus) Bayley. His wife attended Springfield Seminary, Ohio, and Houghton Seminary, Clinton, New York, before her marriage. They have one son, Joseph Hyde, Jr., born March 9, 1911, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The following is an account of his war activities. He was commissioned Major of Engineers April 24, 1917, and given command of a separate battalion of North Carolina Engineers. He was appointed by Governor Bickett, on May 2, 1917, to represent North Carolina at a conference with the Council of National Defense. His battalion was called into Federal service July 24, 1917, with headquarters at Greensboro, North Carolina, and ordered to Camp Sevier, South Carolina, August 28, 1917, becoming the 1st Battalion of the 105th Engineer Regiment the latter part of September, 1917. In the organization of this Regiment, Colonel H. B. Ferguson was the Commanding Officer. Major Pratt was second in command and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel November 11, 1917. The greater portion of the training of the Regiment in preparation for its service overseas was under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Pratt.

The Regiment was ordered overseas in the spring of 1918, and, under the command of Colonel Pratt, less one Company, sailed from Montreal for Liverpool on May 27, 1918. Colonel Pratt was Commanding Officer of the troops on board ship. The Regiment, upon landing in Liverpool, was immediately transferred to Dover, where it remained one day, and then was carried to Calais, France, reaching there July 15, 1918. It was expected that there would be six weeks' training in the Licques training area, but on account of the need of troops with the British in Flanders, this Regiment had remained in the Licques area only eight days when it was ordered to the front. Three days were spent marching to Terdeghem, where they spent ten days building barbed wire entanglements in front of the second line defense, building machine gun emplacements, etc. In taking up this work, the Regiment came under shell fire, and from this time until the signing of the armistice, with the exception of about twelve to fourteen days, when moving from one British Army to another, the Regiment was in the shelled areas all the time.

Colonel Ferguson had been made Corps Engineer and Colonel Pratt became Commanding Officer of the Regiment and Division

Engineer. On July 10, 1918, the Regiment was moved to the Proven area, Belgium, as a support to the British who were holding the Ypres Sector.

The Regiment, together with other units of the 30th Division, was sent to the Second British Corps of the Second British Army. Until August 17th, the 30th Division worked with the 33d and 49th British divisions, and the 105th Engineers were in the front lines at all times, carrying on all such engineering work as was necessary in connection with trench warfare. On August 17th, the 30th Division relieved the 33d Division in the line and took over what was known as the Canal Sector, having a front of approximately four thousand yards. The 105th Engineers relieved the Royal Engineers of the 30th Division and took over their work. On August 31st, the first advance in this sector since the big push of the Germans, was made by the 30th Division, and resulted in the taking of Vormoorzelle, Lankof Farm, and Lock No. 8. This was the beginning of the advance that was continuous until the signing of the armistice.

On September 5th, the 105th Engineers, together with other units of the 30th Division, started for France, and finally ended on September 24th as part of the Second American Corps attached to the Fourth British Army in front of the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambrai. En route, the Division was attached for nine days with the First British Army in the Lens district and for five days with the Third British Army in the Albert district. As it was not known what disposition was to be made of the 30th Division, but it was expected that it would go in the line, first in the Lens district and then in the Albert, the officers of the 105th Engineers had to make a study of both these front lines. Thus the commanding officer had the opportunity to study the British front from north of Ypres to St. Quentin.

On September 25th, the 30th Division relieved an Australian Division, and on the 29th, made the attack which resulted in the breaking through of the Hindenburg line in front of Bellicourt. Portions of the Engineers were right in the thick of the fight and remained in the forward areas until the signing of the armistice. This battle resulted in the capture of Bellicourt and Nauroy.

On October 7th, the 30th Division fought the battle of Montbrehain; and on October 17th the battle of the Selle River.

In this battle the Regiment had to build three small bridges across the river.

Each time the Division was withdrawn from the front line for rest and reorganization, the Engineer Regiment was kept in the forward areas building railways and highways. The letters of commendation indicate the type of work which was done.

The Regiment was withdrawn from the forward areas November 20th and went to the Le Mans area in preparation for return to the United States. It was not, however, until April 1st that the Regiment sailed from St. Nazaire for Charleston, South Carolina. Six to eight weeks of this period of waiting was spent in reconstructing roads in the Le Mans area. Pratt was discharged in June, 1919.

On December 7, 1918, he wrote the following letter from overseas: "Just a little note to let you know that I am in the land of the living, and feeling fine,—also very glad that I came over. I am now Colonel of the 105th Engineers, and Division Engineer of the 30th Division. I have spent six weeks in Belgium with the Second British Army, fighting in the Ypres salient, but for the balance of the time have been in France, principally with the Fourth British Army. We broke through the celebrated Hindenburg line, and made an advance of over twenty miles.

"I had full charge of all the engineering work connected with the Division, and we were under shell fire from June 30 to about November 1, with the exception of about two weeks when we moved from Belgium to France. Part of that time I was at the front with the Engineers of the First and Third British Armies. Our big battles were fought as part of the Fourth British Army, in its drive in the Cambrai-St. Quentin front. The division made a big reputation for itself. I had several narrow escapes and never did get used to the shelling. I would shy a good deal, but I was always able to make my legs take me where I wanted to go."

The letter of commendation signed by Major General W. C. Langfitt, U. S. A., reads in part:

The duties in the active sector near Proven, Belgium, and at the front in the Ypres sector where the action was valiantly performed, in building bridges and roads for the attack along the Selle River, and the advance made by this regiment were noteworthy. The assistance rendered to the British Light Railway troops was officially commended by the Commander of the British Fourth Army.

Major General E. M. Lewis, U. S. A., wrote:

The entire Regiment rendered splendid service in the operations of this Division and its allied units. Called upon to perform a great variety of duties, from building railroads in the back areas to accompanying attacking troops to assist in consolidating the position, its personnel has uniformly exhibited courage, fortitude, and skill, and has repeatedly earned and received the commendation of commanders. No matter how difficult the task given it, there has never been exhibited the least doubt or reluctance in attempting it.

The following is a copy of a personal letter from General Pershing:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

France, June 6, 1919

Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt, Engineers,
Care Chief of Engineers,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:

Now that the American Expeditionary Forces are fast being returned to the United States and mustered out, it gives me great pleasure to express to you my appreciation of your loyal and energetic service in the Army in France.

Under your command, the 105th Engineers participated in the successful assault of the 30th Division on the Hindenburg Line at Bellicourt, September 29, 1918, in the subsequent advance to the San Souplet River, and in the final attack of the 30th and 27th Divisions to the heights overlooking the Sambre-Oise Canal. Your regiment performed, with conspicuous efficiency, the greater part of the forward engineer operations of the II-Corps. In fearlessness under fire, in energy and firm decision, in your care for your men, and in the loyal execution of the decisions of your superiors, your conduct merits my high commendation.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) John J. Pershing

The following are copies of letters of commendation from British Army officers:

Headquarters, Fourth Army,
26.11.18.

Dear Colonel Pratt:

The Army Commander has sent a letter of appreciation of your work to the Second American Corps and it will doubtless be communicated to you in due course, officially.

These few lines from me are to express to you personally my gratitude for the great help you rendered the Q service of the Army.

It is no exaggeration to say that the feeding of the troops and the

supply of ammunition was only made possible throughout the long battle commencing on 8th August by the very efficient and devoted work you put into the light railways, and on this work you helped us in a way which has earned the gratitude of the whole Q service of the Army.

I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly let all officers and other ranks in your splendid Regiment know of the feelings with which the whole of the Fourth Army has regarded the cordial coöperation and assistance you have given us.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. C. Holman

(M. G. D. A. and General Fourth Army)

Second American Corps.

I wish to express to you my thanks for, and appreciation of, the excellent work done by the 102d and 105th Regiments of Engineers, whose services you were good enough to place at my disposal.

The work done by these two regiments on the light railways was of the greatest value in getting through the system of light railways communication which, owing to the continuous destruction of the broad gauge lines by delay action mines, was the means by which it was possible to maintain the troops and continue the fighting which led to such great results.

I will be glad if you will be so good as to convey to Colonel A. H. Acker and Colonel J. H. Pratt, Commanding, respectively, the 102d and 105th Engineers, and to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of these regiments, this expression of the keen appreciation with which their valuable and cordial coöperation has been regarded by all ranks of the Fourth Army.

(Signed) H. Rawlinson,

H. Q., Fourth Army.

Commanding Fourth Army.

25-11-18.

FRH.

(a) The 105th Engineer Regiment is a thoroughly efficient unit, officered by qualified engineers.

(Signed) Gen. Sir Claude Jacobs

Commanding Officer, II British Corps

Since the publication of the *Vicennial Record*, Pratt has written many articles and given many addresses on the need of good roads and drainage, control of fisheries, and other subjects related to his work as state geologist.

For several months he has been seriously ill at Watts Hospital, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, but the latest report states that he is improving slowly.

Harry Parks Ritchie

Physician, associated with Dr. MacLaren and Dr. Daugherty, 914 Lowry Building; associate professor of surgery, University of Minnesota Medical School, and attending surgeon, University Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota

Residence, 46 Crocus Place, St. Paul

The first American ancestor of the Ritchie family was George Ritchie, a soldier of Scotch-Irish stock in the Revolutionary War.



HARRY P. RITCHIE

Our classmate's father, Parks Ritchie, was born December 15, 1845, in Franklin, Indiana. He attended Franklin Academy and the Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and became a physician, practicing first in Martinsville, Indiana, and then in St. Paul, Minnesota, from 1881 until his death on February 2, 1913. He was married July 13, 1870, to Emma Bates, who was born January 15, 1850, in Evansville, Indiana. Her family came from England. They had no other children.

Harry P. Ritchie was born March 2, 1873, in Wellington,

Kansas, and was prepared for college at the Central High School of St. Paul, Minnesota. At Sheff he took the Biology Course.

For three years after graduation he studied in the Medical School of the University of Minnesota, also acting as assistant in physiology. After receiving his M.D. degree, he was in hospital work for a year, and then obtained a commission as assistant surgeon of the 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. After two years of active duty in the Philippines, he returned to St. Paul and formed a partnership there with Dr. Archibald MacLaren. He still keeps up this association, and is now practicing in St. Paul under the firm name of MacLaren, Ritchie, and Daugherty. About 1913 he was appointed assistant professor of surgery in the University of Minnesota where he had formerly been an instructor, and he has kept up this work ever since.

Besides his war service in 1898 and 1899, he acted as Major Surgeon for the Minnesota National Guard until 1908, and during the present war served as secretary to the Minnesota State Committee on Medical Defense.

He belongs to the House of Hope Presbyterian Church.

In 1912 he and his wife went on an automobile trip through France, Germany, and the Austrian Tyrol.

He has written various papers for professional magazines, among them: "The selection of operation for inguinal hernia"; "Complete rupture of the urethra"; and a chapter in "Surgery," by Ochsner. In collaboration with Dr. MacLaren he wrote "Operations during pregnancy."

He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution; the Minnesota University Club; and the Town and Country clubs of St. Paul.

He was married April 24, 1902, in St. Paul, Minnesota, to Elisabeth Goodrich, daughter of Edwin Wheeler Winter, a railroad operator, and Elizabeth (Cannon) Winter. Mrs. Ritchie had always lived in St. Paul, until her father moved to Chicago in 1900. She attended the Farmington School. They have four children, all born in St. Paul, Minnesota: Louise Ritchie, born February 26, 1903, attending the Summit School, St. Paul; Wallace Parks Ritchie, born February 20, 1905, attending the Country Day School, St. Paul; Edwin Winter Ritchie, born January 1, 1908, attending the Country Day School; and Priscilla Burbank Ritchie, born July 23, 1911, attending the Summit School, St. Paul.

Wallace C. Winter, 1893 S., is a brother-in-law; Wallace C. Winter, Jr., 1918 S. (who died in France), Daniel R. Winter,

1920, and Edwin W. Winter, 2d, 1921, are nephews; and William W. Dean, 1918, and Winter Mead, 1919, are also relatives.

He wrote in March, 1918: "I am still teaching surgery at the University. We are quite handicapped by the exodus of teachers and assistants into the Base Hospital and Medical Reserve Service. I have now charge of one service with the title of associate professor of surgery. I have grieved deeply that I am not also in active service, especially in the light of my past experience as a military surgeon. It is a wonderfully satisfactory life and in this war such service is a duty. My home life develops each year most beautifully. The children keep well and are buried in their school interests, with the result that Father is now translating Latin, working problems in Algebra, and doing a little percentage, while spelling lessons are quite frequent. The girls and boys each show that health of body and happiness of mind which comes from the wonderful influence and care of the mother."

On April 26, 1919, he added: "Your request for war activities is soon answered. Owing to several responsibilities, connected principally with the University, I was unable to enter active service. However, I did do something, not much or enough, as secretary of the State Council for Medical Defense. In this position I became acquainted with many of the individual problems of our medical men who did go, with the result that I am prouder than ever of my profession and of the men themselves, who with the highest purpose overcame obstacles which often seemed to me insurmountable. Our Council really had an easy time, and it is more to the credit of the men that Minnesota stood third of the larger states in the percentage tables of the number on active duty in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps."

Allan Appleton Robbins

President, Robbins-Ripley Company, engineers and contractors,
50 Church Street, New York City

Residence, 304 Lexington Avenue

Robbins is the son of George Appleton and Susan Arden (Morris) Robbins, who were married January 4, 1860, and who had one daughter and three other sons, two of whom, George

LIBRARY MATERIAL

Stillman Robbins and Arden Morris Robbins, graduated at Columbia University in 1885. The first American ancestors settled in Connecticut. The father (son of George S. Robbins, son of Appleton, son of Appleton, son of Jonathan, son of Joshua,



ALLAN A. ROBBINS

son of John) was born November 7, 1827, in New York City. After his graduation at Yale in 1847, he returned to New York City, where he lived for forty-nine years, for twenty years as member of his father's banking firm, George S. Robbins & Sons. He then retired to take care of his estates and various duties in connection with public institutions. At the time of his death (May 25, 1895, in New York City) he was treasurer of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, a member of the executive committee of the Asylum for the Blind, vice president of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and a vestryman of Trinity Church. His wife was born June 19, 1837, in New York City. She is the daughter of William Lewis Morris (born 1804; died 1864), son of Robert (born 1762; died 1851), son of Richard (born 1730; died 1810), son

of Lewis (born 1698; died 1762), son of Lewis (born 1671; died 1746), son of Richard, son of Lewis. Her first American ancestors settled at Morrisania, New York, about 1690.

Allan A. Robbins was born August 25, 1872, in Scarsdale, New York, and was prepared for college at the Eversons Day School and Halsey's School, in New York City, and by private instruction. He took the Civil Engineering Course at Sheff, and received a Senior appointment. He was a member of Delta Psi.

After two years in Colorado, he entered the employ of the Rapid Transit Commission in New York City, under Mr. Barclay Parsons, chief engineer, where he was engaged first in surveying sewers and locating pipes, and later as resident engineer of the Manhattan Valley Viaduct. In 1898 he served for a year in the Spanish War as a Private in Troop A, 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, and later as First Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. When he returned from Porto Rico, he became assistant general manager of the Pinkney Mining Company at Pinkney, Tennessee, where he stayed for a year and a half. He then returned to become resident engineer with John B. McDonald, contractor, of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company in New York City, where for the next eight years he was working on the construction of the first subway tunnel. Later he was transferred as principal assistant engineer in charge of the surveys and boring for the Belmont Tunnel, running from Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York City, to Long Island City, via the East River. After this tunnel was completed, he opened his own office in New York City under the name Robbins-Ripley Company, engineers and contractors.

During the war his firm built for the government the nine piers and quay wall at the Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

He is a Republican. He belongs to the Episcopal Church.

His clubs are the Yale, the University, and the Union of New York City; and he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

He was married June 6, 1901, in New York City, to Edith, daughter of Danford Henry Knowlton, a broker (deceased), and Mary (Johnes) Knowlton. They have no children.

On September 29, 1919, he wrote: "You ask for some additional light or amplification of my personal history. Of course,

I'm bashful like Donn Barber, but I will try to be as successful in overcoming it. I will only briefly touch on some of the items.

Item 1. 'Name in full.' I cannot see that a 'full' name will interest anyone in these dry times, but I have given it, as my name happens to be appetizing and reminds one of apples and reedbirds.

Item 3. 'Business Address.' The place of peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away and creditors all about. If I owe any money just forget the address.

Item 4. 'Nature of Business.' I gave engineer. Now-a-days an engineer is a chap who shovels coal into a boiler and pulls down ten plunks a day at the same time,—i. e. (a plunk is a dollar,—worth about thirty cents if you try to use it).

Item 6. 'Other Business Connections.' I left this space a blank as it's entirely too private a question to answer.

Item 7. 'Professional Honors.' This item is a little lean. All I can remember is that I slept with McCormick while at Yale and succeeded in obtaining a degree of 'Bachelor of Philosophy.'

Item 8. 'Politics.' I put down Republican. One has to be something these days.

Item 9. 'Philanthropic.' I left this blank as philanthropy comes from the heart with the cost of living as high as it is at present.

Item 11. 'Military Records.' My favorite one is 'On the Road to Mandalay.' In 1898 (my only fight) I was a high Private in the U. S. V. Cavalry, at \$15.98 a month. Unfortunately I matched and lost all my pay.

"When I got as far as this I became sort of weary and filled out the society, clubs, family trees, and so forth as the spirit moved me. Anyway it doesn't mean anything, so the result will be highly satisfactory."

Edward Olin Smith

President and manager, E. O. Smith Company, wholesale grocers,
Lyman Street, Springfield, Massachusetts

Residence, 196 Pearl Street, Springfield

Smith is the son of Olin Harris and Violetta (Humphrey) Smith, who were married in 1863 and had three other children,

all daughters. The father (born December 29, 1835, at Sheffield, Vermont; died June 27, 1916, in Springfield, Massachusetts) lived in Springfield for most of his life. He was in the wholesale flour and feed business, acting as president of the E. O. Smith



EDWARD O. SMITH

Company from 1904 until his death. His wife was born January 10, 1843, in East Burke, Vermont, and died April 4, 1881, in Springfield, Massachusetts. The ancestors on both sides were English.

Edward O. Smith was born August 4, 1871, in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college. He took the Select Course at Sheff, and received a Senior appointment. He held the '93 S. tennis championship.

Since 1898 he has been associated with the wholesale grocery business in Springfield, Massachusetts.

He is a Republican, and belongs to the Springfield Country Club.

He was married January 14, 1904, in Springfield, Massachusetts, to Ida Pearl, daughter of Edward Pliny Chapin, a banker, and Edna (Kibbee) Chapin of Springfield, Massachusetts. They have no children.

Frederick Clarence Spencer

Office inspector of machinery, U. S. Navy, New York Ship Company,
Camden, New Jersey

Residence, 53 Centre Street, Woodbury, New Jersey

Spencer is the son of Daniel Chapman and Emily Maria (Stokes) Spencer, who had five other children. A brother, George Jarvis Spencer, graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1890 (died in 1892 at Saybrook, Connecticut) ; another brother,



FREDERICK C. SPENCER

William David Spencer, received an M.D. degree at Columbia University in 1873 (died at Saybrook in 1904). Daniel C. Spencer (born December 10, 1823, in Saybrook, and died there December 17, 1906) was in the mercantile business in New York City with Claflin, Mellen & Company until about 1860, when he retired from active work and lived in Saybrook, Connecticut. Some time in the eighties he represented his home town in the legislature. His first American ancestor, Girard Spencer, came from England in 1636, and settled in Haddam, Connecticut. Our classmate's mother was born about 1830 in Westbrook, Connecti-

cut, and died September 15, 1895. Her father was the William Stokes of Westbrook who took part in the War of 1812.

Frederick C. Spencer was born March 27, 1870, in Saybrook, and attended the Morgan School in Clinton, Connecticut. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course.

He was an instructor at Sheff for four years after graduation, at the same time carrying graduate work in mathematics and physics. After a short time with the Eastern Shipbuilding Company in Groton, Connecticut, he entered the profession of electrical engineering. At first he was connected with the Eastern Shipbuilding Company of New London, Connecticut; later with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at New Haven, Connecticut; and then with the United States Navy Department at Newport News, Virginia. In 1910 he was transferred to Camden, New Jersey, where he has worked ever since as electrical aid to the inspector of machinery for the United States Navy at the New York Shipbuilding Company. His work has been largely the preparation of plans and specifications for electrical installations on the different types of warships.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Graduates Club of New Haven.

From 1897 to 1902 he was in the Naval Militia of the Connecticut National Guard, serving as Ensign in 1898, and as Lieutenant from 1900 to 1902. During the Spanish-American War he held a commission as Ensign in the Navy, and served aboard the U. S. S. *Ajax* as first assistant engineer.

He was married October 8, 1902, in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, to Mary Helen Rankin, a special student in music at Mt. Holyoke College in the Class of 1898, daughter of John Rankin, a retired sea captain, and Sarah Elizabeth (Pratt) Rankin (deceased).

His Yale relatives are: Lewis Woodford Pratt, 1913 S., and Charles Franklin Pratt, 1903, cousins by marriage; and Clayton Burr Spencer, 1919 S., a nephew.

On October 29, 1919, he wrote: "Last February I was taken sick,—had a complete breakdown and was in the hospital till the first of April. After coming from the hospital I had a serious relapse (six weeks abed) and was as sick as anyone could be and pull through. By the middle of June I was able to be moved to a quiet town in Connecticut where I spent the entire summer and part of the fall in absolute quiet. I am somewhat better than I was, but still unable to do anything, on account of lack of strength."

Alfred Hull Stevens

Senior partner, Stevens Brothers, 149 Broadway, New York City
Residence, 400 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, New York

Stevens is the only son of Alonzo Hiel and Eliza (Farnham) Stevens. The families on both sides came from England, the paternal ancestors first settling in Guilford, Connecticut, about



ALFRED H. STEVENS

1660, and then moving to Clinton, Connecticut; and the maternal ancestors coming over some time in the seventeenth century. Alonzo H. Stevens was born June 22, 1839, in Clinton, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, December 15, 1906. He was a dentist. His wife was born June 12, 1843, in Clinton, and died there July 12, 1912.

Our classmate was born July 5, 1872, in Clinton, Connecticut, where he was prepared for college at the Morgan School. He took the Mechanical Engineering Course at Sheff.

After a year's graduate work in mechanical engineering at Yale, he was connected successively with the Whiting Foundry & Equipment Company, in Harvey, Illinois, M. H. Treadwell & Company in New York City, and the purchasing department of the General Chemical Company of New York City. In January,

1900, he and his brother opened their present offices for engineering. They specialize in the chemical line, developing secret processes for the manufacture of commercial articles of various kinds.

He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York, and the Chemists' Club of New York City.

He was married May 19, 1898, in Clinton, Connecticut, to Jean, daughter of the Rev. Robert Hazard Sherman, and Julia (Meech) Sherman of Clinton, Connecticut. They have one son, Alfred Hull, Jr., born April 5, 1907, in Brooklyn, New York.



WILLIAM P. STEVENS

William Petherick Stevens

Treasurer, Stevens Land Company, Ltd., 615 Stevens Building,
Detroit, Michigan

Residence, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan

Stevens is the son of William Henry and Ellen (Petherick) Stevens. His father was especially interested in mining. William P. Stevens was born September 29, 1871, in Detroit, Michigan, and was prepared for College at The Hill School. At

Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and belonged to Berzelius.

Ever since graduation he has been in the real estate business, at one time managing the family estate. He is at present connected with the Stevens Land Company, Ltd., of Detroit, as treasurer.

During the war he was employed in the real estate department, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, Washington, D. C.

He was married February 8, 1911, in Detroit, Michigan, to Mary Whitwood, daughter of Elisha Flinn, dealer in timber lands, and Samantha (Whitwood) Flinn. They have two children, both born in Detroit: a daughter, Ann Whitwood, born February 10, 1912; and a son, William F., born June 11, 1914.



RAYMOND F. STODDARD

Raymond French Stoddard

Residence, Milford, Connecticut

Stoddard is one of the two sons of William Buddington and Sarah (French) Stoddard. His brother, Robert Curtis Stoddard, graduated at Sheff in 1894. The father, Yale School of Law

ex-1865, is senior member of the law firm of Stoddard, Goodhart & Stoddard, in New Haven, Connecticut. His wife was born in Seymour, Connecticut, and died October 3, 1917, in Milford.

Raymond F. Stoddard was born August 15, 1872, in Milford, Connecticut, and attended the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Connecticut. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course.

Ever since graduation he has been engaged in civil engineering, first as a railway engineer on the Chihuahua & Pacific Railway, Mexico, and then for fourteen years in the engineering department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on construction. After resigning this position he maintained his own office, first at Fall River, Massachusetts, and in 1913 at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

During the war he served with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, with headquarters at Beaumont, Texas. He is now recovering from the effects of malaria and typhoid fever contracted during his stay in Texas.

He belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Milford Club, and the Milford Yacht Club.

He was married June 6, 1914, in New York City, to Edla Marie Judd, of Watertown, Connecticut, daughter of Albert Loveland and Martha Louise (Riggs) Judd. They have no children.

Bradley Stoughton

Consulting engineer, and secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street,
New York City

Residence, Greenwich, Connecticut

Stoughton is the only son of Charles Bradley and Ada Ripley (Hooper) Stoughton, who were married April 7, 1869, and had five daughters, one of whom, Leila Roosevelt Stoughton, was a member of the Class of 1900 at Bryn Mawr. The father (born October 31, 1841, in Windsor, Vermont; died January 15, 1898, in Brattleboro, Vermont) graduated at Norwich University, Vermont, in 1861, and later received the honorary degree of LL.D. He fought in the Civil War until wounded, and was a Colonel at the age of twenty-one, being promoted to Brigadier General for gallantry at the close of the war. He spent most of his life

as an attorney at law in New York City and in New Haven, Connecticut. His first American ancestor, Thomas Stoughton, landed in Massachusetts in 1630. Our classmate's mother was born September 17, 1847, in Boston, Massachusetts, and died



BRADLEY STOUGHTON

May 10, 1917, in New Haven. Her first American ancestor, Robert Hooper (born in England in 1607), came to Massachusetts about 1663.

Bradley Stoughton was born December 6, 1873, in New York City, and prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Connecticut. At Sheff he took the Civil Engineering Course, received a Senior appointment, and was one of the members of the Class Book Committee. He steered the '93 S. Crew, and one year won the second prize for the mile run in the fall handicap games.

He continued his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1896, after which he taught there for a year and a half. He then secured a position as private assistant to Professor Henry M. Howe, the head of the department of metallurgy at Columbia University. For the

year 1898-1899 he was metallurgist of the South Works of the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago, Illinois; in 1900 he was superintendent of the steel foundry of the Driggs-Seabury Gun & Ammunition Company of Derby, Connecticut; and the following year he became manager of the Bessemer Department of Benjamin Atha & Company in Newark, New Jersey. While there he devised a special type of Bessemer converter, which is now being widely used throughout the United States. In 1906 he designed and built one for the Fort Pitt Steel Castings Company, at McKeesport, Pennsylvania. From 1902 to 1908 he taught metallurgy at the Columbia School of Mines, and part of the time acted as head of the department of metallurgy. At the same time he had an office in New York City as consulting metallurgist. In 1908 he resigned his position at Columbia, and devoted himself exclusively to his consulting engineering work, with the firm name of Howe & Stoughton, specializing in the design and improvement of furnaces; conducting research work on iron and steel properties and processes; and acting as expert consultant in patent litigations. He is now president of the Stoughton Process Corporation, formed for the purpose of marketing a patented oil melting and smelting iron and steel process which he invented, and which is being installed and used in several different parts of this country. In 1913 he became secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and makes annually a trip to the Pacific coast in the interest of the association.

He belongs to many professional societies, and is an honorary member of the American Foundry Foreman's Association and the Steel Treating Research Society. Recently the Canadians have honored him by giving the name of Stoughton to a township in a new mining region near the Porcupine District.

In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of the executive committee and chairman of the workshop committee of the New York Association for the Blind; and of the executive committee of the Yale Engineering Association. He was a member of the Jury of Award, Department of Mines and Metallurgy, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915, and is now a member of the Engineering Division, National Engineering Council.

Besides two trips to Europe and one to Bermuda, he has traveled through the United States, Nova Scotia, and Canada.

A great many of his technical articles have appeared in mag-

azines and as parts of books, the first one, "The Development of the Bessemer Process for Small Charges," appearing in 1902. "The Metallurgy of Iron and Steel," a book which came out in 1908, is now used at Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and many other colleges, and also by the instruction department of the Carnegie Steel Company. About eighteen thousand copies have been sold.

He was married January 4, 1899, to Grace Abbie, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Ferguson Van Everen. They had one son, Philip Van Everen, born February 20, 1900, at Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Stoughton died January 15, 1905.

He was married a second time, November 1, 1911, in New York City, to Louise Merwin, daughter of Edward Payson Roe, a clergyman and author, and Anna Pauline (Sands) Roe. His wife, who is a singer, has lived in New York City, England, France, Germany, and Italy. They have three children, a son and two daughters: Sandroe, born September 30, 1914, in New Canaan, Connecticut; Rosamond, born December 11, 1917, in New York City; and Leila Roosevelt, born March 26, 1919, in New York City.

At one time Stoughton served two years in the Connecticut National Guard, as Private, rear rank. As to his services in the present war he wrote on April 18, 1919: "My war activities consisted in service on the General Engineering Committee of the National Council of Defense for the first few months of the war. After that I served with the National Research Council—first as chairman of the Section on Metallurgy, and later as vice chairman of the Engineering Division. This work was very active and took me to Washington one or two days each week. In addition to this, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, of which I am executive officer, was very active in all war work in connection with Government departments, and I naturally gave a great deal of time to this. It was on account of the extensive war work of this organization that, after conference with the officials of the Ordnance Department, I declined an offer of a commission in the Ordnance Department, where I was to have to do with the metallurgy of steel, and more particularly the manufacture of projectiles and large guns for the army."

Stoughton's son, Philip Van Everen Stoughton, was accepted for the American Ambulance Field Service in November, 1916; landed in France in May, 1917; and commenced service with

the Transport Corps of the French Army, carrying munitions to the front. When the American Field Service was taken over by the U. S. Army in November, 1917, Philip, being only seventeen years of age, was obliged to leave France. He received a bronze service medal and certificate from the French Republic.



PHILIP V. STOUGHTON

He was accepted by the American Red Cross, however, and went to Italy, where he drove an ambulance in the Milan section, later serving in American Red Cross canteens in Italy and Sicily until the armistice was signed. Subsequently he spent several months in Greece with the refugee service of the Red Cross.

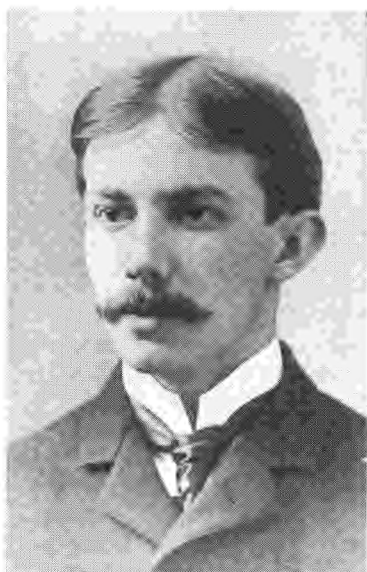
Frederick Enos Stow

Treasurer and general manager, H. C. Roberts Electric Supply Company,
1101 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Residence, 6607 North Tenth Street, Oak Lane, Pennsylvania

Stow is the son of Enos Ebenezer and Mary (Ames) Stow, who were married October 27, 1860, and had two other children:

Mary Eunice (died February, 1906, in Dansville, New York) and Bessie Sarah, both of whom attended Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. The father (son of Solomon and Eunice (Shepherd) Stow) was born March 16, 1824, in Rocky



FREDERICK E. STOW

Hill, Connecticut, but spent most of his life in Plantsville, Connecticut, where he died April 8, 1903. He was president of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, in Southington, Connecticut. His wife was born October 27, 1835, in Plantsville. The ancestors on both sides were English.

Frederick E. Stow was born October 24, 1870, at Plantsville, and was prepared for college at the Morgan School in Clinton, Connecticut. He took the Select Course at Sheff, and was a member of Theta Delta Xi.

Immediately after graduation he entered the employ of his father's firm as superintendent. In 1904 he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the H. C. Roberts Electric Supply Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has since become treasurer and general manager of the firm.

He is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Old York

Road Country Club in Jenkinstown, Pennsylvania, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Graduates Club of New Haven; and is a Mason.

During the war he assisted in the various Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives.

He was married September 7, 1897, in Plantsville, Connecticut, to Jennie Elsie, daughter of Elihu Burdette Cowles, a grocer, and Susan Burr (Carter) Cowles. They have two daughters, both born in Plantsville; Catherine Pease, born March 28, 1901; and Elizabeth Mary, born May 24, 1903.

Orson William Stow, Yale '46, is an uncle, and William Munn Ames, '99 S., is a cousin.

Richard Pearson Strong

General Medical Director, League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, Switzerland (on leave of absence from Harvard University Medical School)

Residence, Fresh Pond Parkway, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Strong is the son of Colonel Richard Polk Strong, B.A. College of the City of New York 1862, and Marian Bufort (Smith) Strong. Our classmate was born March 18, 1872, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and spent his early life in Washington, D. C. He was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Connecticut. At Sheff he took the Biology Course, and received a Senior appointment.

Strong is recognized to-day as one of the great authorities on tropical and other infectious diseases. After graduation he studied medicine at Johns Hopkins University, receiving his M.D. degree in 1897, and acting as resident house physician in the Johns Hopkins Hospital from 1897 to 1898. In 1899, after a year's service as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army, he was appointed by the Secretary of War as president of the board for the investigation of tropical diseases in the Philippine Islands. There he established and directed an Army pathological laboratory, and from 1901 to 1903 the Government biological laboratories in Manila. He resigned from the Army in 1902, and in 1903 he was sent by the Government for scientific investigation to Europe. His research work has carried him to all parts of the world. After his study in Berlin he returned to Manila as profes-

sor of tropical medicines in the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of the Philippine Islands. While there he also served as chief of the medical department of the Philippine Islands' General Hospital, and paid especial attention to the development



RICHARD P. STRONG

and establishment of the biological laboratories of the Bureau of Science. In 1911 he conducted a notable campaign against the pneumonic plague in China, discovering not only the way in which it was conveyed from person to person, but the means to prevent another such violent epidemic. He resigned his professorship in the University of the Philippine Islands in 1912, to accept a similar position at Harvard University, where he conducted a new department devoted to systematic instruction in the study and treatment of tropical diseases. Shortly after his appointment he headed an expedition to study tropical diseases in Ecuador and Peru, the first expedition of this nature ever sent on a mission of this kind from an American university. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. at Yale in 1914, and the degree of S.D. at Harvard in 1916.

During the war he served in various capacities. In 1915,

when the typhus epidemic was raging in Serbia (due to war conditions), he was sent to that country as head of the American Medical Commission under the auspices of the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Interallied Sanitary Commission, to investigate and if possible stop the ravages of the disease. He had charge of the entire organized work of the English, French, and American doctors and nurses, and of all the hospitals, most of which had to be hastily improvised for the occasion. A Testimonial Fund was raised at Yale in June, 1915, for the support of his work. Part of an article that appeared about him in the *Yale Alumni Weekly* for October 1, 1915, reads:

"As a result of the movement last Commencement for a Testimonial Fund to Dr. Richard P. Strong, '93 S., to be used in his hospital work in Serbia, Professor William Beebe reports that \$5,000 has been received, the last installment of which will shortly be forwarded. A cablegram from Dr. Strong on September 12 to Professor Beebe said: 'Grateful appreciation testimonial fund.' Every Yale Class from 1865 to 1915 was represented in this large gift to one of the most distinguished Yale men at the front, in sums ranging from \$5 to \$500. The boat-race collection for this fund last June amounted to \$600. Just what disposition is to be made of the gift has not yet been decided, but it will undoubtedly be used in connection with Serbian hospitals.

"In this connection, Sir Thomas Lipton's remarks on American medical work in Serbia, published late in July in the United States, are of interest. He said in part:

"'Miraculous is the only proper adjective to apply to the work being done by American doctors and nurses in Serbia. As usual, the Americans excel in organization and preventive measures. The French and English units are doing good work in the hospitals, but credit for the work of sanitation, which is rapidly making typhus a thing of the past, must go to the Americans, whose magnificent efforts have made them loved by every Serbian, from the King to the lowest peasant, all of whom seem fully to appreciate the efforts of the Red Cross in their behalf.

"'When I was in Serbia on my first trip it was unsafe to travel in the country, which was then so badly infected from vermin as to make necessary the use of antiseptics night and morning. But on this trip no such precautions were necessary, thanks to the sanitation reforms enforced by Americans. The hospitals are now as clean as any to be found in Europe, while hotels and dwellings are beginning to observe sanitary regulations. At the height of the epidemic there were probably 300,000 cases of typhus, but many typhus hospitals now have been closed for lack of patients. At Ghevgheli there were once 1,400 patients in the American hospital. Now there are only three who are suffering from typhus. At Uskub I saw in operation the machinery with which American doctors and sanitary experts are washing the whole nation. Near the town three long railroad trains were standing in the midst of a city of tents. From these tents

there poured an army of naked men carrying their clothing in their hands. Stopping at the first train they deposited their clothes in a car, where they were thoroughly sterilized. Then the owner proceeded to the bath car, where an attendant placed him under high-pressure water pipes. When he was completely scrubbed the next step was an inspection by an American doctor, after which the bather received his sterilized clothing. The next day I saw a whole regiment inoculated against cholera with a speed and efficiency almost incredible to anyone who does not understand American methods. Cholera may come again, but it is no longer feared.

"In brief, it can be said that American methods of prevention and cure have saved Serbia from what threatened at one time to be the worst series of epidemics ever suffered by a modern nation. The whole task is in charge of Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard, to whom the lion's share of credit for the direction of the great work must be given. This is due as much to his magnetic personality as to his skill. While Dr. Strong was in Saloniki the Greek Queen sent for him to see the King."

Throughout the war Strong served as a member of the General Headquarters Investigation Committee, British Expeditionary Force, and also as representative from the American Expeditionary Forces and the United States to the Interallied Sanitary Commission. He was commissioned a Major in the Medical Reserve Corps in April, 1917, and attached to the General Headquarters in France on August 4, 1917, and placed in charge of the Sections of Infections of the American Forces, on duty at the Chief Surgeon's office; in this capacity he devoted special attention to trench fever, and was the chairman of the American Commission which discovered the cause and the mode of transmission of this disease. He was later commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and finally Colonel in the Medical Corps, U. S. Army. At one time he was a member of Base Hospital No. 5, of which Dr. Harvey Cushing, 1891, was director. This unit was organized by the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, an institution connected with Harvard University. He was also a member of the Foreign Service Commission, Research Council, which visited France and England in April, 1917, to study the organization and development of scientific activities in connection with warfare. From December 2, 1918, to April, 1919, he served as Director of the Department of Medical Research and Intelligence, American Red Cross, Paris, France. On October 3, 1919, he sailed to be General Director of the League of the Bureau of Hygiene and Public Health of the Red Cross Societies, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. This League is the new international association of the Red Cross Societies of the nations of the world, acting as a centralized agency for the improvement of public health, the

prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world. During the war he received the following decorations: Distinguished Service Medal, American Expeditionary Forces; Companion of the Bath, Great Britain; Officer of the Légion d'Honneur, France; Striped Tiger, China; and Grand Officer, Cross of St. Salva, Serbia. In explanation of two of his decorations he wrote: "The Striped Tiger is a Chinese order. It was given to me for work in the prevention and control of infectious diseases among Chinese labor battalions of the Army. The Cross of St. Salva is a Serbian decoration, and was given to me in connection with the suppression of an epidemic of typhus fever in Serbia."

He belongs to the following societies: Fellow of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London, and American Academy of Arts and Sciences; corresponding member of the Société de Pathologie Exotique, Paris; and member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Medical Association, the American Society of Tropical Medicine (president in 1914), the Society of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Society of Experimental Biology, and the American Society of Experimental Pathology.

His clubs are: the Tavern, the St. Botolph, the Union, the University, the Traveller's, the Yale, and the Harvard in Boston; the Brookline Country Club; the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D. C.; and the Harvard, Bankers, and India House clubs in New York City. He was one of the organizers of the Yale Club of Baltimore, Maryland, and was elected vice president of the Boston Yale Club for 1919 and 1920.

He has served on various committees of international conferences: as delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, 1907; as honorary vice president of the section of pathology and bacteriology in the International Congress of Tuberculosis, Washington, D. C., 1908; and as American delegate to the International Plague Conference, Peking, China, 1911, and the Cannes Conference, 1919.

He was married June 1, 1900, in Manila, Philippine Islands, to Eleanor E., daughter of Donald and Mary (Holme) Mackay of Cheshire, England.

He was married a second time, January 1, 1916, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Mrs. Agnes Leas Freer, daughter of Augustus S. and Electa (Fay) Leas.

He has written and published over fifty articles or reports on scientific and medical subjects. The following is a list of some of the addresses he has given before various clubs and societies in the United States: The Commercial Club of Boston, "Some problems in Tropical Medicine of interest to the United States"; Harvard Medical School, "The relation between human and animal diseases in the tropics"; the Esculapian Club, Boston, "Tropical diseases in certain South American republics, and their relation to the United States"; Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical Society, Baltimore, "The Harvard Medical Expedition to South America"; The Harvey Society, New York, "The Etiology of Oroya Fever and Verruga Peruviana"; The Pathological Section of the Academy of Medicine, Buffalo, "The consideration of some forms of infectious tropical granuloma"; The Pathological Society of Philadelphia, "Clinical bacteriological and pathological observations upon Bubonic plague"; the Tasein Club, "The epidemic of typhus fever in Serbia and its suppression"; the Lowell lecturer for 1916, Boston, "The plagues of man"; address at Cannes, France, 1919, "Establishment of International Council and Bureau of Public Health"; address at Paris at meeting of Interallied Sanitary Commission, 1920, "Prevention of infectious diseases in American Expeditionary Forces during the war."

Richard Schoonmaker Suydam

President, M. B. Suydam Company, Sixty-first and Butler Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Residence, 5416 Darlington Road, Pittsburgh

Suydam is the son of Moses Bedell and Emma (Copeland) Suydam, who were married in December, 1858, and had one other son and two daughters. Moses B. Suydam (born June 14, 1832, in Brooklyn, New York; died January 14, 1895) was a manufacturer of white lead, linseed oil, and paints, first in New York City, and after 1856 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His ancestors came from Holland about 1650. His wife was born in September, 1835, in Steubenville, Ohio. Her ancestors came from Ireland early in 1700.

Richard S. Suydam was born April 22, 1872, in Pittsburgh (North Side), Pennsylvania, and was prepared for college at

the Lawrenceville School in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and at Phillips-Andover. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and belonged to Delta Phi.

After graduation he was for two years with the McConway & Torley Company, malleable iron works in Pittsburgh, as mechan-



RICHARD S. SUYDAM

ical engineer. Ever since he has been connected with the M. B. Suydam Company, manufacturers of protective paints, first as treasurer and general manager, and later as president and treasurer. His other business connections are: a director of the Holmes Automobile Company of Canton, Ohio, and vice president and director of the T. H. Nevin Company, paint manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In politics he is a Republican. He attends the Third Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Pittsburgh, the Duquesne, the Pittsburgh Golf, the Pittsburgh Athletic, and the Allegheny Country clubs of Pittsburgh; and the Railroad Club of New York.

He was married November 15, 1899, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Albert Dilworth,

oil producer and broker, and Julia (Williams) Dilworth. Mrs. Suydam attended Miss Dana's School in Morristown, New Jersey, before her marriage. They have two daughters, both born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Elizabeth Dilworth Suydam, born January 6, 1901, who attended the Misses Masters' School, Dobbs Ferry, New York, and Madame Rieffel's School in New York City; and Louise Dilworth Suydam, born February 9, 1903, who is attending the Misses Masters' School in Dobbs Ferry.



WILLIAM B. THOMPSON

*William Buffum Thompson

Died September 22, 1900

Thompson, son of Charles C. Thompson, a fruit grower, was born May 19, 1870, in Benton County, Iowa. He spent his early life in Iowa and California, and was prepared for college at the Harvard Military Academy in Los Angeles, California. In Sheff he took the Select Course.

After a short trip to Europe in 1893 with Fish, of our Class, he returned to New York City and studied for two years in

the New York Law School, receiving his degree in 1895. He then practiced his profession for a year in New York City, but was forced to give it up on account of ill health. The next three years he spent in an attempt to recover his health, living for one year in Pasadena, California, and two in Arizona.

He died very suddenly of pulmonary consumption, at Pasadena, California, on September 22, 1900.

He was unmarried.

George Curtis Treadwell

President and director, Plymouth Quarries, Inc., 360 State Street, Albany, New York, and 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Residence, 360 State Street, Albany

His ancestors came from England, settling in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637. His great-great-grandfather, John Treadwell, B.A. Yale 1767, M.A., LL.D. 1800, was the last of the Puritan governors of Connecticut, and a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety during the American Revolution. He served for nineteen terms as a member of the Yale Corporation. Our classmate's father, Major George Hooker Treadwell (the son of George Curtis Treadwell, founder of the fur house of George C. Treadwell & Company, and Amy Darrow (Roberts) Treadwell of Albany, New York), was born May 10, 1837, and died January 21, 1904, in Albany, New York. He became president of Treadwell & Company, and later of the George C. Treadwell Company. He enlisted as a Private in the Civil War, in Company C, 113th Regiment, New York State Volunteers; was promoted from Sergeant Major to Major, and also served as aide-de-camp on the Brigade Staff. As Assistant Adjutant General he did field duty in the 4th Brigade of the 1st Division, 2d Corps, from the Battle of the Wilderness to the investment of Petersburg, Virginia. He was state civil commissioner for the state of New York under the administration of Governor David B. Hill; served as Department Commander, member of Post 121, G. A. R., state of New York; and was treasurer for the Home for Aged Soldiers, their Wives and Army Nurses, at Oxford, New York. He was married November 8, 1871, to Elizabeth

Schnebley, of Swiss ancestry, daughter of Henry Schnebley. She was born March 30, 1847, and was especially interested in genealogy and church work. She died June 5, 1918. They had four other children: Amy (Treadwell) Fiske, who has done recon-



GEORGE C. TREADWELL

struction work in France; Alice, who did hostess work at Camp Lee, Virginia, during the war; Louis Schnebley Treadwell, Ph.B. Yale 1899, who was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserves, acting as Material Officer at Newport, Rhode Island; and Camilla, military nurse, who served for five consecutive years and four months with the French Army everywhere on the Western Front, and who is at present (January, 1920) with the French Army in Silicia.

John Treadwell Norton, B.A. Yale 1898, and Alliene Wetmore Treadwell, B.A. Yale 1891, are relatives.

George C. Treadwell was born August 24, 1872, in Albany, New York, and attended Harts School, Farmington, Connecticut, and Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Massachusetts. At Sheff he took a special Chemistry Course. He was a Class Deacon Freshman year; winner of the pole vault in the Freshman games;

member of the 1893 Class Fall Crew; trained two years for the Varsity Crew; sang on the Freshman Glee Club; was president of the Second Glee Club in 1892, and of the University Glee Club in 1893; and belonged to Berzelius.

After leaving Yale, he went into his father's business of manufacturing furs, serving as secretary and director till the panic of 1894 destroyed the business. His next business connection was with the Economic Power & Construction Company which he served as secretary and director till 1905, when he became secretary, treasurer, and a director of the Citizen Economic Power Company. In the spring of 1911 he was elected vice president of the Plymouth Seam Face Granite Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and managed the Albany branch of the business. He is now president and director of the Plymouth Quarries, Inc., a company which reorganized in 1916, with offices in Boston and Albany, and quarries at East Weymouth, Massachusetts. He has received the contract to furnish all the seam face granite that is being used for the Memorial Quadrangle and Harkness Tower which is now being erected at Yale. James Gamble Rogers, '89, architect of the Quadrangle, says of his choice of the Ashlar Granite:

"Not from sentimental reasons, but purely to secure an effect of beauty, I determined at the start to endeavor to make the walls like the stone of some of the little islands near Saybrook, as they look in the afternoon when the sun shines on them. This, I felt, would give a warmth and cheerfulness that is so much needed during just the season that the students are at New Haven. This particular stone, however, was not only impossible to get, but was unsuitable to handle. But at any rate it was a definite idea to go upon, and it determined, in a way, the color that was wanted and therefore determined the kind of trimming stone that we should have. . . . However, thoroughly searching the country,—and I think I can truthfully say this, for we have samples from Texas, Georgia, Colorado, Missouri, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Idaho, and several other states that I have forgotten,—we finally procured a stone that nearly approximates the first ideal."

Treadwell helped to manage the campaign for the State Republican party in 1906, and in 1912 was appointed by Governor Glynn to go to Washington, D. C., as a delegate to represent New York at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. For two terms he served as president of the Albany Art Students' League which he had helped to organize in 1904 to encourage

the education of young artists. He himself has had paintings on exhibition, his portrait of ex-Governor Hughes, which he has recently finished, being considered the best work he has yet done. He has worked on many committees in connection with the state campaign against tuberculosis, and managed charity balls and other entertainments in order to raise money for this cause.

He has a long military record. In 1893 he entered the National Guard of New York as a Private, and acted as military secretary of the state during the Spanish-American War. He has served as military secretary for five governors of New York, among them Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes (two terms) from 1906 to 1910, Frank S. Black, and Horace White. He belonged to the Old Guard Troop "B," National Guard of New York (during the war, the 105th Machine Gun Battery, U. S. A.). After the publication of the *Vicennial Record*, he was placed on the Officers' Reserve List, State of New York, with an occasional assignment to active duty. During the present war he was a member of three Liberty Loan committees in Albany, the Albany War Chest Committee, the executive committee of the Albany Chapter of the United States Navy League, and the Red Cross. He helped in the Y. M. C. A. drives, and organized and was chief of staff of the third Drafted Men's Parade held in Albany on October 6, 1917.

His most extended service was in connection with the Red Cross. He wrote in November, 1918: "I have just returned from a tour of duty in the Southern Division of the Red Cross. I had a wonderful experience and did some real service in eighteen cantonments, six aviation fields, five general hospitals, and fourteen forts and marine barracks. I was Assistant Director of Military Relief. I expected to spend at least a year at this very congenial work under Z. Bennett Phelps, with whom it was a delight to coöperate, but I have just been ordered to undertake this work in Serbia and the other Balkan States."

When the Red Cross Commission to the Balkan States was formed, the War Council promptly assigned Treadwell to this work. His official title was Director of Medical Relief in the Balkans, with the rank of Major. He went to France to organize the headquarters staff, and in December, 1918, when the headquarters were moved to Rome, to Major Treadwell fell the duty of buying supplies for the stricken population in the Balkans. He had to organize the various units (some five hundred and

forty persons), instruct them, arrange for their transportation, and send them into the field with supplies. At one time thirty-five steamers loaded with Red Cross supplies were running between American and Mediterranean ports, and they were all under his supervision. Suffering was relieved and hundreds of thousands in nine Balkan States were saved from death by starvation.

After the headquarters were moved to Bucharest, Treadwell made a survey of the Roumanian Army, so that the Red Cross could help supply its great needs. Acting as Chief of Staff of the Commission, in charge of personnel, he organized hospital supply trains, sent supplies to the front, and distributed them. He also made four trips the entire length of Transylvania.

He was decorated by King Ferdinand of Roumania with the Order of the Crown, Officers' Class; and has been cited for decoration by Colonel Anderson, Chief of the Red Cross Commission.

He returned to this country November 23, 1919. During his eighteen months' service overseas he was in France on the western front; in Italy on the Italian front; in Salonica on the Macedonian front; and in Roumania on the Transylvanian and Bessarabian fronts, visiting twenty-three countries in all.

He belongs to the Albany Chamber of Commerce, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, the Historical and Art Society, and the University Club of Albany. He is also a member of the Helderberg Golf Club of Altamont, New York; the Yale Club of New York City; the Society of American Officers; the Military Service Institution of the United States; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 121; the Albany Rotary Club; the Sons of Veterans; the American Geographical Society; and the Officers' Class, Order of the Crown of Roumania.

He was married May 17, 1911, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, to Laura Hardage (Butler) Lorraine, daughter of Dr. Hardage Lane Butler, a physician, and Mary Ellen (Mathiot) Butler. Mrs. Treadwell was educated at the college of Notre Dame, Baltimore, Maryland, and at the Shepherdstown Normal College. She had her musical education in Philadelphia, New York City, and Albany. They have no children.

*Albert Leverett VanHuyck

Died June 29, 1894

VanHuyck was the son of John Mason and Lauraetta (Phillips) VanHuyck, who were married October 3, 1866, and had three other children: Henrietta Bowers (VanHuyck) McClellan; Emma Lavinia (VanHuyck) VanAntwerp; and John Phillips



ALBERT L. VAN HUYCK

VanHuyck. The father (born March 27, 1836, in Lee, Massachusetts, and died there February 27, 1917) attended Lee Academy and Eaton Commercial College of Worcester, Massachusetts. As a banker and a manufacturer, he spent his life in Lee, Massachusetts, Hudson and Troy, New York, and Jersey City, New Jersey. His ancestors came from Holland to New York City in the *Golden Eagle* in 1662. His wife (born May 24, 1841, in Troy, New York) attended Lansingburg Seminary and the Emma Willard School in Troy. Her ancestors came from England.

Albert L. VanHuyck was born July 4, 1870, in Troy, New York. He was prepared for college in the Lee High School and

by a private tutor. He spent his first year at Yale in the academic department, but in 1890, after deciding to become a civil engineer, he entered Sheff, where he took the Civil Engineering Course. He played on the Freshman Football Team in 1890; was captain and stroke of the '93 S. Freshman Crew, rowed No. 3 in the Freshman race with Cornell and Columbia in 1891; and was No. 3 in the Varsity Crew his Senior year. He belonged to Theta Delta Xi.

After graduation he was engaged in special work at the Signal Service Office in Albany, New York. In June, 1894, as assistant to Mr. Sherwood, city engineer, he was engaged at Mechanicsville, New York, in a preliminary survey for a dam across the Hudson River, which would furnish power for electricity and manufacturing.

It was during the construction of this dam that he was drowned, June 29, 1894. He had started to swim across the river to recover a rod which had dropped into the water, and was probably seized with cramps, because he was dead before anyone could reach him, although he was an excellent swimmer.

He was a Republican, and belonged to the Congregational Church.

He was unmarried.

McLane VanIngen

Partner, E. H. VanIngen & Company, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Residence, 1081 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Our classmate is the son of Edward Hook and Mary Lawrence (McLane) VanIngen, who were married December 12, 1865, and had five other children. Two brothers graduated at Yale: Edward VanIngen, Ph.B. 1891, and Philip VanIngen, B.A. 1897. The father was born October 15, 1840, in New York City, and started in business at the age of twelve, being connected for fifty-six years with E. H. VanIngen & Company, woollens. His ancestors came from Holland. His wife, of Scotch ancestry, was born October 3, 1841, in New York City. Before her marriage she attended Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, New York. Three uncles and three cousins have graduated at Yale, and a nephew, Edward H. VanIngen, 2d, is now in the Class of 1921.

McLane VanIngen was born January 12, 1871, in New York City, and was prepared for college at The Hill School, in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and was a member of Book and Snake. He was active in track athletics while in college.



MCLANE VANINGEN

On graduating he entered the woolen business in New York City with the firm of E. H. VanIngen & Company, and has been associated with the same firm ever since.

He is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Racquet and Tennis, the Whist, and the University clubs of New York City; the Graduates Club of New Haven; the Rumsen Country Club of Rumsen, New Jersey; and the Little Beach Club of Barnegat, New Jersey.

During the war he served in the Red Cross Emergency Canteen. He wrote in November, 1919: "For the past two years I have done Red Cross work on the docks, seeing the boys off when they were going over and welcoming them on their return. The wounded have been a most wonderful lot and I wouldn't have missed them for anything."

He was married March 30, 1898, in New York City, to Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Herbert Leslie Terrell, B.A. Yale 1863, a lawyer, and Mary Elizabeth (Wood) Terrell. They have two children: Herbert Terrell, born May 7, 1899; and Virginia, born October 27, 1900.

John Henry Vought

President, Cyclone Grate Bar Company, 9 Grimes Street,
Buffalo, New York.

Residence, 45 Hodge Avenue, Buffalo

Vought is a son of John Henry Vought, a grain merchant, and Anne (Webster) Vought. A brother, William Grandin Vought, graduated at Yale in 1882. Our classmate was born April 29,



JOHN H. VOUGHT

1870, in Buffalo, New York. He was prepared for college there at the Horace Briggs Private School, and at the State Normal School. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course and was a member of Book and Snake.

For eleven years after graduation he was connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, starting as a machinist apprentice; being promoted to master mechanic of the Mahoney & Hazleton Division with headquarters at Hazleton, Pennsylvania; and in 1902 serving as superintendent of motive power. In 1904 he resigned this position to become special agent for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, but later he left the railroad business to accept a position as manager of the Buffalo Coated Paper Company. For the last ten years he has been connected with the Cyclone Grate Bar Company of Buffalo, New York, of which he is president.

He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Saturn Club of Buffalo.

In July, 1916, he attended the Plattsburg Training Camp. He wrote of his activities in the present war on May 5, 1919: "I was actively engaged in all of the Liberty Loan campaigns with the exception of the present one. I was also a member of the American Police League (a body of men trained to take over the duties of the police should the latter be withdrawn for vital service at some point in the city) and did considerable active work for them. I went into the service in the Rochester District Ordnance Office in October, 1918, and was actively engaged there until April 15, 1919. While there, I was manager of the tank, tractor, and trailer section." He was discharged May 1, 1919, at Rochester.

He was married October 8, 1895, in Buffalo, New York, to Mary, daughter of James Day Warren, owner of the *Buffalo Commercial*, and Mary (Mills) Warren. They have two children: Katharine Vought, born June 1, 1897, in Auburn, New York, and married August 30, 1919, to Lieutenant George Root Duryea of the U. S. Navy; and Anne Webster, born January 2, 1902, in Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

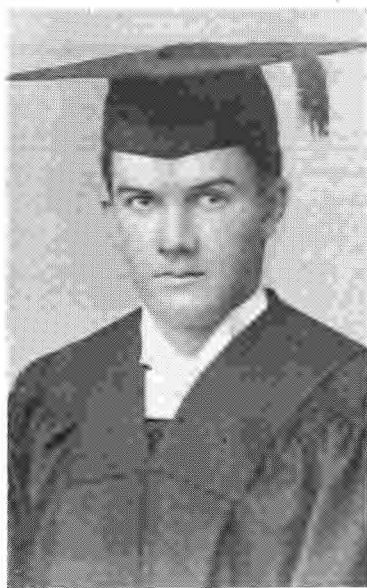
Robert William Whitehead

Special agent, the Western Union Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway,
New York City

Residence, 3657 Broadway, New York City

His father, Daniel Whitehead (born January 11, 1837, in Charlestown, Massachusetts), is the son of George and Eliza

(Bean) Whitehead. The Whitehead ancestors originally came from South Anston, England; the Bean family settled in Candia, New Hampshire. Daniel Whitehead has lived in Boston, Massachusetts, and in New York City, but since 1912 he has made



R. WILLIAM WHITEHEAD

his home in Los Angeles, California. He was married April 10, 1865, to Margaret Little, daughter of Robert Little and Isabella (Little) Byers. Her father's ancestors came from Annandale, Scotland, and her mother's from Ecclefechan, Scotland. She was born September 20, 1842. There was one other son, George Daniel Whitehead, who attended Harvard University.

R. William Whitehead was born March 30, 1872, in New York City, and was prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and received a Senior appointment.

For eight years after graduation he was connected with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. In 1902 he accepted a position with the Western Telephone & Telegraph Company as a telephone construction engineer, for work in the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and

South Dakota, with headquarters in Detroit, Michigan. He resigned this position and became connected with the Southern New England Telephone Company, with headquarters in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1910 he became associated as division plant superintendent with the Western Union Telegraph Company. For one year he had headquarters in Denver, Colorado, handling six mountain states, and in 1911 was in Chicago in a similar position. At present he is still associated with the same company, with headquarters in New York City.

He is an Independent in politics, with a leaning towards the Republican party.

His war activities consisted in buying Liberty Bonds and contributing to the various funds.

He was married August 26, 1907, in New York City, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Taylor Rollins, a contractor, and Elizabeth Jane (Boswell) Rollins; and a sister of George Williams Rollins, B.A. Yale 1876. They have no children.

Dudley Howard Wiggins

In the real estate business, Indianapolis, Indiana

Address, Box 493, Indianapolis

Wiggins is the son of Joseph Pyle Wiggins, a broker (born April 25, 1839, in Richmond, Indiana; died in September, 1882), and Sarah (Henderson) Wiggins (born March 27, 1847, in New Castle, Indiana), who were married July 24, 1867. He was born February 17, 1871, in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He spent his early life in Indianapolis, Indiana, and attended the Classical School there. At Sheff he took the Chemistry Course.

He spent the first few years after graduation with the Indianapolis Stove Company, but since coming into the possession of the family estates, he has spent his time developing some valuable oil deposits which he discovered on his property. At the same time he has real estate interests in Indianapolis.

Being still a bachelor, Wiggins seems to have resented some of the queries on the questionnaire, so he merely writes: "Your letters are at hand and I have several times taken 'pen in hand' to answer them. There are many considerations and viewpoints

to be muddled over. First, you ask for picture at graduation. I think I had a dozen taken by one 'Pack'—I think his name was that—but they have long since been distributed among a lot of unappreciative young women and doubtless have one by one been burnt. I got down our Class picture and with the help of



DUDLEY H. WIGGINS

a microscope studied my picture. I saw something sappy and flabby looking—thin—like a cherub on a bean pole—so I think Art hath lost no treasure when my pictures passed out of existence. As for the recent picture,—I suppose I could hire somebody to take it (some people in this town will do anything for money), but then what would I do with the other eleven? A few words will do as well. I am still six feet, weigh 180, have all my hair,—same color.

"My war record is honorable but not spectacular.

"I make my living out of land and crude oil, but I do not sell oil stocks to the public."

Evidently Wig retained the address of one of the fair women referred to, since he has produced his graduation picture.

Ira Edward Wight

Consultant, Foreign Commerce Corporation of America, 15 Broad Street,
New York City

Temporary residence, Hotel Manhattan, New York City

Wight is the only son of Pearl and Helen Lauretta (Ellems) Wight, who were married in 1868, and who had one other child, a daughter. The paternal ancestors were English, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1632. The father was born March



IRA E. WIGHT

2, 1844, in Penobscot, Maine, but has lived in New Orleans ever since 1864. He was the founder of Woodward, Wight & Company, Ltd., and one of the founders of the Whitney National Bank. Our classmate's mother, born July 22, 1849, in Rockland, Maine, came of English ancestors, who settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1620.

Ira E. Wight was born June 10, 1874, in New Orleans, Louisiana. He prepared for college at the Tulane High School, and attended Tulane College, New Orleans, Louisiana. At Sheff he took the Select Course, and received a Senior appointment. He was the Class Poet. He is a member of Book and Snake.

After graduation he went into business in New Orleans, Louisiana, as executive officer and director, with the Woodward, Wight & Company, Ltd., wholesale hardware and mill supplies. About 1908 he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, but early in 1920 transferred his office to New York City.

In August, 1916, he entered the pre-war training camp at American Lake, Washington, and remained there through September. From May 15 to August 15, 1917, he was at the first Officers' Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and received a commission as Captain of Infantry in the National Army. After a year of training recruits steadily—"with troops"—he left for France on September 13, 1918, having in the meantime refused two staff positions. One half of the regiment was put to building up Savenay Hospital from 40,000 to 60,000 beds, and the other half, including the battalion which he commanded, was sent to Nantes to build a railroad yard and do odds and ends of work there. He was promoted to Major of Infantry on October 3, 1918, while in France, although he had been acting as Battalion Commander since August 1, 1918. He was ordered back to the United States on February 6, 1919, reaching the United States March 1, and was honorably discharged from service at Camp Dix, New Jersey, on March 4, 1919.

He wrote on April 30, 1919: "Wounds, ————; Battles and Engagements, ————; Service Stripe,—Blue; 'The mute inglorious chronicles of the poor,'—you know the quotation I am trying to get at in the above.

"Up to the armistice I had an extremely interesting and busy life, lived under very sanitary conditions and in absolute safety, with no limitations as to food or fuel.

"I entered the service with an entire absence of idealistic reasons. I had no opinion one way or another as to making the world safe for democracy, but I did wish to make it unsafe for Germany. I spent the entire time in prolonging human life while studying to destroy it."

Wight was one of the representatives of the St. Louis Alumni Association to the Alumni Advisory Board. He belonged to the Country Club and the Noonday Club of St. Louis.

He was married November 12, 1896, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Marie Louise, daughter of Auguste Berthold Ewing, a merchant of St. Louis, and Mary Scott (McCausland) Ewing; and sister of our classmate, Mark Ewing. They have four children:

Marie (Mrs. Eugene Williams), born October 20, 1897, in New Orleans, Louisiana; Jane (Mrs. Frank Huffman), born December 15, 1898, in New Orleans, Louisiana; Ira Edward, Jr., born October 21, 1900, in Pass Christian, Mississippi; and Dan, born June 20, 1903, in Spring Park, Minnetonka, Minnesota.

Clarence Cicero Wilson

Manager, Wilson Machinery Company, Corcoran, California

Residence, Corcoran

Wilson is the son of James Martin and Lizzie (Hamilton) Wilson, who had two other children. The first American ancestors on the Wilson side of the family came over to this country about 1640. James M. Wilson (born May 30, 1833, in Bloomfield, Connecticut; died November 3, 1904, in San Francisco, California) was a farmer, but was also interested in the hotel business. He spent his life in Easthampton, Massachusetts, in Bushnell, Illinois, and in Avon, Connecticut. He was first married to Ellen Miller about 1860. He was married a second time to our classmate's mother on June 10, 1869. She was born in Macomb, Illinois, August 5, 1840, and died in Avon, Connecticut, March 17, 1902.

Clarence C. Wilson was born June 28, 1870, in Macomb Township, Illinois. He received his B.A. degree at Yale in 1892, and after a year of graduate work received his Ph.B. in 1893. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course and some electrical work. In Sophomore and Junior years he received prizes in mathematics.

He continued his studies at Sheff for the next three years, receiving the degree of M.E. in 1896. After spending short periods of time in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Plainfield, New Jersey (where he was with the Pond Machine Tool Company), in Lockport, New York, and in Baltimore, Maryland, he went to California in the fall of 1899. For a few months he was consulting engineer in San Francisco, and then was associated successively with the Union Iron Works and the Western Gas Engine Company of Los Angeles. He was first manager of the Northern Branch of this company, and later their chief engineer in Los Angeles. He returned to San Francisco in 1910 and

started the Wilson Machinery Company, with machinery for power and pumping as the principal products. Since 1913 he has been in Corcoran as manager of this company. He wrote on November 8, 1919: "I am engaged in selling and erecting machinery such as the community needs generally for irrigation purposes. We are on the border of Tulare Lake which at present is dry and produced an immense grain crop from its mud this year.

"I visit San Francisco and Los Angeles occasionally, and the family usually spend some time at Mill Valley near Mt. Tamalpais each year. One year we visited the Yosemite."

He is a trustee of the high school, and also a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the F. and A. M., Woodmen and United Artisans.

He was married September 26, 1901, in San Francisco, to Myrtle, daughter of Sylvester C. Simpson, an attorney at law, and Frances (McFarland) Simpson. Mrs. Wilson is particularly interested in Christian Endeavor work. They have had seven children: Clarence Hamilton Wilson, born July 11, 1902, in San Francisco, now attending the University of California, Class of 1923; Earl Simpson, born July 21, 1904, in San Francisco; Allan Cooper, born December 31, 1905, in Berkeley, California; Keith Sylvester, born March 10, 1908, in Berkeley; Ralph Lynn, born July 15, 1911, in Berkeley; Frances McFarland, born and died June 24, 1914, in Berkeley; and Myrtle Braxton, born August 30, 1919, in Corcoran, California.

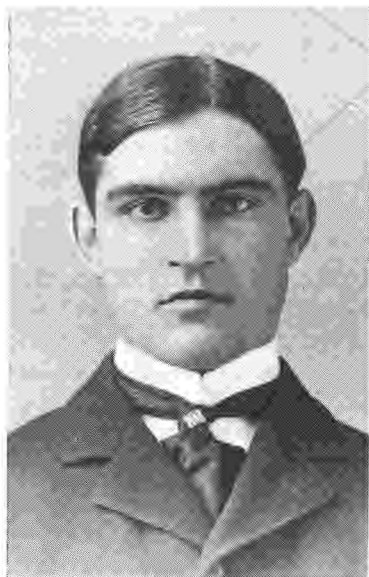
Wallace Charles Winter

Partner, King, Farnum & Company, 219 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Residence, 1447 Astor Street, Chicago

Winter is the son of Edwin Wheeler and Elizabeth (Cannon) Winter, who were married in June, 1868, and had four other children, two sons and two daughters. The father (born November 21, 1846, at Camden, New Hampshire) was in the railroad business in Chicago from 1870 to 1874, in Hudson, Wisconsin, from 1874 to 1880, in St. Paul, Minnesota, from 1880 to 1899, back in Chicago from 1899 to 1904, and since then in New York City. He has been associated as president with the Chicago, St. Paul,

Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. His ancestors were English. Mrs. Winter, of Irish parentage, was born in June, 1849, in Louisville, Kentucky, and died in May, 1892, in St. Paul, Minnesota.



WALLACE C. WINTER

Wallace C. Winter was born August 8, 1872, in Marinette, Wisconsin, and was prepared for college at the Barnard School for Boys in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was vice president of the Class in Junior and Senior years, and in the same years played tackle on the Varsity Eleven. He belongs to Book and Snake.

Until 1905 he was associated with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, being promoted from one position to another till he became general superintendent. He gave up the business in 1905 and entered the firm of Pettibone, Mulliken & Company, railway supplies, at Chicago, Illinois, as a partner, first acting as sales manager, and later becoming vice president. At present he is a partner in the firm of King, Farnum & Company, his associates being Harry Farnum, Jr., Yale '94 S., and Jesse H. Spalding, Yale '13. He is a director on a number of boards of corporations and banks.

During the war he served as chairman for the Victory Liberty Loan Campaign, and as director of the Fort Sheridan Association.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Art Institute of Chicago, and various other local and civic organizations.

His clubs are: the Chicago, the University, the Saddle and Cycle, the Onwentsia, the Old Elm, the Hum Drum, and the Minnesota Club; and the University Club of New York City.

He was married June 11, 1895, in St. Paul, Minnesota, to Florence Robbins, B.A. Vassar College 1894, daughter of Daniel Miller and Delia (Barton) Robbins of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a relative of Harry Miller Robbins, B.A. Yale 1902. They have had three sons, all of them Yale men: Wallace Charles Winter, Jr., Ph.B. *post obitum, honoris causa*, Yale 1918, born May 4, 1896, killed in action March 9, 1918; Daniel Robbins Winter, Yale 1920, born July 11, 1897; and Edwin Wheeler Winter, 2d, Yale 1921, born February 12, 1899.



WALLACE C. WINTER, JR.

Wallace C. Winter, Jr., left Yale in May, 1917, to enlist in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps. He trained for the Lafayette Escadrille in France, and served as an aviator in the French Army from November, 1917, to February 1, 1918, when he

received a commission as First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He had previously received his brevet and pilot's license, and had been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* for valor in combat. He was killed while flying over the German lines on a scouting expedition March 9, 1918. The following fall his grave was found in a German cemetery near Aussonce, France.

Daniel R. Winter left Yale May 11, 1918, after ten days of intensive training under Major Moretti, to go to the fourth Officers' Training Camp at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. He enlisted for the duration of the war, and at the end of his training was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, U. S. A. He is at present in Yale in the Class of 1920.

Edwin Wheeler Winter, 2d, trained in the Yale R. O. T. C., and was sent to Camp Jackson with the rank of Second Lieutenant, 39th Training Battery, Field Artillery, Commissioned Officers' Training School. He was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, from September 28 to December 4, 1918, when he received his discharge. He is back at Yale in the Class of 1921.

Ernest Strong Witbeck

Residence, 172 Bellefontaine Street, Pasadena, California

Witbeck is the son of Charles Sill and Harriet Esther (Strong) Witbeck, who were married June 25, 1867, and had one other son, Charles Strong Witbeck, B.A. Yale 1891. The first paternal ancestor came from Holstein about 1642, and settled in Albany, New York. Charles S. Witbeck, son of John W. and Harriet L. (Shibley) Witbeck, was born August 15, 1833, in Lockport, New York. He was in the hotel business, being for some years proprietor of the Russell House in Detroit, Michigan. He died January 22, 1882, at Canandaigua, New York. His wife (born November 29, 1846, near Kingsville, Ontario, Canada) was the daughter of Josiah and Chloe (Rogers) Strong. Her first American ancestor was John Strong, who came from England about 1630.

Ernest S. Witbeck was born October 1, 1871, at Detroit, Michigan. He was prepared for college in the schools of Detroit, and by a private tutor. He took the Mechanical Engineering Course at Sheff.

After graduation he became connected successively with Gilbert, Wilkes & Company, engineers, in Detroit, Michigan; the Canadian Bridge Company, in Walkerville, Ontario, Canada; and the Russell Wheel and Foundry Company, in Detroit. In 1911 he became an orange grower at San Dimas, California, and at present he is living at Pasadena, California.

He is a Republican in politics, and is a non-resident member of the University Club of Detroit, Michigan, and an honorary member of the Detroit Boat Club.

From 1894 to 1900 he served in the Michigan Naval Brigade. In 1898 (April 29 to August 22) he served as Gunner's Mate (1st Class) in the United States Navy on board the U. S. S. *Yosemite*.

He was married September 22, 1915, at Los Angeles, California, to Rhoda, daughter of John W. Porter, a banker of Port Huron, Michigan, and Alice (Skinner) Porter. They have no children.

NON-GRADUATES

Frank Alvan Alexander

Manager, McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd., Sugar Plantation, Eleele, Kauai,
Territory of Hawaii

Residence, Eleele, Kauai

Alexander is the son of James McKenny and Mary E. (Webster) Alexander. The father, who attended Williams College, was born in Hanalei, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii. His parents were among the first missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands. His wife's parents came from Maine, her father being one of the old line of Portland sea captains.

Frank A. Alexander was born October 31, 1869, in California, and was prepared for college in the public schools and high school of Oakland, California.

He was forced to leave college in his Junior year, and returned to Honolulu, Hawaii, to look after his father's business interests. He has been for many years manager of the McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd., in Hawaii.

He belongs to Lodge Maui, A. F. and A. M., No. 984, and is a member of Beta Theta Pi.

He was married in 1905, in Paia Maui, Hawaii, to Pearl Swan of New York State. They have no children.

*Robert Sylvester Blakeman

Blakeman left the Class after Freshman year. In August, 1909, the postmaster of Stratford, Connecticut (his home), reported that he was dead.

John Merrill Boden

Boden left college in his Freshman year and it has been impossible to obtain any news from him since then. The latest information stated that he might be in Sapulpa, Oklahoma, but mail has been returned unclaimed from this address.

Almon Farrel Bowen

Mechanical engineer, Glamorgan Pipe & Foundry Company,
Lynchburg, Virginia

Residence, Box 136, College Park P. O., Lynchburg

Almon F. Bowen, son of L. J. Bowen (deceased) and F. Eleanor (Farrel) Bowen, was born September 13, 1871, in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he prepared for college. He left Sheff in his Freshman year.

He continued his studies at Cornell University, spending his summers in the drafting room of the Farrel Foundry & Machine Company of Ansonia, Connecticut. After two and one half years in civil engineering and general survey work, and one year as mechanical draftsman with the Coe Brass Company in Ansonia, Connecticut, he became associated with the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company. He remained with that company for ten and one half years. After resigning this position, he entered the Glamorgan Pipe & Foundry Company, Lynchburg, Virginia, as mechanical engineer, and as far as we know, is still associated with this company.

He is a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church. He is a member of Psi Upsilon.

He was married November 1, 1904, in Baltimore, Maryland, to Nina B., daughter of John T. Armistead (deceased) and Marion L. (Poor) Armistead of Baltimore, Maryland. They have had three children, all born in Newport News, Virginia: Louis E., who died in infancy, December, 1905; Marion A., born November 25, 1906; and Eleanor F., born July 6, 1909.

His Yale relatives are: Franklin Farrel, '03; Alton Farrel, '02; Carl Hitchcock, '11; Melville E. Hitchcock, '09; Frederick M. Drew, '10; and Harold E. Drew, '06.

Frederick Wead Drury

Vice president and general manager of the Pearson Engineering Corporation, 115 Broadway, New York City

Residence, 58 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City

Drury is the son of Frederick Wead Drury, a merchant, and Frances (Atwell) Drury. He was born April 30, 1871, in Alton, Illinois, and prepared for college at Phillips-Andover. He was

in our Class only Freshman year. He received his degree late and is enrolled officially with the Class of 1895 S.

After leaving Yale he went to New York City, where he became associated first with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, later with the Consolidated Cross Tie Company, and then with Henry Brothers & Company, brokers. In 1913 he was acting as an engineer with MacArthur Brothers Company of New York City, and at the same time was a director in the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company. He is now vice president and general manager of the Pearson Engineering Corporation.

During the war he managed the construction of forty auxiliary boats for the French Government at Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Washington; and five boats for the British Government at Victoria, British Columbia.

He has traveled extensively all over Europe.

He was married September 27, 1898, at Haydenville, Massachusetts, to Josephine, daughter of Henry Burton Sands, a surgeon, and Sara M. (Curtis) Sands; and sister of Robert A. Sands, Yale 1885, and Henry Hayden Sands, *ex*-1899 S.

They have one child, Frances Sands, born December 7, 1900, in New York City.

*James Henry Follis

Died September 4, 1913

James H. Follis, son of Richard H. Follis, was born in San Francisco, California, on September 6, 1870. He left Sheff in his Freshman year, and at one time was interested in mining companies in San Francisco. He was a member of Chi Phi.

He died in San Rafael, California, September 4, 1913.

He was married to Marybell Gwin, granddaughter of Senator William M. Gwin. They had one son.

*Harry Smythe Gordon

Died February 1, 1909

While at Sheff, Gordon belonged to Delta Psi and rowed on the Freshman Crew. He remained with the Class only a year.

He died in Kerhonkson, New York, on February 1, 1909.

*Thomas O'Connor Jones

Died June 5, 1906

Jones, only son of George W. and Cecelia (Cunningham) Jones, was born June 11, 1870, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His father, who was one of the founders of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, in Pittsburgh, died February 8, 1875. His mother was married a second time to F. H. Murdock, a physician of Pittsburgh.

Thomas O'Connor Jones prepared for college at Phillips-Andover. He remained in our Class for only a few months of his Freshman year. He then returned to Pittsburgh and entered his father's business. He belonged to Delta Psi.

He died June 5, 1906, in Pittsburgh, having suffered from ill health for some time.

He was unmarried.

*Joseph deTours Lentilhon

Died April 25, 1917

Lentilhon, son of Joseph Lentilhon, a stockbroker, and Zella (Detmold) Lentilhon, was born April 16, 1873, in New York City. A brother, Eugène Lentilhon, graduated in 1890 S. Joseph Lentilhon was prepared for college at the Cutler School in New York City. He left Sheff in the middle of his Freshman year. He belonged to Delta Phi.

His first business connection was with Roach's Shipbuilding Company of Chester, Pennsylvania, after which he was successively with the Engineer Corps, Aqueduct Commission, Cornell, New York; the Walter Thorpe Company, New York City (as treasurer); and the Fulton Street office of Hetherington & Company, stockbrokers, New York City (as manager).

He died of pneumonia, April 25, 1917.

He was married January 20, 1897, in New York City, to Louise, daughter of William Watts and Georgianna (Kelley) Everett of Croton Falls, New York. They had one son, Joseph Lentilhon, born May 6, 1898. He prepared for college at the Pomfret School in Pomfret, Connecticut, and attended Princeton until he entered service. He was overseas with the Tank Corps; and is now in business in New York City.

Winslow Mallery

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Residence, 1513 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

Mallery left the Class during his Freshman year, and it has been impossible to get any definite news of him since. While at Sheff he belonged to Chi Phi. In January, 1920, he was reported to be with the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Frederick Henry Osborne

Engineer, New Haven, Connecticut

Residence, 222 Whalley Avenue, New Haven

Osborne lived in Brooklyn, New York, before entering college. He left Sheff at the end of his Junior year on account of illness, and went into business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In 1898 he was working in New Haven, and from 1905 to 1909 was in the employ of the Connecticut Company of New Haven as assistant engineer. At one time he was in charge of the construction of the Kimberly Avenue bridge. He left New Haven in 1909 to become a salesman for the firm of Harrington, Robinson & Company, agents for steam and street railroad supplies in Boston, Massachusetts. He was later in Bridgeport, Connecticut. For the last few years he has been an engineer in New Haven, Connecticut.

Samuel Cupples Pierce

Independent broker, dealer in stocks, bonds, and real estate,
Santa Barbara, California

Residence, Sea Gull Cottage, Channel Drive, Montecito, Santa Barbara

Pierce is the son of Edward Stacey and Eliza (Johnson) Pierce, who were married May 25, 1870, and who had three other children, two daughters and a son, all of whom are living. The father was born March 19, 1844, in Toledo, Ohio. Since 1865 he has spent his life in St. Louis, Missouri, where he is treasurer of the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, with which he has been associated for fifty-one years. His wife was

born May 25, 1848, in St. Louis, Missouri. Thomas Andrews Howell, B.A. Yale 1900, and Thomas Skinker Maffitt, B.A. Yale 1899, are relatives.

Samuel C. Pierce was born March 2, 1872, in St. Louis, Missouri, and was prepared for Yale at Phillips-Andover, and at Smith Academy, St. Louis, Missouri. He had to leave Sheff in his Freshman year on account of ill health. He belongs to Book and Snake.

From 1892 to 1899 he was in St. Louis, Missouri, first in a fire insurance company and in 1897 in the shoe manufacturing business. After leaving St. Louis, he spent two years in the brokerage business in New York City; was situated in Colorado from 1899 to 1900 with the Shepherd and Ballard Company, a mining company in Cripple Creek; and from 1902 to 1905 was a mining broker with Tucker, Ballard & Company, in Colorado Springs. Ever since that time he has lived in California. Until 1912 he represented Logan & Bryan, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in Los Angeles; was a member of the Los Angeles-Nevada Mining Stock Exchange; and operated mines in Skidoo, California, and Silverton, Colorado. He moved to Pasadena in 1912, as manager of the J. C. Wilson & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Since 1917 he has been an independent broker, dealing in stocks and bonds and real estate, and living in Santa Barbara.

He belongs to the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Overland Club of Pasadena, and the Santa Barbara Club of Santa Barbara, California.

He was married September 8, 1902, in Jamestown, Rhode Island, to Elisabeth Howell, daughter of William Henry Plummer (deceased) and Alatheia Andrews (Howell) Plummer. They have four children: Elisabeth, born September 15, 1903, in Seabright, New Jersey; Barbara, born May 12, 1905, in Santa Barbara, California; Edward Stacy, 3d, born August 12, 1906, in Quogue, Long Island; and Samuel C., born June 29, 1911, in Pasadena, California.

Wiley Byrd Raymond

Raymond left Sheff in his Junior year. He belonged to Chi Phi.

He soon became associated with automobile interests. In 1899 he was a member of the force of the Gasmobile Company of

America at Marion, New Jersey. Then for a short time he traveled for the Palmer-Singer Company on the Pacific coast. In 1915 he accepted a position as salesman with the Packard Motor Car Company in connection with the retail branch in Detroit, Michigan. No definite information has been received as to his present whereabouts.

Alexander Kirkwood Sedgwick

Residence, 5111 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Alexander K. Sedgwick, son of William and Ellen (Bargh) Sedgwick of Ishpeming, Michigan, was born June 11, 1872, in Negaunee, Michigan. His father was born November 18, 1840, in Manchester, England, and died August 26, 1903, in Ishpeming, Michigan. He had been superintendent of the iron mines of the Iron Cliffs Company. He was married December 31, 1866, to Ellen E. Bargh, who was born October 21, 1850, in Sheffield, England. They had three other children, two daughters and one son, George B. Sedgwick of this Class.

Sedgwick prepared for Yale at the Racine (Wisconsin) Grammar School. He rowed Number 6 on the Sheff crew that succeeded in defeating the Academic Freshmen for the first time in about sixteen years. He left after his first year. He belongs to Theta Delta Xi.

He continued his studies at the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1895. After fifteen years of legal practice in Ironwood, Michigan, and in Spokane, Washington, he became superintendent of the Miller Mine at Aurora, Minnesota. Three years later he became interested in some iron ore mining lands and moved to Chicago, Illinois.

He was married February 26, 1898, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Kate Bigelow, daughter of Edward Deane Nelson, an operator of public utilities, and Minnie (Camp) Nelson of Ironwood, Michigan. They have two children: Frances Nelson, born November 26, 1899, in Spokane, Washington; and Alexander Kirkwood, Jr., born August 26, 1908, in Aurora, Minnesota.

George Bargh Sedgwick

Assistant manager, Great American Insurance Company, 76 West Munroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

Residence, 5111 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago

George B. Sedgwick, son of William and Ellen (Bargh) Sedgwick, and brother of Alexander K. Sedgwick whose sketch appears above, was born April 29, 1870, in Negaunee, Michigan. He was prepared for college at the Racine College Grammar School in Racine, Wisconsin. While at Sheff he belonged to Theta Delta Xi.

After leaving Yale at the end of his Freshman year, he became engaged in the fire insurance business at Ishpeming, Michigan, where he remained until 1906. In 1909 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, as special agent for the Western Factory Insurance Association. Later he became state agent in Ohio for the Western Department of the Great American Insurance Company of Chicago, and since 1919 has been assistant manager in Chicago.

He was married November 22, 1917, to Honor E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Robbins of Columbus, Ohio. They have one daughter, Ellen Jane, born December 7, 1919.

He wrote March 9, 1918: "I left college after a little over a year and have always regretted my action; but that is past history and we do not have the privilege of retracing our steps to correct our errors."

DeForest Lee Selover

Secretary, Cleveland Building Company, 702 Garfield Building,
Cleveland, Ohio

Residence, 2033 East Seventy-seventh Street, Cleveland

Selover is the son of Theodore Ashley Selover (born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1845), who attended Baldwin University and was engaged in the real estate business, and Mary Ann (Lee) Selover (born in 1845 in Galesburg, Illinois), who were married in 1872 in Galesburg and had one other child.

DeForest L. Selover was born August 23, 1873, at Galesburg, but spent his early life in Cleveland, where he was prepared for

college at the Central High School. At Sheff he belonged to Theta Delta Xi.

He left the Class in the middle of his Junior year and went into the real estate business in Cleveland. For a good many



DE FOREST L. SELOVER

years he held the positions of manager of the Garfield Building, president of the Union Sand Company, and secretary of the Cleveland Building Company (owners of the Garfield Building). He was secretary and treasurer of the Howard Realty Company, owners of the Ball Building, and treasurer of the Republic Building Company. He belongs to the Union and Mayfield clubs.

During the war he was a member of the American Protective League and the Military Training Camps Association.

He was married October 9, 1899, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Salome, daughter of Joseph W. and Salome (Pierson) Britton. They have two sons: Theodore Britton, born July 28, 1900; and Joseph Britton, born September 26, 1901, now a member of the Class of 1923 S.

Lewis Motter Smith

President, C. D. Smith Drug Company, wholesale druggists, 319 South Third Street, St. Joseph, Missouri

Residence, 1301 Ashland Avenue, St. Joseph

His father, Charles Daniel Smith (born August 22, 1835, in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and died May 24, 1888), spent most of his life in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was a wholesale grocer. He was married June 3, 1863, to Elizabeth Bickley Colhoun, of Scotch ancestry, who was born September 28, 1845, in Booneville, Missouri. They had two other children: Elizabeth Bickley Smith and Edward Colhoun Smith, B.A. Yale 1886.

Lewis M. Smith was born July 10, 1870, in St. Joseph, Missouri, and prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. He left college in the middle of his Junior year on account of illness. He is a member of Book and Snake.

He traveled for two years after he left college, mostly in New Mexico and southern France. Since that time he has been interested in the drug business, and is now president of the C. D. Smith Drug Company. He is also director of the Smith Fans Drug Company of Salt Lake City, Utah.

During the war he was a member of the local Council of Defense, the local executive committee of the Red Cross War Fund, and of the Red Triangle War Fund.

He is a Shriner and a Knight Templar, belongs to the Consistory, Blue Lodge, and Elks, and is a member of the St. Joseph Country Club, and the Highland Country Club.

He was married November 29, 1899, in St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sarah Davis, daughter of John Townsend, in the drygoods business, and Annie (Banes) Townsend. They have five children: Lewis Motter Smith, Jr., born September 8, 1900, who graduated at Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, in June, 1919; Elizabeth Bickley, born August 22, 1902, who attends the Misses Masters' School, Dobbs Ferry, New York; Sarah Townsend, born August 7, 1905, also at the Misses Masters' School; John Townsend, born November 7, 1912; and Anne, born May 26, 1916.

*Henry Augustus Stults

Died May 14, 1913

He left Yale at the end of his Freshman year. He belonged to Theta Delta Xi. At one time he was with the Armour Packing Company of Savannah, Georgia, where he was living at the time of his death, May 14, 1913.

He was married and had one child, a son.

John Stewart Tritle

District manager, St. Louis territory, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, 314 North Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri

Residence, 223 Rosemont Avenue, Webster Groves, Missouri

Tritle is the son of Frederick Augustus and Jane Catherine (Hereford) Tritle, who were married in 1860, and had four other children: Jane Catherine (Tritle) Spencer; Frederick Augustus, Jr. (died June, 1916, in Phoenix, Arizona); Francis Hereford (died August 12, 1892, in Lynn, Massachusetts); and Harry Russell. The paternal ancestors came from Holland, and settled in Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Chambersburg, during the early part of 1800. Frederick A. Tritle was born August 5, 1835, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He entered the banking business at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1854, but in 1858 moved to California, where he practiced law in San Francisco and Sacramento until 1860. For the next twenty-two years he was in the brokerage business in Virginia City, Nevada, under the firm name of Drexel & Tritle. He served as a member of the Nevada state legislature from 1872 to 1876. In 1882 he moved to Prescott, Arizona, where he was in the mining business. From 1884 to 1888 he was governor of Arizona. He died at Phoenix, Arizona, in 1907. His wife was born May 30, 1840, in St. Louis, Missouri. She has been actively engaged in women's work; founded the first Women's Club in Arizona, and was its president for a number of years. Her first American ancestor, Burr Harrison, was born in England, and was sent as ambassador to the Pisca Fawy Indians, about 1669.

John S. Tritle was born March 22, 1872, in Virginia City, Nevada. He entered Sheff from the Hopkins Grammar School

of New Haven, Connecticut, and took the Mechanical Engineering Course, and belonged to Berzelius. He left at the end of his Junior year to enter the General Electric Works in Lynn, Massachusetts.

After a year at Lynn he went to Chicago with the General Electric Company, and was stationed until 1894 at the World's



JOHN S. TRITLE

Fair held in Chicago. From 1894 to 1902 he was engaged in the electrical engineering and contracting business in St. Louis, Missouri, where in 1902 he was given the position of chief superintendent of construction at the World's Fair, at St. Louis. For the next three years he had charge of all the construction of the grounds and buildings. In 1905 he became district manager for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1914 he was transferred back to St. Louis, where he is now district manager for the territory comprising the combined offices of St. Louis and Kansas City. He is also a director in the Columbian Electrical Supply Company of St. Joseph, Missouri.

He is a Republican. He belongs to the Episcopal Church, in which he serves as a vestryman.

During the war he served on different committees for the Red Cross drives, Liberty Loans, and campaigns for War Savings Stamps, War Campaign Community Service, and United Charities. At one time he was chairman of the education committee for U. S. War Savings Certificates.

He is a member of the American Electric Railway Association, the National Electric Light Association, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Engineers' Club, the Railway Club, the Algonquin Golf Club, and the Missouri Athletic Association of St. Louis; and the University Club of Kansas City. He is president of the St. Louis Electrical Board of Trade, and a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Association of Public Utilities. He is a Mason.

He was married March 7, 1905, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Eleanor Knapp, daughter of Clarence L. Hoblitzelle, a politician, retired, and Ida (Knapp) Hoblitzelle. Mrs. Tritle graduated at Mary Institute, St. Louis, where she was president of her class. She has been active in the different war organizations and Red Cross work. They have two children, both born in Kansas City, Missouri: John Stewart, Jr., born March 17, 1908; and Clarence Hoblitzelle, born August 25, 1909.

Paul Wentworth Webster

Vice president and treasurer, Kalbperry Corporation, chemical and industrial engineers, 31 Union Square, West, New York City

Residence, Pelham Manor, New York

Webster is the oldest son of John Howard and Helen Augusta (Curtis) Webster, who were married October 18, 1870, in Stratford, Connecticut, and had two other children: Harold Curtis Webster, *ex-'96 S.*; and Jean Howard Webster. Our classmate's father (born November 8, 1846, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire) was graduated at Yale in 1868. He was a lawyer in the former firm of Webster & Angel in Cleveland, Ohio, and is now president of the Variety Iron & Steel Works Company of that city. He is the son of John Webster (born in Newfield, York County, Maine, in 1821; died in 1874) and Sarah (Perry) Webster (born

in 1823; died in 1852), daughter of Daniel and Mary (Barker) Perry of Limerick, Maine.

Webster's first American Webster ancestor was Thomas Webster of Hampton, New Hampshire, who arrived from Great Ormsby, England, at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1636 when eight



PAUL W. WEBSTER

years old. Daniel Webster was descended from him in the fourth generation. On his father's side, among his direct forbears, were also the Starbuck and Coffin families, who afterward emigrated to Nantucket; the Gilman, Trewaygo, and Hilton families, well known in the colonial history of New Hampshire; and Governor John Winthrop and Governor Thomas Dudley of the Company of Massachusetts Bay.

Our classmate's mother (born January 23, 1846, in New York City) is a daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth (Wickes) Curtis. She was the founder of the Cleveland Fortnightly Musical Club twenty-five years ago and recently elected honorary president for life. At one time she was president of the Federation of Women's Musical Clubs of the United States. Her father, the son of Stephen and Maria Lewis (Birdseye) Curtis, was born in Strat-

ford, Connecticut. His wife, Elizabeth Wickes, born in New York City, was the daughter of Haviland and Mary (Scudder) Wickes. Of the Curtis branch, the first American ancestor was William Curtis, who sailed from England on the ship *Deven* June 22, 1632, landing in Scituate, Massachusetts, in November of the same year. He was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth Elliott Curtis, sister of the "Apostle" Eliot who came over on the same ship, and their five children; and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. William Curtis died in 1634. His widow, with their two sons, John and William, and the other children, and sixteen other families, moved to and settled, in 1639, in Stratford, Connecticut, where succeeding generations of the Curtis family have continued to live. Paul Webster is a descendant of the original William Curtis through his mother in the tenth generation. Of the Birdseye branch, the first American ancestor was John Birdseye who came from Reading, Berkshire, England, in 1636, to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and moved to Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639, when the settlement of that town began. A grandson, the Rev. Nathan Birdseye (Paul Webster's great-great-grandfather), was born August 5, 1714, and died January 28, 1818, in his one hundred and fourth year, leaving 258 descendants. He graduated at Yale College in 1736. When he was one hundred years old he made the ordination prayer at the installation of a minister in the Congregational Church at Stratford, Connecticut. One of his sons, Thaddeus Birdseye (our classmate's great-great-grandfather), died February 23, 1800, age forty-six years, from the effects of wounds received in the Revolutionary War. Of the Wickes branch, the earliest American ancestor was Thomas Wickes, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1635. From there he went to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in the same year, and thence to Huntington, Long Island, where he became a patentee in 1666. He married Isabella, daughter of Richard Harcourt, Esq. During the Revolutionary War, one of his descendants, Ezekiel Wickes (Paul Webster's great-great-grandfather), was in the Secret Service under Major Tallmadge, and was one of the patriot refugees from Long Island, who at various times crossed from Connecticut on Patriotic Service, and later was a member of Colonel Josiah Smith's Regiment in the battle of Long Island, 1776. When that regiment was badly cut up and many taken prisoners, Colonel Tallmadge gave leave to every survivor to shift for himself in getting his

family and effects off Long Island. Ezekiel Wickes escaped to Connecticut and afterwards petitioned for help to remove his family there as they were suffering from the British, because he had made himself so obnoxious to them in the Patriot cause. (Onderdonk's *Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk County, New York*, and other records.) Of the Scudder branch the earliest American ancestor was Thomas Scudder, born in England and among the earliest settlers at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He resided at Salem, Massachusetts, from 1642 until his death in 1657, and the town records show grants of land to "Old Goodman Scudder" (the term "Goodman" indicating an honorable position in the Puritan Church). His son Thomas was among the earliest settlers at Huntington, Long Island, about 1653, and was among those holding original "rights" under the land patents. During the Revolutionary War a powerful British force was quartered on Long Island and Huntington had no cessation from the constant drain upon the resources of its conquered population. Many took refuge in Connecticut and joined the Patriot Army, making raids across the Sound upon the Tories. One of the most active was Henry Scudder (a great-grandson of the first Thomas, and Paul Webster's great-great-grandfather), one of the original members of the town committee. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island; afterwards released; visited British forts at the risk of his life; and drew a plan of Fort Slongo, forwarding this to the Revolutionary troops, who captured the fort. He had many hairbreadth escapes. After the war he was a member of the Convention that framed the State Constitution and represented the county for several terms in the Legislature. Henry J. Scudder, ex-member of Congress, was his grandson.

Paul W. Webster was born December 20, 1871, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended the Brooks Military Academy in preparation for college. At Sheff he took the Mechanical Engineering Course, but left in the middle of his Junior year on account of illness. He is a member of Delta Phi.

In the fall of 1892 he entered the Colorado State School of Mines as a special student. After two years' study in the Mining Engineers Course, he went to Germany and was a special student for the year 1894-1895 at the Royal School of Mines in Freiberg, Saxony. For the next two years he was located in various parts of the Coolgardie gold fields of West Australia, after which he

spent two more years in Pueblo, Colorado, and later in western Ontario and British Columbia. In 1900 he gave up mining and returned to Cleveland, where he remained until 1907 in the employ of the Variety Iron Works. He resigned his position as shop superintendent of this concern to become assistant general manager of M. H. Treadwell & Company at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, later becoming general manager. He stayed with this company until 1912, in 1909 acting as vice president and general manager of a newly formed Treadwell Construction Company in Midland, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and in 1910 having charge of a general sales office in Baltimore, Maryland, for all the Treadwell companies for that district. After severing connections with this company, he became president of the Lutz-Webster Engineering Company, engineers, contractors, and machinists, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later chief engineer with Harrison Brothers Company there. In 1916 he formed with F. H. Kalbfleisch and Robert S. Perry (Lehigh '88 and member of Delta Phi) the Kalbperry Corporation, from which Mr. Kalbfleisch retired in 1919, his interest being purchased by the other two. The members of the Kalbperry Corporation, of which Webster is vice president and treasurer, do a strictly professional business as consulting and designing engineers with particular activity along chemical engineering lines.

He wrote in January, 1920: "I live up at Pelham Manor, just outside of the city, and have a very comfortable house there overlooking the Sound. My girls are growing up fast; and the eldest expects to enter Wellesley in another year."

Following the outbreak of the war in 1914, he was actively engaged in the designing and building of chemical plants for military purposes and supplies.

As to politics, he is a Republican. He is a Master Mason.

He was married September 7, 1898, in Denver, Colorado, to Florence Hay, daughter of Donald Fletcher, a dealer in real estate, and Julia (Hay) Fletcher. They have had four daughters: Helen, born in Rossland, British Columbia, April 28, 1900, and died June 2, 1900; Elizabeth Fletcher, born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 7, 1904; Dorothy, born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1907; and Paula, born in Rehoboth, Delaware, October 14, 1910.

Frederick Brown Wells

Vice president, F. H. Peavey & Company, 312 Chamber of Commerce,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Residence, 2119 Park Avenue, Minneapolis

Wells is the son of Thomas Bucklin and Annie Elizabeth (Jonas) Wells, who had two other children, Thomas Bucklin Wells, B.A. Yale 1896, and Anne J. Wells, who attended Smith College. The paternal ancestors were of English descent and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, early in the seventeenth century. Our classmate's father was born in Columbia, South Carolina, and graduated at Yale in 1859. He then attended Heidelberg and the University of Paris. He became an Episcopal clergyman and for some time was rector of St. Mark's Church in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He died August 6, 1891, on board ship, en route from Japan to the United States. He was first married to Elizabeth Chamley. He was married a second time, August 11, 1869, to Annie Elizabeth Jonas, born in Quincy, Illinois, daughter of the Hon. A. E. Jonas, a lawyer. Like her husband, she comes of English ancestry. She has always been very active in philanthropic work.

George B. Farnam, '97, Henry Farnam, '95, Thomas W. Farnam, '99, and Tracy Farnam, *ex-'11*, are cousins.

Frederick B. Wells was born April 21, 1873, in Mentone, France. Before coming to Yale he attended the University of Minnesota for a year. On account of ill health, he was forced to leave Sheff early in his Junior year. He was a member of Book and Snake.

Since leaving college he has been in the grain business in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is vice president of the firm of F. H. Peavey & Company, grain merchants and elevator owners. He is also a director of the First and Security National Bank and the Minneapolis Trust Company, president of the Globe Elevator Company, president of the Security and Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator companies; vice president of the Monarch Elevator Company, and vice president of the British America Elevator Company of Canada.

He is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Episcopal Church.

He is a member of the Minneapolis, Chicago, and Yale clubs; the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg; and the Minnekahda, Woodhill, and Lafayette Country clubs of Minneapolis.

He was married September 19, 1898, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Mary Drew, daughter of Frank Hutchison Peavey, a grain merchant, and Mary Dibble (Wright) Peavey. Mrs. Wells was born in Sioux City, Iowa, and lived there until 1884. They have had five children, all born in Minneapolis: Frederick Brown, Jr., born and died January 14, 1900; Mary Wright Peavey, born February 8, 1901; Thomas Bucklin, 2d, born August 26, 1902; Frank Hutchison Peavey, born September 29, 1905; and Frederick Brown, Jr., born November 6, 1906.

Of his war activities from December, 1917, to February 1, 1919, he wrote in June, 1919: "I served as Director of Storage for the Army, having in charge the planning and organization of storage and shipping facilities for the use of all bureaus and departments of the Army, together with the distribution and issue of all Army supplies within the United States, and the shipping overseas of all supplies required by the A. E. F. After February 1, 1919, I served as a member of the General Staff Corps; with the supervision and control over all supply operations of the Army, having to do with storage, distribution, and issue."

He was commissioned Major in the Quartermaster Corps, National Army, on December 19, 1917; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in February, 1918, to Colonel in April, 1918, and transferred as Colonel to the Regular Army in July, 1918. In February, 1919, he was detailed to the General Staff, U. S. Army. He was discharged March 15, 1919; received a citation; and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, May 24, 1919, in recognition of his services, War Department, General Order No. 69.

Eugene Robbins Willard

Died July 13, 1919

Willard, son of Charles Leir Willard, who died in 1886, and Julia (Robbins) Willard, was born September 21, 1873, in Hartford, Connecticut. He prepared for Yale at the Gunnery School, Washington, Connecticut. During his first year in Sheff, he

rowed on the Freshman Crew, which was the first to beat the Academic Freshmen for sixteen years. He belonged to Phi Gamma Delta.

After leaving the Class at the end of Freshman year, he went into business in Chicago, Illinois, as western manager of the Standard Paint Company of New York City, manufacturers of paint and roofing materials. Then, after two years as manager of the roofing and building paper department of the Graham Paper Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, and two and one-half years as representative of the Cincinnati branch of Trowbridge & Niver of Chicago, dealers in irrigation bonds, he moved to Pasadena, California, on account of a nervous breakdown. There he was associated with the Funding Company of California, selling stocks for three years. He returned to Chicago in 1914 to enter the bond business with John Burnham & Company. He wrote on March 19, 1918: "I cannot attend reunion, and am too sick to make out the record you want. I am in bed all the time for the present. Both lungs are affected, and I am in a sanatorium 'scrapping it out.'"

He died July 13, 1919, at the tuberculosis hospital at Oak Forest, Illinois.

He was married October 10, 1903, in Evanston, Illinois, to Bess, daughter of Judge Russell Merritt Wing, a lawyer, and Amelia (Deland) Wing. They had no children. Mrs. Willard died of tuberculosis. In April, 1917, he was married a second time to Mrs. Wilma Banister of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Robert Ezra Hall

Died March 16, 1920

The news of the untimely death of Mr. Robert E. Hall of East Haven on March 16th was received by his classmates and many friends with deep regret. Mr. Hall died of pneumonia after an illness of but a few days. He had just been elected a delegate to represent the town of East Haven at the Republican Convention to be held in New Haven on March 23d and 24th, to elect delegates to represent the state of Connecticut at the forthcoming convention in Chicago to nominate the Republican candidate for President of the United States; thus showing the confidence of his Republican fellow townsmen in his ability and judgment to select representative Connecticut delegates. Throughout Mr. Hall's comparatively short but intensive life, he had been, as he was in college, of a quiet and retiring disposition, but greatly devoted to his family, his church, and his home. He was for some years rather impaired in health, which undoubtedly handicapped him in realizing many of his higher ambitions. His great interest in the educational matters of his home town, East Haven, finally attracted the attention of the Connecticut State Board of Education, and he was assigned to work with this Board in a much broader field of educational endeavor, a position he was particularly well qualified to fill, because of his education, his training, and his genial disposition. Had he lived, his friends feel confident that he would have made a splendid record in his new and larger field of work.

Joseph Henry Bamberg

Died April 1, 1920

Even in college days Mr. Bamberg had never been in robust health. About a year ago he was forced to give up work entirely. He went to the Adirondacks, hoping to regain his health, but returned after about six months without showing improvement. He died at his home in Cleveland at noon on April 1, 1920. He leaves his widow and one son, Joseph Henry Bamberg, Jr., who is just about to graduate from high school. To them goes out the sincere sympathy of the Class.

Through his death we have lost a very loyal member of the Class and a true friend, faithful in all things.

STATISTICS
ROLL OF THE CLASS

NECROLOGY

GRADUATES

Name	Date	Cause of death
J. H. Bamberg	April 1, 1920	Unknown
M. H. Beall	January 29, 1913	Killed by a fall
W. S. Billard	October 6, 1906	Heart failure
J. W. Coe	March 6, 1911	Pneumonia
H. F. Conner	March 5, 1912	Pneumonia
J. Evans	April 16, 1898	Pulmonary consumption
J. B. Fair	November 25, 1907	Typhoid fever
G. C. Fouse	February 7, 1901	Grippe and lung trouble
G. Gunter	January 29, 1919	Influenza
R. E. Hall	March 16, 1920	Pneumonia
H. J. Haslehurst	December 12, 1916	Pneumonia
P. B. Hoyt	December 12, 1908	Automobile accident
G. A. Hutchinson	September 13, 1901	Ptomaine poisoning
H. T. Jackson	October 5, 1899	Unknown
E. A. Lawbaugh	August 31, 1915	Blood poisoning
F. A. Little	December 26, 1895	Consumption
W. B. Thompson	September 22, 1900	Pulmonary consumption
A. L. VanHuyck	June 29, 1894	Drowned

NON-GRADUATES

R. S. Blakeman	Before August, 1909	Unknown
J. H. Follis	September 4, 1913	Unknown
H. S. Gordon	February 1, 1909	Unknown
T. O'C. Jones	June 5, 1906	Unknown
J. deT. Lentilhon	April 25, 1917	Pneumonia
H. A. Stults	May 14, 1913	Unknown
E. R. Willard	July 13, 1919	Tuberculosis

MARRIAGES AND CHILDREN

The following table lists the graduate and non-graduate members of the Class with the dates of marriage of those reporting marriage, and as far as reported the number of children. The children are subdivided as to boys and girls; when children have been reported without differentiation as to sex the number is given in parentheses in the "boys" column. The asterisk is used to denote decease; the dagger, a stepchild.

GRADUATES

Name	Date of Marriage	Children	
		Boys	Girls
Adams	May 17, 1899	2	1
Alling	October 1, 1896	2	1
Armstrong	(1) June 27, 1900	*1	
	(2) September 30, 1908	*1	2
Baldwin	(1) October 8, 1904		
	(2) June 23, 1915		2
*Bamberg	November 14, 1900	1 *1	
Barber	November 22, 1899	1	3
*Beall	June 19, 1907		1
Beckett	April 27, 1915	1	1
Belden	October 10, 1908		
Berger	May 25, 1898		
Billings	June 14, 1899	3	
Bliss	December 19, 1903	3	
Brooks	June 15, 1912	2	
Brown	June 9, 1897		1
Burr	June 29, 1904		
Campbell, A. J.	August 3, 1904	2	3
Campbell, J. E.	November 12, 1907	*1	1
Cary	January 28, 1902	1	2
Clark, H. D.	November 23, 1909		
*Coe	December 25, 1901		2
Comly	October 12, 1898		4
Day	September 30, 1899	4 *1	
deVou	July 23, 1903	1	
Dupee	February 14, 1899	1	1
Ellsworth	September 25, 1901	1 *1	2
*Evans	November 6, 1895		
Fish	September 23, 1905		1†
Fishel	(1) April 28, 1897		
	(2) Date unknown		
Ford	September 15, 1896	1	1
Garlick	April 25, 1901		
Gibbs	September 7, 1896	2	
Granville	July 11, 1888		2 *1
*Hall	April 10, 1897		2
Hammond, O. H.	(1) April 8, 1907	3	
	(2) December 18, 1917		
Hammond, S. M.	September 5, 1901		1

Name	Date of Marriage	Children	
		Boys	Girls
Hanna	May 14, 1907	1	1
Hawley	(1) September 23, 1897		
	(2) December 29, 1909		
Hill, C. B.	February 26, 1895	1 *1	2
Hill, L. W.	June 5, 1901	3	1
Hine	October 24, 1895	1	3
Hitchcock	December 10, 1908	1	2
Howell	(1) March 21, 1907		
	(2) June 20, 1912	1	
*Hoyt	January 23, 1895		2
Hungerford	November 2, 1898		
Ingersoll	July 8, 1903	1	1
January	October 7, 1896	1	1
Johnston	February 2, 1911		1
Kalman	(1) December 20, 1900		1
	(2) January 8, 1917	1	
Lansing	October 7, 1903		1
*Lawbaugh	May 9, 1908		1
Lawton, B. L.	November 18, 1897		2
Lawton, L. C.	October 28, 1896	2	
Lewis, T. H.	June 16, 1917		
McCaulley	April 5, 1913		
McGee	November 14, 1900	1	
McLane	December 22, 1904		1 *1
McMullen, F. B.	January 26, 1899		1
McMullen, H. Y.	June 8, 1899	1	1
Mathews	June 17, 1903	3	
Mitchell	January 8, 1895	1	
Munson	December 30, 1897	(*2)	*1
Murray	September 14, 1898		1
Nicola	October 29, 1902	1	1
Potter	June 25, 1902	1	1
Pratt	April 5, 1899	1	
Ritchie	April 24, 1902	2	2
Robbins	June 6, 1901		
Smith	January 14, 1904		
Spencer	October 8, 1902		
Stevens, A. H.	May 19, 1898	1	
Stevens, W. P.	February 8, 1911	1	1
Stoddard	June 6, 1914		
Stoughton	(1) January 4, 1899	1	
	(2) November 1, 1911	1	2
Stow	September 7, 1897		2
Strong	(1) June 1, 1900		
	(2) January 1, 1916		
Suydam	November 15, 1899		2
Treadwell	May 17, 1911		
VanIngen	March 30, 1898	1	1

Name	Date of Marriage	Children	
		Boys	Girls
Vought	October 8, 1895		2
Whitehead	August 26, 1907		
Wight	November 12, 1896	2	2
Wilson	September 26, 1901	5	1 *1
Winter	June 11, 1895	2 *1	
Witbeck	September 22, 1915		

NON-GRADUATES

Alexander	1905		
Bowen	November 1, 1904	*1	2
Drury	September 27, 1898		1
*Follis	Date unknown	1	
*Lentilhon	January 20, 1897	1	
Pierce	September 8, 1902	2	2
Sedgwick, A. K.	February 26, 1898	1	1
Sedgwick, G. B.	November 22, 1917		1
Selover	October 9, 1899	2	
Smith	November 29, 1899	2	3
*Stults	Date unknown	1	
Tritle	March 7, 1905	2	
Webster	September 7, 1898		3 *1
Wells	September 19, 1898	3 *1	1
*Willard	(1) October 10, 1903		
	(2) April, 1917		

SUMMARY

GRADUATES

Married	84
Total children	157
Boys, living	70
Boys, deceased	10
Girls, living (including a stepdaughter)	73
Girls, deceased	4

NON-GRADUATES

Married	15
Total children	31
Boys, living	14
Boys, deceased	2
Girls, living	14
Girls, deceased	1

OCCUPATIONS

In the following paragraphs the graduate and non-graduate members of the Class are listed according to the occupations in which they are at present engaged, or in which they were engaged before their death.

ADVERTISING:—J. H. Kedzie.

Total, 1

ART, ARCHITECTURE, AND MUSIC:—D. Barber, T. K. Hanna.

Total, 2

EDUCATION:—W. A. Granville, J. P. Munson, J. H. Pratt.

Total, 3

ENGINEERING:—W. M. Armstrong, A. F. Bowen, A. J. Campbell, J. L. deVou, F. W. Drury, *J. Evans, F. L. Ford, F. E. Hine, C. A. Ingersoll, W. Lansing, L. C. Lawton, H. B. Lewis, S. W. McCaulley, H. H. Murray, F. H. Osborne, H. L. Potter, A. A. Robbins, A. K. Sedgwick, A. H. Stevens, R. F. Stoddard, B. Stoughton, *A. L. VanHuyck, P. W. Webster, R. W. Whitehead, C. C. Wilson.

Total, 25

FARMING AND RANCHING:—F. A. Alexander, C. W. Hitchcock, D. H. Wiggins.

Total, 3

FINANCE:—A. Baldwin, W. B. Berger, *W. S. Billard, O. C. Billings, H. L. Bloodgood, G. Comly, A. D. Gibbs, O. H. Hammond, *H. J. Haslehurst, H. Howell, H. C. January, C. O. Kalman, *E. A. Lawbaugh, *J. deT. Lentilhon, V. C. McCormick, C. E. McLane, H. Y. McMullen, H. C. Mathews, L. R. Moore, O. P. Nicola, S. C. Pierce, G. B. Sedgwick, DeF. L. Selover, *E. R. Willard, W. C. Winter.

Total, 25

GOVERNMENT:—E. A. Mitchell, F. C. Spencer.

Total, 2

JOURNALISM AND LETTERS:—W. Mallery.

Total, 1

LAW AND JUDICIARY:—*M. H. Beall, J. B. Beckett, *H. F. Conner, E. B. Ellsworth, M. Ewing, H. J. Fish, *G. C. Fouse, *G. Gunter, C. B. Hill, W. C. Hungerford, W. R. Johnston, *W. B. Thompson.

Total, 12

MANUFACTURING:—R. C. Adams, M. H. Alling, J. H. Bailey, *J. H. Bamberg, J. E. Campbell, S. Cary, G. C. Clark, L. C. Dupee, M. M. Fishel, E. L. Fox, R. Garlick, A. S. Hawley, *G. A. Hutchinson, *T. O'C. Jones, B. L. Lawton, *F. A. Little, C. W. McGee, R. S. Suydam, J. H. Vought.

Total, 19

MEDICINE:—O. R. Blair, *J. W. Coe, L. W. Day, S. M. Hammond, T. H. Lewis, H. P. Ritchie, R. P. Strong.

Total, 7

MERCANTILE BUSINESS:—C. P. Belden, L. T. Bliss, J. J. Brooks, W. F. Brown, H. D. Clark, *J. B. Fair, S. S. Holt, W. T. H. Howe, *P. B. Hoyt, F. B. McMullen, L. J. Mandel, W. B. Raymond, E. O. Smith, L. M. Smith, W. P. Stevens, F. E. Stow, G. C. Treadwell, J. S. Trittle, McL. VanIngen, F. B. Wells, I. E. Wight.

Total, 21

TRANSPORTATION:—N. B. Burr, L. W. Hill, W. McKell.

Total, 3

NO OCCUPATION:—*R. E. Hall, E. S. Witbeck.

Total, 2

* OCCUPATION UNKNOWN:—*R. S. Blakeman, J. M. Boden, *J. H. Follis, *H. S. Gordon, *H. T. Jackson, *H. A. Stults.

Total, 6

REUNION ATTENDANCE

+ indicates men present.
— indicates men who had died.

Graduates	†Triennial 1896	Sexennial 1899	Bicentennial 1901	Decennial 1903	Quindecennial 1908	Vicennial 1913	Twenty-five year Reunion 1918
R. C. Adams			+	+	+	+	+
M. H. Alling		+		+	+	+	+
W. M. Armstrong						+	+
J. H. Bailey				+	+		
A. Baldwin		+		+	+		
*J. H. Bamberg		+			+		
D. Barber			+	+	+	+	+
*M. H. Beall						—	
J. B. Beckett			+	+	+	+	
C. P. Belden				+	+		
W. B. Berger					+	+	
*W. S. Billard			+		—		
O. C. Billings			+	+	+	+	
O. R. Blair			+	+		+	
L. T. Bliss		+				+	+
H. L. Bloodgood		+					
J. J. Brooks, Jr.				+	+	+	+
W. F. Brown							
N. B. Burr							
A. H. Campbell			+	+	+	+	+
J. E. Campbell		+					+
S. Cary							
G. C. Clark			+	+		+	
H. D. Clark, Jr.		+	+	+	+	+	+
*J. W. Coe			+			—	
G. Comly				+	+		
*H. F. Conner			+			—	
L. W. Day							
J. L. deVou							
L. C. Dupee							
E. B. Ellsworth		+	+	+		+	
*J. Evans		—					
M. Ewing			+			+	
*J. B. Fair					—		
H. J. Fish							
M. M. Fishel		+	+		+		

† Information as to attendance at Triennial is not available.

Graduates	[†] Triennial 1896	Sexennial 1899	Bicentennial 1901	Decennial 1903	Quindecennial 1908	Vicennial 1913	Twenty-five year Reunion 1918
F. L. Ford		+	+	+	+	+	+
*G. C. Fouse			—				
E. L. Fox		+	+	+	+	+	+
R. Garlick					+	+	+
A. D. Gibbs							
W. A. Granville		+	+	+	+	+	
*G. Gunter							
*R. E. Hall			+	+	+	+	
O. H. Hammond						+	+
S. M. Hammond				+	+	+	+
T. K. Hanna							+
*H. J. Haslehurst		+		+	+	+	—
A. S. Hawley			+	+	+		
C. B. Hill		+	+	+	+	+	
L. W. Hill							
F. E. Hine				+	+	+	+
C. W. Hitchcock			+				
S. S. Holt							
W. T. H. Howe							
H. Howell		+		+	+	+	
*P. B. Hoyt					+	—	
W. C. Hungerford			+	+		+	
*G. A. Hutchinson				—			
C. A. Ingersoll		+		+	+		+
*H. T. Jackson			—				
H. C. January							
W. R. Johnston							
C. O. Kalman							
J. H. Kedzie							
W. Lansing, Jr.							
*E. A. Lawbaugh				+	+	+	—
B. L. Lawton			+		+	+	+
L. C. Lawton							
H. B. Lewis			+				
T. H. Lewis							
*F. A. Little	—						
S. W. McCaulley							
V. C. McCormick		+	+	+	+	+	+
C. W. McGee		+	+	+	+	+	+
W. McKell		+			+		
C. E. McLane							
F. B. McMullen				+		+	+
H. Y. McMullen							+

Graduates	Triennial 1896	Sexennial 1899	Bicentennial 1901	Decennial 1903	Quindecennial 1908	Vicennial 1913	Twenty-five year Reunion 1918
L. J. Mandel							
H. C. Mathews							+
E. A. Mitchell		+					
L. R. Moore							
J. P. Munson							
H. H. Murray				+		+	+
O. P. Nicola							
H. L. Potter		+			+	+	+
J. H. Pratt			+		+	+	
H. P. Ritchie				+			+
A. A. Robbins				+		+	+
E. O. Smith		+		+		+	
F. C. Spencer		+	+	+	+	+	
A. H. Stevens						+	+
W. P. Stevens							
R. F. Stoddard		+					
B. Stoughton			+	+	+	+	+
F. E. Stow		+	+	+	+	+	+
R. P. Strong			+				
R. S. Suydam					+		+
*W. B. Thompson			—				
G. C. Treadwell		+	+	+		+	+
*A. L. VanHuyck	—						
M. VanIngen			+		+	+	+
J. H. Vought			+				
R. W. Whitehead							+
D. H. Wiggins							
I. E. Wight					+		
C. C. Wilson							
W. C. Winter				+	+	+	+
E. S. Witbeck							
Non-Graduates							
F. A. Alexander							
*R. S. Blakeman						—	
J. M. Boden							
A. F. Bowen							
F. W. Drury							
*J. H. Follis							—
*H. S. Gordon						—	
*T. O'C. Jones					—		
*J. deT. Lentilhon							—
W. Mallery							

Non-Graduates	Triennial 1896	Sexennial 1899	Bicentennial 1901	Decennial 1903	Quindecennial 1908	Vicennial 1913	Twenty-five year Reunion 1918
F. H. Osborne					+		
S. C. Pierce				+	+		
W. B. Raymond							
A. K. Sedgwick							
G. B. Sedgwick							
DeF. L. Selover							
L. M. Smith							
*H. A. Stults						—	
J. S. Tritle							
P. W. Webster				+			+
F. B. Wells							
*E. R. Willard							
TOTAL		— 26	— 34	— 42	— 44	— 44	— 36

LOCALITY INDEX

GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES

(Where business location and residence are in different cities, the name, preceded by a double dagger, is entered under both locations.)

California

CORCORAN
Wilson

LONG BEACH
‡Gibbs

LOS ANGELES
‡Fish

PASADENA
‡Fish
Witbeck

SAN PEDRO
‡Gibbs

SANTA BARBARA
Pierce

Colorado

DENVER

Berger
Brown

Connecticut

GREENWICH
‡Stoughton

HARTFORD
Ellsworth
Hammond, S. M.

MERIDEN
Lawton, B. L.

MIDDLETOWN
Ingersoll

MILFORD
Stoddard

NEW BRITAIN
Hungerford

NEW HAVEN
Clark, H. D.
Ford
Fox
Hawley
Holt
Osborne

TERRYVILLE
Clark, G. C.

WATERBURY
‡Campbell, A. J.

WATERTOWN
‡Campbell, A. J.

Delaware

WILMINGTON
‡Bliss

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON
Mitchell

Illinois

CHICAGO
‡Beckett
Belden
‡Kedzie
Lewis, T. H.
‡McCaulley
‡McMullen, F. B.
‡McMullen, H. Y.
Mandel
‡Moore
Sedgwick, A. K.
Sedgwick, G. B.
Winter

EVANSTON

‡Beckett
‡Kedzie
‡McMullen, F. B.

LAKE FOREST
‡Moore

ROCKFORD
Dupee

SPRINGFIELD
Lewis, H. B.

WINNETKA
‡McCaulley

Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS
Wiggins

Maryland

BALTIMORE
‡McLane

BROOKLANDVILLE
‡McLane

Massachusetts

BOSTON
‡Treadwell

BRADFORD
‡Lawton, L. C.

CAMBRIDGE
‡Strong

HAVERHILL
‡Lawton, L. C.

SPRINGFIELD	MONTCLAIR	Robbins
Blair	‡Hill, C. B.	‡Stevens, A. H.
Smith	MORRISTOWN	‡Stoughton
Michigan	‡Billings	VanIngen
DETROIT	PLAINFIELD	Webster
‡McMullen, H. Y.	‡McGee	Whitehead
‡Stevens, W. P.	RIVERTON	Wight
GROSSE POINTE FARMS	‡Murray	QUOGUE, L. I.
‡Stevens, W. P.	WOODBURY	Howell
Minnesota	‡Spencer	TUXEDO PARK
MINNEAPOLIS	New York	‡Comly
Wells	ALBANY	WATERTOWN
ST. PAUL	‡Treadwell	‡Campbell, J. E.
Hill, L. W.	BROOKLYN	YONKERS
Kalman	‡Potter	Baldwin
Ritchie	‡Stevens, A. H.	North Carolina
Missouri	BUFFALO	CHAPEL HILL
ST. JOSEPH	Adams	Pratt
Smith, L. M.	Armstrong	Ohio
ST. LOUIS	Vought	CINCINNATI
Ewing	DEXTER	Howe
January	‡Campbell, J. E.	CLEVELAND
‡Tritle	FISHERS ISLAND	Cary
WEBSTER GROVES	Hine	‡Hitchcock
‡Tritle	NEW YORK CITY	Selover
Montana	Bailey	MENTOR
MALTA	Barber	‡Hitchcock
Day	‡Billings	YOUNGSTOWN
New Jersey	Bloodgood	Garlick
BERNARDSVILLE	Burr	Pennsylvania
‡Hammond, O. H.	Comly	GETTYSBURG
CALDWELL	Drury	Granville
‡Hanna	‡Hammond, O. H.	HARRISBURG
CAMDEN	‡Hill, C. B.	McCormick
‡Murray	Lansing	OAK LANE
‡Spencer	‡McGee	‡Stow
	Mathews	
	‡Potter	

PHILADELPHIA

‡Bliss
Mallery
‡Stow

PITTSBURGH

Brooks
deVou
Nicola
Suydam

SHIPPENSBURG

Johnston

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE
Alling

Virginia

LYNCHBURG
Bowen

Washington

ELLENSBURG
Munson

West Virginia

GLEN JEAN
McKell

Hawaii

KAUAI
Alexander

Switzerland

GENEVA
‡Strong

Address unknown

Boden
Fishel
Raymond

ROLL OF THE CLASS

GRADUATES

- Roger C. Adams, Aluminum Manufactures, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Mortimer H. Alling, 15 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.
 William M. Armstrong, 99 Highland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 James H. Bailey, 404 Riverside Drive, New York City
 Anson Baldwin, 11 Dudley Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
 *Joseph H. Bamberg *Died 1920
 Donn Barber, 101 Park Avenue, New York City
 *Morris H. Beall *Died 1913
 James B. Beckett, 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles P. Belden, 2300 S. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 William B. Berger, Colorado National Bank, Denver, Colo.
 *Walter S. Billard *Died 1906
 Oliver C. Billings, 10 Wall Street, New York City
 Orland R. Blair, M.D., 576 State Street, Springfield, Mass.
 Laurence T. Bliss, care Thorne, Neale & Company, Inc., 902 Franklin Bank
 Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Harry L. Bloodgood, care Andre Jacobi & Company, 25 Pine Street, New
 York City
 J. Judson Brooks, Jr., Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Walter F. Brown, 1421 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
 Nelson B. Burr, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City
 Alexander J. Campbell, E.M., Connecticut Light & Power Company,
 Waterbury, Conn.
 James E. Campbell, M.D., Dexter, N. Y.
 Sheldon Cary, 2373 Kenilworth Road, Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio
 George C. Clark, Terryville, Conn.
 Herman D. Clark, Jr., 13 Trumbull Street, New Haven, Conn.
 *John W. Coe *Died 1911
 Garrard Comly, Bacon & Company, 92 Franklin Street, New York City
 *Henry F. Conner *Died 1912
 Lester W. Day, M.D., Malta, Mont.
 James L. deVou, 1525 Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Leroy C. Dupee, 210 N. Wyman Street, Rockford, Ill.
 Ernest B. Ellsworth, 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
 *Jason Evans *Died 1898
 Mark Ewing, 509 Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 *Joseph B. Fair *Died 1907
 Howard J. Fish, 279 Pleasant Street, Pasadena, Calif.
 Mark M. Fishel (No address)
 Frederick L. Ford, City Engineer, New Haven, Conn.
 *George C. Fouse *Died 1901
 Edward L. Fox, 165 Dwight Street, New Haven, Conn.
 Richard Garlick, Stambaugh Building, Youngstown, Ohio

- Albert D. Gibbs, 922 Locust Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.
William A. Granville, Ph.D., LL.D., Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.
*Gaston Gunter *Died 1919
*Robert E. Hall *Died 1920
Ogden H. Hammond, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City
Samuel M. Hammond, M.D., 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.
Thomas K. Hanna, Caldwell, N. J.
*Howard J. Haslehurst *Died 1916
Arthur S. Hawley, 193 Maple Street, New Haven, Conn.
Charles B. Hill, 120 Broadway, New York City
Louis W. Hill, care Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.
Frank E. Hine, Fishers Island, N. Y.
Charles W. Hitchcock, 1878 E. Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio
Sidney S. Holt, 188 Cold Spring Street, New Haven, Conn.
William T. H. Howe, Ph.D., care The American Book Company, 300 Pike
Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Hampton Howell, care Morgan Davis & Company, 66 Broadway, New
York City
*Phelps B. Hoyt *Died 1908
William C. Hungerford, care Kirkham, Cooper, Hungerford & Camp,
New Britain, Conn.
*George A. Hutchinson *Died 1901
Charles A. Ingersoll, 160 Washington Street, Middletown, Conn.
*Huson T. Jackson *Died 1899
Harry C. January, 203 Boatmens Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.
William R. Johnston, 505 W. King Street, Shippensburg, Pa.
Charles O. Kalman, 590 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
John H. Kedzie, 1514 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
William Lansing, Jr., 49 Claremont Avenue, New York City
*Elmer A. Lawbaugh *Died 1915
Burton L. Lawton, 91 Lincoln Street, Meriden, Conn.
Louis C. Lawton, 70 Colby Street, Bradford, Mass.
Harry B. Lewis, Central Union Telephone Company, Springfield, Ill.
Thomas H. Lewis, M.D., 1441 People Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.
*Frank A. Little *Died 1895
Samuel W. McCaulley, 988 Elm Street, Winnetka, Ill.
Vance C. McCormick, 301 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Clifford W. McGee, 17 State Street, New York City
William McKell, Glen Jean, W. Va.
Charles E. McLane, Brooklandville, Md.
Frederic B. McMullen, 1125 Lumber Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
Herbert Y. McMullen, 1706 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.
Leonard J. Mandel, 4925 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Harold C. Mathews, 14 E. Sixty-ninth Street, New York City
Edward A. Mitchell, 1010 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
Lysander R. Moore, Haines, Moore & Company, Conway Building,
Chicago, Ill.
John P. Munson, Ph.D., 706 N. Anderson Street, Ellensburg, Wash.

- Henry H. Murray, 713 Main Street, Riverton, N. J.
 Oliver P. Nicola, 1414 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 H. Leroy Potter, 450 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Joseph H. Pratt, Ph.D., Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Harry P. Ritchie, M.D., 914 Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn.
 Allan A. Robbins, 50 Church Street, New York City
 Edward O. Smith, 24 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.
 Frederick C. Spencer, 53 Centre Street, Woodbury, N. J.
 Alfred H. Stevens, 400 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 William P. Stevens, Stevens Building, Detroit, Mich.
 Raymond F. Stoddard, Milford, Conn.
 Bradley Stoughton, 29 W. Thirty-ninth Street, New York City
 Frederick E. Stow, 1101 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Richard P. Strong, M.D., Sc.D., Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
 Richard S. Suydam, Sixty-first and Butler Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 *William B. Thompson *Died 1900
 George C. Treadwell, 360 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
 *Albert L. VanHuyck *Died 1894
 McLane VanIngen, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City
 John H. Vought, 9 Grimes Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 R. William Whitehead, 195 Broadway, New York City
 Dudley H. Wiggins, Box 493, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Ira E. Wight, 15 Broad Street, New York City
 Clarence C. Wilson, M.E., Corcoran, Calif.
 Wallace C. Winter, 219 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Ernest S. Witbeck, 172 Bellefontaine Street, Pasadena, Calif.

NON-GRADUATES

- Frank A. Alexander, Eleele, Kauai, H. T.
 *Robert S. Blakeman *Died before 1909
 John M. Boden (No address)
 Almon F. Bowen, College Park P. O., Lynchburg, Va.
 Frederick W. Drury, 115 Broadway, New York City
 *James H. Follis *Died 1913
 *Harry S. Gordon *Died 1908
 *Thomas O'C. Jones *Died 1906
 *Joseph deT. Lentilhon *Died 1917
 Winslow Mallory, 1513 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Frederick H. Osborne, 222 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
 Samuel C. Pierce, Sea Gull Cottage, Channel Drive, Montecito, Santa
 Barbara, Calif.
 Wiley B. Raymond (No address)
 Alexander K. Sedgwick, 5111 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 George B. Sedgwick, Great American Insurance Company, 76 W. Monroe
 Street, Chicago, Ill.
 DeForest L. Selover, Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio
 Lewis M. Smith, 319 S. Third Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

*Henry A. Stults

*Died 1913

John S. Tritle, care Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company,
314 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Paul W. Webster, 31 Union Square, W., New York City

Frederick B. Wells, 312 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Eugene R. Willard

*Died 1919

Total in Class	132
Graduates	109
Living	91
Dead	18
Special Student	1
Non-graduates	22
Living	15
Dead	7